

Mat. 86

Jan. 1933.

Angus Matheson,

35 Westender Park Road,

Edinburgh.

Miss. Edin.



Eric Waglyk ſea gi ſtojle
and i nowe battation
Lea viltige di klokrig
Li brevilede ſi reanegi
Ba lea higgi i foikab
Bla ſtud unke ra go agim
Grossi phellosus ~~gut~~ I vonh
Leal moro' symo' ni etenon
5

Ei nimig organigh fóryk
Láint si nuafis tóid go tallú
Di gráy Chiech Chlain doimhle
Chlain Chainteoir, hílde Ellen
airt ag Roisín bo línigh
Linnig lea sonhar lea láinean
Lea láinean magh i rathar
Lea láinean diggins / lea láinean

Chā di noiffie lgo din
Draen di abellin gragjile
ant leind fo rhele
Lea Bimbi fleid agab Claij
ant gin gaiphe sad ratiept
Lea reik then ni hanegs
Sjø døgħ lgo redm
Gi trapp id no Ly

231 lijnen si non hie oñ
Crysalis glutis sa loijnt
Loijn, add, asad grueggin
flosa gne rholijnt, gne rhong
cha rholijnt land i godes
ark, altofse (agod) bo is me
quarley for Jesus,
di bontel gely romgied

3 Ma h̄imberles n̄ haūhnes
2 bi għal-hall t-liegi
1 ask n̄ miflaex n̄ kly
Era amid fuqist għall-aww
2 ja qandib dixi għiex lau ħnha
1 koo. Għeji filahid qed iż-żejt
Għo mārxi t-tar -
4 li għajjix minn-fenji għiex

Semb

RELIQUIÆ CELTICÆ

TEXTS, PAPERS, AND STUDIES

IN

Gaelic Literature and Philology

LEFT BY THE LATE

REV. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A.,

AND

REV. JOHN KENNEDY.

VOL. II.

POETRY, HISTORY, AND PHILOLOGY

"Beannj Dhe mi leoūhir."

Fernaig MS. p. 6.

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ILLUSTRATIONS :

Facsimile page of Fernaig MS.	<i>Facing title-page</i>
Facsimile page of Black Book	<i>Facing p. 172</i>

P R E F A C E.

THE second and final volume of Dr Cameron's *Reliquiae Celticae* appears exactly two years after its predecessor ; and, though the interval is not excessive in view of the character of the work, it has been longer than we expected, mainly because of the extra material which came to the Editors' hands in the Red Book of Clanranald. Dr Cameron had transcribed about the half of the purely Macdonald History in the Black Book of Clanranald, and it was our first intention merely to complete this transcript. The kindness of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald of Clanranald in not merely lending the Black Book, but in offering the Red Book as well, changed our plans, with the gratifying result that now the Red Book of Clanranald appears for the first time in print. A dozen pages have thus developed into over one hundred and seventy.

Of the Fernaig MS., which begins our volume, appearing for the first time in print, Dr Cameron had at his death transcribed about two-thirds. Dr Skene, among whose numerous MSS. it once again got lost for a little while, not merely granted the MS. for comparison and complete transcription, but kindly presented it to Mr Kennedy. Next to the Dean of Lismore's Book, it is our most important document for older Gaelic, a good part of its value, as of its weakness, consisting in its phonetic spelling. Its poetry, which is mostly religious and political, is of an unusually high order ; and it is hoped that a modernised and transliterated version of it, wholly or in part, will be undertaken by some patriotic Gael. The Book of Clanranald, from the two MSS. the Black and the Red Books, appears next. Its importance as a history of the Macdonalds, and more especially as a Highland account of the Montrose wars, has long been recognised : a MS.

translation of it by the Rev. D. Mackintosh was accessible to our historians, and to Sir Walter Scott in particular. The Red Book figures in the "Ossianic" controversy ; it was supposed to contain the originals of much of Macpherson's famous work ; but, on the book coming into the hands of the enthusiastic Gaels of the closing years of last century, and on its contents being examined and found wanting, the MS. was abused both in a physical and literary manner, and its identity stoutly denied.

The Turner MS. comes as our third hitherto unpublished work. By a natural oversight it is stated at page 310 that it does not appear in Dr Skene's catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library ; it *does* appear as No. XIV. of his supplementary catalogue. It is a valuable collection of last century, made evidently in Kintyre ; it contains poetry of all kinds, mostly ballad poetry, some of it belonging to the Cuchulinn and Ossianic heroic cycles. The tragic tale of Deirdre comes fourth ; there are two texts of it, one from the Glenmasain MS. of the 15th century, the other from a last century Irish MS. (Edinburgh MS. No. 56), which the indefatigable Patrick Turner had somewhere lighted upon. Dr Stokes has already printed a complete text from these two MSS. ; it is, however, published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, and not easily accessible to Gaelic students, to whom Dr Cameron's carefully executed edition ought to be welcome.

There follows, at page 475, a collection of Proverbs, supplementary to those in the late Sheriff Nicolson's work on *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*. Then come translations of hymns and poems into Gaelic, all too few considering how felicitous and scholarly the renderings are. Six lectures, bearing mostly on philology, follow these poems. One of them in racy Gaelic traces the history and the literature of the language ; two deal with topography—the place-names of Dumbarton and of Arran—and both are a model of caution. The last two lectures are simply chapters in Gaelic historical grammar—orthography and eclipsis, and they contain some of Dr Cameron's best ideas on the subject. The Legend of Deer, with philological analysis, and an article on the Gaelic Irregular Verbs, revised editorially, are followed by a Glossary of all the unpublished etymologies that

Dr Cameron left among his papers. This again is followed by an Index to the etymologies given by Dr Cameron in the *Gael* (1872-1874) and in his own *Scottish Celtic Review*. As both these works are either in the possession or within easy reach of Gaelic scholars and students, we thought it best to lighten our volume by not reproducing them ; in fact, we were compelled to do so. In any case, all Dr Cameron's work in the way of an etymological dictionary of the Gaelic language is here brought together actually or by reference. Much of the work in the Glossary, like all that of the *Gael*, is twenty years old, and within these years philology has travelled fast and far. When Dr Cameron commenced his *Gael* articles, Celtic scholars were still disputing as to the existence of initial or intervocalic *p* in Celtic, and the revolution of Brugmann and the New School is ten years later. Indeed, Dr Cameron did little philological work during the last three or four years of his life, and he keenly disputed some of the views of the younger men. We have endeavoured to bring the etymologies, where necessary, up to date both in the Glossary and the Index.

It remains for us, at the end of our task, to thank those kind friends who have helped us either by word or deed. To the Press of the country—daily, weekly, and periodical—we owe our best thanks for their unanimous praise of our first volume ; and as this is, in our opinion, by far the best volume of the two, especially in the importance of the hitherto unpublished texts it now presents, we venture to hope for it a no less kindly treatment. By the death of Sir William Mackinnon, we have lost the encouragement of the best friend of our undertaking, and the appearance of these volumes at all must be added as another “stone to his cairn.” Mr John Whyte, Edinburgh, and Mr Alexander Macdonald, Railway Audit Office, Inverness, have given valuable assistance in the proof-reading of the Fernaig and Turner MSS.

INVERNESS, 2nd April, 1894.

THE FERNAIG MANUSCRIPT.

DR CAMERON transcribed about two-thirds of the Fernaig Manuscript, and was engaged on this work at the time of his death. This MS., which was written by Duncan Macrae in 1688 and the subsequent five years, consists of two small volumes of paper in a brown pasteboard cover, seven inches long by three broad. The first volume contains 36 leaves, the first two and the last one of which are blank. There are thus 33 leaves written upon, but the side of one leaf is blank, which makes in all 65 pages. The second volume contains 28 leaves, the first three and last five of which are blank. The other 20 are fully written upon save the last, which contains only one verse. One of these leaves is double, and folded in, and there are two loose pieces—half-leaves, written upon. Six leaves were cut out of the second volume, amounting probably to some six hundred lines of poetry. At present the collection contains about 4200 lines of poetry. The handwriting, which is that characteristic of the period for writing English, is neat and clear, though small, obscurities being caused mostly by the fading of the ink or by frayed edges. A facsimile page is given herewith, to show the character of the writing and size of the page.

The history of the Manuscript from the time of its author till the beginning of this century is unknown. In 1807, it was in the possession of Mr Matheson of Fernaig, father of the late Sir Alexander Matheson of Ardross. This we know from the catalogue of Gaelic MSS. made by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, and included in Vol. III. of the great edition of "Ossian," published in 1807. There our MS. (at p. 572) is described as follows:—"Mr Mathison of Feernaig, Ross-shire, has a paper MS. written in the Roman character. The orthography is very bad, like the Dean of Lismore's poetry; it is dated 1688, and consists of songs and hymns by different persons, some by Bishop Carswell, Bishop of the Isles." We hear no more of the Fernaig MS. till 1862, when Dr Skene, in the introduction to the Dean of Lismore's Book then published, reports it as amissing. As a matter of fact, the MS. was in the possession of Dr Skene's friend and tutor, the celebrated

Gaelic scholar, Dr Mackintosh Mackay, who was in Australia when Dr Skene wrote. After his death, in 1873, his trustees handed the Fernaig MS. over to Dr Skene, whose property it then became. In 1885, Professor Mackinnon wrote a full and interesting account of the MS., its vicissitudes, authorship, and contents, for the Gaelic Society of Inverness, in whose *Transactions* (Vol. XI.) it appears. To this paper we are beholden for information about Duncan Macrae, the compiler, and about his family and friends. Through the kindness of Dr Skene, the MS. now appears for the first time in print.

Professor Mackinnon proves beyond any reasonable doubt that the writer of our MS. was Duncan Macrae of Inverinate, chief of his name. He is remembered in the local tradition of Kintail as *Donnachadh nam Pios*, Duncan of the (Silver) Plate, an epithet arising from the magnificence of his table service. He was grandson of the Rev. Farquhar Macrae, minister of Gairloch, and afterwards of Kintail, a man of mark and of means in his day. Duncan Macrae's two brothers, John and Donald, were ministers respectively of Dingwall and Kintail, and Professor Mackinnon thinks that the latter is the author of the poem in the MS. attributed to "Perse Eglish, anno 1692," beginning—

Cill-duich mo thàmh, cha luighe dhomh sèimh, &c.

Duncan Macrae came to a tragic end. In company with an attendant, who is said to have possessed the fatal gift of "or na h Aome"—a power by which he could cause the death of any one seen by him crossing a stream on Friday, Macrae was returning from Strathglass with the title-deeds of the Affaric lands in his possession. In attempting to cross the Connag River at Dorisduan, which was in high flood, he was carried away and drowned, for his attendant could not help him, nor could he help looking at his master battling with the flood, and, as he possessed the fatal power of drowning people in such circumstances, he caused his master's death.

Tradition attributes the bardic gift to Duncan Macrae, and this MS. proves its truth. Indeed, verses which tradition attributes to him appear in our MS., wherein, however, they are set down as composed by a "certain harper . . . on Gillimichell McDonald, Tinkler;" and Professor Mackinnon thinks that both harper and tinker are but *noms de plume* of Duncan Macrae, the real author. The *Fear na Pairce*, mentioned as the author of six poems, was doubtless Macculloch of Park, near Dingwall, Macrae's maternal great-grandfather. The Laird of Raasay, who is the author of some verses, may have been Macrae's father-in-law, for he was married to the heiress of Raasay. Rev. Donald

Macrae, his brother, is possibly the Perse English who is responsible for 120 lines. Ossian "McPhyn" is given as the author of 36 lines, and these may also be found in *Leabhar na Feinne*, p. 106. Bishop Carswell is credited with two poems, but one of them only properly belongs to him, for the poem on the "Seven Sins" appears in the Dean of Lismore's Book half a century before Carswell's day, and is there attributed to Duncha Ogga (see our Vol. I. p. 104). The "Ten Commandments" in metre is the same piece as appears prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, and is reprinted, with all the similar Gaelic pieces, in Reid's "*Bibliotheca*" (p. 177). Sir John Stewart of Appin, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century, and whose Gaelic "Confession" is prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, is accredited in our MS. with 84 lines. Alexander Munro, teacher in Strathnaver, is the author of 108 lines. He died before 22nd December, 1653 (*Fasti Eccl. Scot. V.*, p. 346). Murchig Maighk Vick Curchi is supposed by Professor Mackinnon to have been Murchadh Mor Mac Mhic Mhurchaidh, of Achilty, who was factor for Seaforth in Lewis, and who composed two poems published in Ranald Macdonald's Collection (Ed. 1776, pp. 23, and 185). He is reputed in our MS. as the author of 6 short poems, in all, 184 lines. The authors given for the other poems are unknown, and were mostly local to Kintail, we may be sure.

The orthography is on the whole phonetic, though acquaintance is shown with the orthodox system of Gaelic writing. Macrae's spelling of the same word varies considerably even on the same page, in this inconsistency resembling unfortunately the Dean of Lismore's work. But Macrae's phonetics are much easier to understand than the Dean's, both because he does his work better and because his Gaelic is practically the modern dialect still spoken in Kintail. The contents of the Collection are mainly Political and Religious, with a few poems which Professor Mackinnon calls "Didactic." There is no love song and no drinking song. The religious poetry forms about one-half of the contents, and is on the whole of considerable merit. In State Politics, the authors are Jacobite, and in Church Politics, Episcopalian. Unlike so many Gaelic political poets, the authors show a keen comprehension of the whole situation—Highland, Lowland, and English, and there is a tolerance in their utterances towards opponents which shows how little the Highlands felt the persecution of the Covenanters, and the various revolutions in Church and State that happened in Lowland Scotland.

Dr Cameron transcribed the first volume of the Fernaig MS. completely, and portions of three poems in the second volume, which are indicated in the text. The transcription is here com-

pleted on the Editors' responsibility. Dr Cameron also transliterated into modern orthography three or four complete poems [and portions of various others; and all these transliterations are here given as well as some others. With the help of these transliterated specimens, the uninitiated may easily acquire a command over Macrae's characteristics in orthography.

*by Siolla Brigitte
Ó Heóghusa (Eunaventura
O'Hosdy or O'Hussey) +1614.
from the Latin poem:
Cur umbras nuditat sub
vana gloria.
Cujus prospectus est transitoria.*

DOIRLIGH LOIJN DI SKRIJWIG LEA DONOCHIG MACK RAH 1688

Krossanighk Illivreed

1. Troū korr chlaind Ahū
Aiaghlick kaird i chowlain
Doimbhoin doy ī deoreire
Gloir ghoiwoin donan.
2. Naiwnis shea fa ī tūirse
Toighk voighk nj beas
Heid j shail shjn saigh
Mirr gheiw ra curr keah
3. Nj vell oūint ach lassir
No lootir er loick eyhri
No broūighk honijn heūlj
Err tūirleamb vo hōrnj
4. Troū troū da tij vaillis
Moill breig is begg torrhj
Bla doimhoin ī dohijn
Greah yoimboih no yehij
5. Maирg dj yeoūh ī gloirs
Gair ī vairris ī veahir
Bij ead koon fa kowhir
Pijn no dehi ghliwhir.

Kea nish nairt Hambson
No sijhir Irkle laitshea
Nairt Chonchullin *chlaitghyle*
Ke Ector no Achile

Kea aile Absolon
Oinlighk Aristotle
Taing hrein tull kisir
Vo well freiwe gig foighkle

Kea Cūighkt Hesar
 No shein Allexander
 Kea ī karn chlagh kojdhi
 Rah nj nairmb na nounrd yūill

Kea foist vel Solwe
 Sooyh da negnj noimblain
 Na Rj vaighk saijh soghraiij
 Jonath j beair oombra,

Chollin j chollin
 Chi kailg ī tijvill
 Bijg oirt mirr oūijn
 Di chrigh voighk viwill

Veah vijst cheyrū
 Chrain loūh er loū yheil
 Vla gheig er granig
 Creid is fa da toūhirr

Ghair go bj boost chirkragh
 Kroomb dj chraiw gi ro loūmb
 Brugh kreaū is küigg
 Veah chroiwe ī chollin

Ghair go bj beil korkir
 No chreaū oūire deis dūhi
 Meoir oimchill nj treihi
 Fa roin err oin chūmmig

Vo oimbig go aighcher
 Nait nj roisk reghlan
 Dj lijs shaidj sighail
 No leibbj eg doole gheir

Ach sho krihg dj chomboin
 Ris chrūjnij chailgigh
 Vo ta ea er tj dj chnodj
 Go dj chlij chij lea chairdj

Ach mirr eihir voysin oulight¹
 Agas aignig sichaigh
 Graij kodkint gin chighla
 Irr foir chaind gir feertroūh

¹ Ach mar fhaighear uathasan úmhachd.

17

Krussanighka di reinig le Ferr nj Pairke

¹ Beannj Dhe mi leoūhir
 Ansin vadhijn
 Mj haijg ga churr err vejhír
 And kejmb laig

Ni keimb laig ghujn vj lainvyn
 Er i tlij
 Ta aggin yhijn irr nanmjn
 Vo Rj neoph

Vo rj neoph ta nj breahrin
 Err j dearkig
 Chúrris j keile dūijn i ryild
 Shijn da klaikig

Klaikir lijn lewig leowhir
 Mugh is annagh
 Cür oūrnj vyck Dhe er ehind
 Zhijn ir nāmijn

Zhijn ir nanmijn i ta shojller
 Dj hijle Ahū
 Levig sj neisnighk j toysghell
 Cur rj kravig

Cur ri kravig bjig ghīgh dūin
 Er gīgh slij
 Gheiwe ea gīgh ūllj mah hijrris
 Vo rj neoph

Vo rj neoph ta gīgh hūillj
 Mah ra chostnū
 Hug mijd gīgh ūrrrim is onnor
 Gois er hoissigh

Er tuis rein Dhe sivil tūill
 Raır j hoill
 Chūır ea hihijr fo smaghk yhūin
 Koir j vollig

¹ Beannaich, Dhé, mo leabhar
 Ann sa' mhadain
 Mo sheadh 'g a chur air mheamhair
 Ann ceum lag.

• • • • •

Koir vi mollig yhe gigh oin la
 Si vi ga lainwijn
 Di reind i dhūin lea vjroild
 Di ghuist talwin

Di ghuist talwijn reind Dhe dūin,
 Ea na onir
 Hug aistn as hjwe is ea no chodll
 Reind zheah Eowe

Di reind ea Eva gha mir chūiddichig
 Si tiwill
 Va eaid fa roin neiph gin tūittjm
 Er i kijwe chaiwle

Kijwchawle reind Dhe tahir
 Pharose būnnj
 Deynichig deish no chahir
 Mir aine duhin

Murr shin chuir Dhe Eo is Ahū
 Nō Garden ainigh

Is cóir bhith moladh Dhe gach aon lá
 'S a bhith 'ga leanmhain ;
 Do rinn e 'n duine le 'mhíorbhuiil
 Do dhust talmhain.

Do dhust talmhain rinn Dia duine,
 E 'n aonar ;
 Thug aisinn as a thaobh is e 'na chodal,
 Rinn dhi Eubb.

Do rinn e Eubb dha mar chuideachadh
 San t-saoghal ;
 Bha iad far aon naomh gun tuitim
 Air an coimhcheangal.

Coimhcheangal rinn Dia an t-Athair,
 Párras bunaidh
 Daingneachadh *deis na cathair*
 Mar áithne *duine*.

Mar sin chuir Dia Eubb is Adhamh
 'Na Ghárradh ainigh ;

Hug ain ghayi mir i baile leish
Eaid vi quynich

Chynighe i taversher kailgigh
Eaid vi si Garden
Dainig ma kohir gi meait
Mir sho hairlig

Lawhir ruj as chreiwe
Rightu narhigh
Eahi nj vys
Ko chughtigh rj Dhe nj karrigh
Bii shijs *

* shys ?

Hug Ewe laiuh ansin chreiwe
Di vun dj uile
Cha Ahu lhe er i korle
Ghoj bj phuhir

Ghoj bj phuhir brijstnig ain
Zhe gin essi
Lea kaihi nule gi dain
Nach rouh kreist

Doissig reind Dhe tahir
Err j tivill
Vrostnig gigh naigh hijl ahu
Ta bivill

'Thug aithne dhaibh mar a b'ail leis
Iad bhith cuimhneach'.

Chuihnich an t-aibheatsoir cealgach
Iad bhith sa' ghárradh ;
Thainig m'an comhair gu meallta ;
Mar so tharla ;

Labhair riu as a' chraoibh
An riochd nathrach :
Itheadh do 'n mheas
Co chumhachdach ri Dia na cathrach
Bidh sibhse.

Thug Eubh laimh ann sa' chraoibh,
Do bhuin di uile ;
Chaidh Adhamh leatha air a comhairle—
Dhoibh ba phudhar.

Ta shin j bivill vo peaghk
 Nir keid abir
 Vreest er phain yhe i flahis
 Ea no chahir.

Cahir angli yhe i Pharos
 Ni nūll aiwnis
 Ni feidyir leá naigh narhi
 Mir ha chaiwnis

Ta chaiwnis gna aroile
 Doirtig seywrish
 Oirn shyle Eo agas Ahū
 is shijn dywhir

Ta shijn dywhir yhj creddj
 No ir crj
 Gin ir meihir vi freghir
 Da ir dlij

Dlij gigh naigh ansin tivill
 Di hoile Auhu
 Vj gūi vick Dhe da soirig
 Vo gigh gavig

Rj nj pais sijn as gigh caise
 Da ir dijn vo ir maillig
 Tj chrūighe sijn si channighe
 Ainmb bi bainight
 Beainnj Dhe etc&

III

Oin dj reiñig lea M^r Ioin Cassūell
 Espic Earghaell

Cholljn huggid j bais
 Tuig fein gi bhell ū noūchais
 Daile chosvell is caise duit
 Ha bais ansin nūrsin aggid

Creidd nach fadd i voytt j teig
 Bis chollin er dj chei wad
 Cha vair i sivils ach shaill
 Hjvig ghuitsin nj dhiwhir *

* [dliwhir ?]

Oimighkt di chois lūis di lawh
 Creidd nj keidfa ra kighla
 Smynnighe er ghuill nj deark
 Maill er hoimbnj is er heisnighk

Vo is egjn duit düll i fadd
 Feigh dj yhea is feigh rohid
 Feigh fūhid is fosdj cheijnd
 Feigh gigh tijwe ma^d hoimbhill

Feigh i torrig hjig j magh
 Assids* cholljn chijntigh
 Dj chora doiwoin ra treish
 Er feih j dohin dijmbis

Feigh nj figliwe feigh j roisk
 Nj glyk nach gaiph teigisk
 Vo ta ea er eaghijn duit * i dain
 Creidd j skeil vo skahain

Feigh rijst rovaирg tijmb
 Pijn i nanmin i noūh Iffrjn
 Nach ell furtigh vo nolk aind
 Ort sin chontroght j chollin
 Chollin huggid etc&

* Assies ?

* duits ?

Oin eil di reīníg lea ferr nj Pairk

Tehim rj foirrinigh Dhe
 Dilish do mj hreyle gi bj
 Lea ūlighkt mi chūirp da ghūi
 Lūbigg lea mj chrj nj

Tri greah ghijn herr i twill
 Don i dlijher misk i tloūyh
 Err i kaiwhill boūin ra dhuire
 Nj feihirr ūlighkt mar roij

Keid herr di trūir mirr choūyle
 Gin eolis er vah di chj
 Cha gaiph ea teiggisk vo oin nagh
 Gin egle aijwlis dj nj

Dairle fherr ghuih gi tuigsigh
 Da vel kyle is glikis moir
 Bij huigs dull do err ghairmid
 Cha naird j naigh ea vi is fa choir

Tres fherr di' truir nach krijsht
 Foosrigh er i choir si naimb
 Gloobrichis lea nairt negihoir
 Gin chairt nj maghk Ìhe chaile

Ach shin aggiw truir ha don
 Er j tivill chorrigh haind
 Maирg nj loirg er i lainvijne
 Si noird ghaiw nj ta no kaind

Maирg di ni oühpír si tivill
 Si teig da vüyhig gigh lo
 Gheh gigh shain* *skjgh* oig nj dhoon † * shoin ?
 bhijn ea vj quynigh leoh † dhoor ?

Kuynich i teig ort mir ailligh
 Kuynich i tj chainnich ū dihre
 Noüyr i skarris ruit i tannimb
 Si tallu cha deijd lait moohne ¹

Zhūin no dain dhe di tivill
 Bisi quynigh er dj cheile
 Mir j ta dhe eydhor no ghoillig
 Maирg naigh vaillis ea fein

Vaims oig nish taimb shann
 Niir faghkis shid ra mi rea
 Fherr kairt dull i zhj no looighk
 Gin oighk oittijn vo vaghk dhe

Ach gin vi aggin ach kouyrt ghaire
 Er i tivill dearph mir chj
 Vi ghiüh vick dhe mj reih
 No müih tehimb i Rj
 Tehimb Ri etc &

¹ Cuimhnich an t-eug ort mar eallach,
 Cuimhnich an ti cheannaich thu daor ;
 'Nuair a sgaras riut an t-annam
 'San talamh cha teid leat maoin.

VOin di reinig lea ¹ Fherr ni Pairke

Sivill er i vel mj
 Ghair mj rea vick Dhe gin düll
 Vo ta saigharan i meoile
 Meighjne and di roid mj churr

Sly i toiskle zaighk Christ
 Da astle gi fhire i hug
 Zhijne j nanmin da gigh tj
 Chreddis i rj doyh nach tūig

Tūigig gigh oin naigh sj tivill
 Bivill dj yūillin maghk Dhe
 Lea leih Ewine ri kraind harnig
 Fo pinck Philoit chesig ea

She zuillin gigh pijne
 Ghoirt üll gi foirh yhijn j tloij
 Da ghui leijne krijs t i vhj
 Lea ir erie fest da loūy

Gin vi ghurni lea creiddj
 Negle Dhe ta mir i bivill
 Bij nj naidiwe da ir leoine
 Taversher, neoil si sivill.

Sivill er i vel etc&

VI

Di ghrea orain di reignig lea Fherr nj Pairke

Ise i moillim i kraind torhi
 Ta ga ūrran fein gigh la
 Er gigh düjn ver gha honor
 Vijs gi shoiller kijntigh gho

Chorp lea ainsighk hūg mir rains
 Ise zhijne i namnj lesh
 Zhiffrine choij, chrūinighe nj sloūy
 Va ūillj fa leoin mijlt treish

Chraighe j teihis di bjne hreigs
 Di hoole Eve is Ahū er huise
 Fo pijnk Philoid yūllin pjnnig
 Da ir doine vo Iffrin i nouise

¹ Here the capital is rendered, as often, by a double f, that is, ff.

Treis la derighe phaj ir nerig
 Bijg gigh treid gj smūjtigh troūmb
 Ewhir broistnj ghajj ra choistnū
 Vi ghoistnj quijnigh ra lojne

Er laiwe yeish ahir soūise no chahir
 Hij gi flaoile foirrinigh
 Hyg gi nairtvoir noūise hovird kairttis
 Er gigh naigh gi moiroildigh

Lea foūymb trūppaid hig gigh oin naigh
 Nj bj oin naigh voun si notūre
 Verr dhe kairt orh gin nessj
 Ead j teaghk go neyrrighk voūin¹

Hreid teih üillj er j laiwe yeish kūrrj
 Rj da ürran er i loūh
 Noird* angljwe bij da lainvijne *Naird
 Go chahir aiūnj chyh bhi voūyn

Sloūh croist er j laiwe hoiskle
 Gin neher leiskle bij gi trouyh
 Leigfhr soiise* ead deih treigsit * [soose?] †[treigfi!]
 Di teih eidighe, chij bhivoūine

Mir va ghlutton deih tuittimb
 Gheirrj fūrtighe j naind tijmb
 Bij nj sloūyrj gheirri foūrhi
 Nouire nach trouh leā dhe i dhjle

La nach deisnid leo nj phahj
 Leih no aijt, da chur i keil
 Nj bj dhijne aghk no furtigh
 Deih tuittimb vo vaighk dhe

Naiph failse tairkj ir maillj
 Da ir tarrijn heih gin dhyne
 Feihj oirn mir leoin ghlūit
 Gigh ouire hūittis shine no lijne

¹ Le fuaim trumpaid thig gach aon neach,
 Ni 'm bi aon neach uaith' san uair ;
 Bheir Dia ceart orra gun easbhuidh
 Iad a theachd gu 'n oighreachd bhuain.

Kairris vrnj agas arrihi
 Nir barrand vhi i dhe
 Slj yijrrigh gho ir dhyne
 Gho rj dijlish bijg ir treyle

Evijne, aihirigh ir gleijg
 Souise no chahir la heid shijne
 Lahis bunnj ta ghūind ûilli
 Si kraind torhi fois ir kijnd

Moillī zhoon lea breig yhirighe
 Faid vo noorhjne eistfhir lijn
 Moillig Ise rj ni paise
 Meid i grais treigfi shyn

Meid ir peackj gna da klaickig
 Moir i nessi yhūynd gin skijs
 Smo nj graissin, no mir ta shyn
 Vi gigh tra shoore ghuilh Ise
 Ise moillimb etc&

✓II

Oin eil di reinig lea M^r Ioin Cassuel

Ha seaghk seydhin er mj hj
 Gigh sayhid dhujh da mj loitt
 Ochoin fa gherrain gigh la
 Gi gaif [?] ead ta aind mj chor

Hoin dhujh i teihid heijr
 Bea da koainmb ī chroosh
 Minig dj vajle ī mj phoit
 Gose nj hajning foise deh moose

Dairle seijhid gir ea sainth
 Maирg da dhorijn ghūin
 Cha neidim skarrih rish rea
 Ach deidh ere er mj vūyn

Treis seyhid ghlaighk chuirh
 Doombis ha curr reūmb gi holk
 Maillj rj mannim ī chraih
 Cha slain ī ghaig shjn mj chor

Kairhū seyhid j ta
 Naltū mj chraūh i steih
 Cha leigg ī leisk mj da dhoine
 Err oin slij choir si bhj

Keūgkhū seyid j tūile
 Fairmid is trūh rish nj chj
 Nj shoid shjn da duggis kyn
 Oūint shin nir feihimb brhi

Seissū seyhid gi gaig
 Nairg hig eiddhir mj is kaigh
 Christ ī chask ni hurchir zhoomb
 Is Dhe da mj zhoon j gna

Saighkū seyhid ī feherr moir
 Maирг er ī beherr toir nj nairmb
 Cha tijlg ead naigh nagh di voūyl
 Ni mo vouyl naigh nagh di vairfh

Gaiphimb paidhir di vaighk dhe
 Is creid nj Nasple gi beaghk
 Christ eidhir mj is ghoin nj nairmb
 Lea qūeig salm shaijh no sheighk.

Ha 7 sheydhin etc&

✓III

Oin foist di reinig lea Feherr ni Pairke

1. Gheirj gohise sj ly
 Bihimb gigh tra shijre ghuih ī rj
 Cha lea hoil er chraind da ir kendīgh
 Dul no chain nj maillir mj
2. Lea lain aijrlaid bihimb ī treyle
 Lahonis mj vijné gigh nouire
¹ Sivil bregigh chūr er chūle
 Mj roūin dull sj tlj ī voyn
3. Slij nj fijrrjñ ir nairt
 Soiskle dirigh reaghk vick dhe
 Ga bea vinigheig ea kairt
 Foorindigh vihig slyghk no zhew
4. Deihi vijnighchise hovird lynd
 Bihj Ise mar rijn si naimb
 Loino^r ī viimbhir vo oighk
 Mir zaile Dhe loighk Abraham

¹ Saoghal breugach chur air chúl,
 Mo rún dol san t-slighe bhuan.

5. Bennight di vihis gigh tj
Chreiddis Ise sī chj ea
Mallight gigh naigh sī roūmb
Chūirris ī chūil rj maghk Dhe
6. Dail gigh naigh nach gaiph i reyind
Faire rj heyig er vrhe zho
Dull lahis dhe nj noird anglj
Si chahir eywijn bihi nj sloij
- (ie).* Ni noinind kor da tloūyh hreikth
Si teihe edighe legfhire eaid
Ziffrijn ouire bi tjntij lasrigh
Da pijn feist gin dull eig
7. Eivijn kor nj dhoon teih
Dul er j nehird gigh nouire
Mar ra Ise ī comin angle
Bihj eaid ayrigh bhivouyn
9. Rj nj paise feigh di ghrasin
Ormsin is mj kais gigh tijmb *
Vo nj najdzi ta ga^m lainvyn
Vo ta imb anviju shiwe mj zhine
10. Rj nj soylse hovir nairt doise
Wrj tai(?)isighk smj er cheli
Go vj quiqnigh er dj ghuuh
Naimb ly ghom sj gherhj
Gherhj ghoise etc&

* aimb?

Skrijt ī nanmbin di reinig lea feher ni pairk.

¹ Ta cogig eigh agas la
Orimb gna kroy i kais
Ni skuir ea dhoomb go la meig
Troumb leoumb fa cheid no bais

¹ Ta cogadh oidhche agus lá
Orm a gnath, cruaidh an càs,
Ni sguir e dhíom gu lá m' éig,
Truiime leam fa cheud na bás.

Koggig ī ta er mi hī
 Evir egle gigh ti e
 Koire ghoūind achiw gi morh
 Karrisigh na sloir ī gnea

Trúir ta coggig gigh lo
 Evir broin dhom ī veid
 Sivil ī tavershers ī neoil
 Er hi mi leoin di vihis ead

Oin dehe truir ī derhim rijwe
 Sivill, di vaile ni sløy
 Da daillig vo hymb go tijmb
 Maillig gigh tih ver ra dhoy

Ta sivil daillig ī tloy
 Hivis ea gi moir gin chait
 Gin ea aggin^d ach mir choy
 Ni koir ghoūind * leoin lea najrt

* ghoum^d ?

Nj foihín lea dhoūn leoir
 Nj foihín nj smo ga * vaid

* or da

Cogadh ata air mo thí,
 Adhbhar eagail gach ti e ;
 Cóir dhuinn aicheadh gu mó,
 Caithriseach ni 's leoir an gnè.

Triuir ta cogadh gach ló—
 Adhbhar bróin dhomh a mheud—
 Saoghal, an taibhearsoir 's an fheóil
 Air thi mo leóin do bhidheas iad.

Aon de 'n triuir, a deirim ribh,
 Saoghal, do mheall na slóigh,
 'G an dalladh o thím gu tím,
 Mealladh gach ti 'bheir r' a dhóigh.

Ta 'n saoghal dalladh an t-slóigh
 Thaghais e gu mó gun cheart ;
 Gun e agaínn ach mar cheó,
 Ni cóir dhuinn leóin le neart.

Ni fóghainn le duine 'leóir,
 Ni fóghainn ni 's mó 'g a mheud ;

Mojnd^d leo kroñinichig si naimb
Shjir chur no chaind^d di vihis ead

Ach oor chrūighe ull nī sløy
Choirighe dhomb na sloir dj ni
Dhijn vo tivil mj smj daile
Gigh sijwe bj faile di chj

Darle naiph shea gin vreig
Cholljn ī deid ī saint
Ni smijnd lea mi chollín chre
Majlis gi leir di vihis and

Cholljn ī vel mj steih
Orimb ī vihis ī kroy ī kais
Koighig gigh tijmb si bhi
Da mī rhī lea peckeg bais

Evir dūighchis dhomb fein
Gigh stūghchis heid mj choirp
Lea hailis vo hijmb go tijmb
Karir mj fa zhijn sī loighk

Rair nj koñl maирg di nī
Vo is ullhi ī dūl lea breig
Nouire is mo sis faire ī kor
Go oñhir lea toil gi deid

Ise lanior^r ī tloij
Ghūihimb ea vo dhos da mj zhijn
Mi cholljn chur fo smaghk
Gin dollj hijghk orn no dhjle

Treis naiph lain di zheirg
Taversher lea cheilg ī gna
Mir leon^d er ī bj glutt
Ghūishi ir sluggig gigh trah

Miann leó cruinneachadh 's an ám,
Síor chur 'n a cheann do bhidheas iad.

Darla námh 's e gun bhréug
Cholainn an téid an sannt ;
Ni 's miann le mo cholainn chré
M'ailgheas* gu léir do bhidheas ann. *M' aimhle is?

Mūrr shjn bihimbs ī kais tain^d
 Oir choy er chaind ī tloij
 Vo ni najdiph ta ga mj rhj
 Tesrig is no mha mj ghoij

Toirighk orimb di vihis ead
 Er hj mj vailhi gigh la
 Gj furrijr is koir dhom bhi
 Lea karris is ūrnj gna

Vrnj, is arhi ī tloij
 Chaiskis dūis ī coggj moir
 Lea ghuih Ise gigh noūire
 Kisigher gi loūh ī toir

Tohir mahonis dhom smj daile
 Go di chahir haile smijn^d leūimb dūll
 Lea di spjrrit dajn dohm eūl
 Kuirrijn reūh kūil er gigh korr

Smj tannimb ī ta fo ghlaish
 Annagle mj nish, o Rj,
 Vo nj naiphdj ta ga mī rhj
 Smj er krhi freggir mj

Egle mj naiphdi gi leir
 Ta ormbs fein di gna
 Ahir nhi smūjnimb sdū chj
 Voist fisrigh shiwe mir ī ta
 Ta coggig etc&

X

Loijh di reinig lea Allister Monro feher teiggisk
 va aind Stranaphir

O zhe neiph dā lehir freiph
 Gigh treyd hajnt is zaūnhi
 Proūind dhom grais ī choim bhi grajhjne
 Chūimb skir faismir dehj

¹ O rj advimb ta mj pheghkj
 Skrijph er faid no tijnish
 Do tijph is feūh mi chijph ghūlj
 Klij ead fuid no tejrris

¹ Oh righ, aidbheam, ta mo pheactha
 Sgriobht' air fad a' t' fhiadhnuis.

¹ Clijn toil meoil mi vhjh is moig
 Sivill fojst snj deophnj
 Strhj gi calmb shijr chlij manmb
 Chij go dambnj sheyri

O zhe graijghe ver tryd di grasin
 Lea trein laiph di chooriph
 Vo veijl laidhir vreggigh hatban
 Si veher ghoj pairt dehe di rijghk

Nooh si maïrk zhyn di chardjs
 Ach nj hrih fearg nī doole
 Agas Joseph keylhi hovird vo cirnhî
 Go slouh veg ī doors

Moose maghk Amre a kyle awne
 Le mrooh alvarr hoorsiwe
 Nouis vo nephait glouyse le glechkes
 Slouh gheiph er hoorrijn

Tug shjwe phahj kaind tri lahi
 As moiil ghaphj hoorvoūh
 Foist Rj Dahj vo Gholayas
 Ta reish koir ajlish yijld

² Sadragh Mesagh Abednego
 Di zailvie breig nach oislig
 Zhoiñ si navijn va gi grainoile
 Trūirs narhi toirrijn

Tug Sūsanna lea kletuh robba,
 Vo hrüh cher a moirroūin
 Daniel croih a erō leoijn
 Ard rj voir nj kljphirr

¹ Claon toil m' fheol', mo bheath', 's m' òig,
 Saoghal fos, 's na deamhnaidh,
 Stri gu calma, sior chlaoidh m' anma
 Chaoidh gu damnadh siorruidh,

[*Mackinnon*]

² Sadrach, Mesach, Abednego,
 Do dhealbhaidh bréig 'nach ísléadh
 Dhion san àmhuinn bha gu gràineil
 Triuir's 'n aireamh t' fhirinn

[*Mackinnon*]

Tug Manasses a laiwe assyr
 Go taiwe j taighjwe Israeł
 Di loighk arhi vo vrūid vabell
 Hug vs a laywe Hyrūs

Dhyn mūr sho mj o Rj gloirvoir
 Vrj di hrokre oimbig
 Snagh boijl trahig er ri voūm grais
 Ach sdoūile * days lynig

* seoūile

O zhe mj teiggisk le foir chreiddj
 Brj taing ī kyntighe
 Faids i tra tryd * di vaighk ghraij
 Strad dehe di ghras no mointjn *

* trijd !
 * mointyn !

O ri dhyn mi vo ghrjwe breig
 Ski teihin treiwe ni foirrin
 Ni tus Ise le toil chait
 Ni kuirp chywe ī hoirrig

Dain le spijñig trein di Spirrit
 Zhe mj phjllig is meilphoig * * [meūpoig !]
 Ahnoūighe is ūrighe mi chrj ghūli * * ghuls
 Ski feihjn sulj soir zheihj

Ga taimb loighti o ri hoghrj
 Lea bhrj toghkle dhyn mj
 Lea troir Ise verr mj ghrjw̄s
 Ghoir da truis is oin Dhe.

Zhe neiph etc&

XI

Oin ell di reinig leish ī nūidhir ī chynd

Oinig oibrichig ī Cheymbhi
 Di reinig leish ī toissigh tymb
 Lijtter ead j leiph gigh dhoon
 Cūight yhe si chrūind skryph

Kea nj phillj fa byn breyhir
 Foyrish foighkle lanighe * ea * lanighe ?
 Meid brhi ī rj si hūigs
 Mir nj tijre is vskigh ead

Smor i phairt ga begg ī neolis
 Lea oighkle di chrūighe shea
 Bhj, kais * di hywe toirr is tūijnd
 Gin nj as nj vūnig eaid

* kois

Gin chuirrig leish sī vroat ī baihird
 Ghrijjn, Ghalligh is oimbig reijle
 Ma hoimbchjle firmament lahish
 Oimbig aind di vahis skrijph

Zehc gigh tywe dj nj vroat oifrig
 Dhūin reyn^d ī ri si tra
 Agas na oipha foist di chrūighe
 Skyle i gloir si chrūin^d gna

Ach moillj nj tijre fo nailhi
 Chrūhider er gigh la
 Ach rair nadorighk zhoon peghgigh
 Navid ea hywe reaghkt ghajj

Fa zhwoj gigh naigh chaihi tall ū
 No chlijhig ī fairke reūh
 La duiskir ead fad shail
 Lea trūppaid arkangle zhe

Hyg lea brihi noiph is talvijn^d
 Di nairt anglj oimb keid
 Armaild ī ri uillj hollish
 Ghaird is dyvild da hoñors ead

Ach dluhjr i treijd heilt haijnt
 Go gloir reind Ise ī kaind
 Nj gin chrijghe neyhrighk honnish
 Bihi ead gi braigh fūirrigh aind

Hig gig draijng nach drein^d arhi
 No oinnish ī mijnd nj * bea
 Ghloih ead er nj knoik da falligh
 Dhjre daj toilk ī chainnighe eaid

* ni r ?

Bihi tallū foih si nargk
 Si tahirr no hjnn * tain^d
 Myst ī kais nj pein ī deid eaid
 Feist ī bais nj^r feyh ead ain^d

* kinu ?

Ach lainor^r chywe, di vainhi
 Treid hoir channighe shywe
 Dhyn mish ghrajj vo di zūmbig
 Krich ī la ro oinig leijn
 Oinig oibrichig etc&

XII.

Leijgh di reinig lea Sir Ioin Stewart nj happen

Daillj saijnt slough i dohjn
Neihj zhe skj* diukhir ghoiwe *sbi
Kaillidir i keyle ma nj vreig vellish
Treyl naigh deid go nijnish lhoj

No creid mijd dull eig fa yerrig
Smūimijd shid mo bi mijd daile
Chuir mijd quidh voir^h deheir nūillj
Sa teih fa zhoj is bunnj haile

Moir i merrhan da nj dhoone
Breig fails da kür fa choijh
Snach creid lñighd nj sheyd lea soll...* * [soller ?]
Dull eig gin i konnagh leoyh

Ga kroih siss teinnall taigh
Sheyrid ea vi kur no chain^d
Shj nouih zhairvis i noorrijn
Tuig naich sheilwe zhilish i tain^d

Draiñg el zheiwig* gi komnagh * zheirvig, zheirrig?
Djñdighk is ailmsighk is oijle
Zheow *g* ead sho chjn^d i feil
Neoh vo rj ghrain nj ghloir

Ga zoombig naigh ansin teih shjn
Zheoph gigh feher zū oinvj rj
Mel ead i neyhrighk gin chonnis
Seywris, is sonnis, is shijh

¹ Egijn dñiph dull er slij Hjoin
Pehijn loin ni legfhir lijwe
Mairg eg i dais i buire breig
Ghagis gi trouyh treigfi shywe

Da heikvish ha fa ir cowhir
Shaillj voywe ko yhū is smijn
Taigh ra pijnnig gi doir dobbroini
Taigh klerhi noird oilvoir chijwe

¹ Eigin duibh dol air slighe Shioin,
Peighinn loin leigfear leibh.

Taigh ī bj teis gin dhyn tuile
 Is nighehim neaph da deoile
 Taigh el vo is ead is stūlph
 Da bi nj keid qūylph keoile

Faid ī daile nj deish vo cheile
 Saile is sheyrph is fijn so vlas
 Mairg fouire aimb er ī tehig
 Gi dugig daile j reyh as

Mir hreoir herbhīr vo choorriwe
 Maighktoor is ea faid ī feyble
 Nouire ī verhīr kairt nj nammyn
 Glaickhi nj daiphnj nj daijle

Ach achonighe reimmish oin vī muir
 Nach di zuilt dhoon fo di rosk mājjl
 Nouire skarris shyn vo nj eholljn
 Gin ir nāñimb zhull daile
 Daillj Saiint etc&

xiii

Oin eil di reiñig leish

Creid fa dajrlimir tūrsse
 Snj haind fo huilsh bla breig
 Gin ī sivil ach no skaile vaillj
 Mir nailhj ghallj no għrein

Mir j daijlt rj la qūjnej
 No snaighk is dluhi vijs għail
 Torhi nj duil er ī chrain^d
 Nj maijr dhoon sheuind ach shail

Roise is kuirh no lillj
 Plūmis no shjrrj dearg
 Gir ghair ī vijs ead fo voyh
 Shuid mejhir ī tloy gi derph

Saiphrig ga moir ī hess
 Feihphir heid as gi louh
 Krijnhi għiġ l-ħuse ī meyh ghorm glas
 Mir shjn heid solas ī tloijh

Ach is evijne leish għiġ naigh ī daile
 Ejħjn go ailllis ī kūirp
 Lheir zhūyn, mar ī daile
 Nagħi ell dujl er krajn nach tuitt

Nj dais er i tallū soñis
 Di zhoo no chrain no voirh
 Di zoin nhi nach krijn fa zoijh
 Mj skeil broijn vj ga loyh

Ewir tūirsh is ewhir broijn
 Gin tuigks vihi di ghloir zhe
 Gin smūyntjn vi er ir krij
 O rj nj rj coñphir mj

Di vi truir da meñisi * gi taijnd
 Sivill, si saynt, si neoil
 Zhe dhyn si mñsh vo trúir
 Si rj nj duil no legg leoh

* merūsi :

Zhe dhyns mish vo trúir
 Di vi er vijn^d fajl is breig
 Agas koñhir mj di gna,
 Nairtich mj ghraij is mj chreid
 Creid fa dairlinir.

XIV

Loijh di reiñig leish i skriwpfer i naimb mülloid

¹ Hivill is doimbhoin di vñirn
 Maig nñ tñjrn nagh fijgh
 Ga^d vi mir duih ri keoil
 Ghaír vijj broin da churr shijs
 Chunnis cha naid vo noñire
 Kñirm is keoil, is soyrkis glan
 Tijwe steih ghaischer i koñyrt
 Chunnis shjn slouyh rj ghall

¹ Shaoghail, is diombuan do mhúirn,
 Maig a ni tñirn nach fiach ;
 Ged bhiomar an diu ri ceól
 Géarr 'bhiodh brón d'a chur sios.

Chunnas, cha 'n fhad o 'n uair,
 Cuirm, is ceól, is suaireas glan,
 Taobh a stigh dh' fheasgar an euairt
 Chunnadh simu sluagh ri gal.

Mairg di nj bün sī tivill
Vo is bivilligh ea gigh nouire
Tij bi vijn leen dhuih aggin
Shujd * si vaddijin er vreh voyn̄d

* Shiyd ?

Ach vndids vjck mj zhe
Mj vünnijn gj leir gi kürr
Da gigh annimb gir dū is leiph
Chreiddis vndid fein is tuill

Foir ormbs vick mj zhe
Na qūrrir leait mi er ghaile
Vo ta sivils no leamb
Tesrig mish zhe vo chaise

Tesrigs mish vo chaise
Tivills ta lain di chuir
Mir heisrig ū klain Iserael
Vo Aro vahig si wüirr

Koūil sywe ni rūg er Dahi
Nouire huitt ea ī gavig peaghkj

Mairg a ni bun 's an t-saoghal,
Bho 'n is baoghalach e gach uair,
'N ti bu mhiann leinn 'n diu againn,
Sud 'sa' mhadainn air bhreith bhuain.

Ach annads', Mhic mo Dhé,
Mo mhuinighin, gu leir gun cuir,
Do gach anam gur tu is Leigh,
Chreideas annad fein is t' fhuil.

Foir orms', Mhic mo Dhé,
Na cuirear leat mi air dháil,
O 'n ta 'n saoghal-s' na leum
Teasaирг mise, Dhé, bho chás.

Teasaig mise bho chás,
'N t-saoghal-sa ta láin do chuir,
Mar theasaig thu Clann Israel
Bho Pharaoh, bhathadh sa' mhui.

'N euala sibh na rug air Daibh'dh,
'Nuair thuit e an gàbhaidh peacaidh,

Absolom i vaighk ī baijld
Breh aijt voyh, beaghkoile

Ach aiphrik chūise fa zherrig
Nehrig ghasay vi fajle
Ga bj voir leish aijld ghrūyg
Chrogh ī ea rj ouire si cheijle

Nach fajck shywe sho kor i tivill
Maigk gaphel biwhile er ahir
Ga di zhaint chuisse lea si vig
Tuig nach soirrid ea la vrehe

Zhoon bihi no ir naihr
Feher er feher gheirrhi bi * phijl
Ach maирg naigh nj aijrish
Vo is moir j karrighe i sivil

Hjvill is dhoimoin

* vi ?

XV

Pairt di choirlle Vijck Eaghin vyck earchir
dī Vaighk Intosich ī ghaylt

Oirr da baijl koirle voūymb
Hophir laijt foymb gi mjnn
Feagh nach di sig er di veihel
Gloir ī zairnig ghuit fein kjnn

Absolom, a mhac a b' aillde,
Breith àit bhuaith, beachdail ?

Ach amhairc 'chuis fo dheireadhb,
Nearachd dha-san bhi foill ;
Ge bu mhóir leis aild' a ghruag,
Chroch i e ri uair sa' choill'.

Nach faic sibh 'n so cor an t-saoghal,
Mac 'gabhal baoghal air athair ;
Ge do dheant' chuis le saobhadh,
Tuig nach saoraidht' e la bheith

Dhuinn bidh na ar n-ath'r,
Fear air fear 'g iarraidh baoghal ;
Ach maирg neach ni aighear ris,
Bho is mor an caraiche 'n saoghal.

Biig tosnigh ri rahit i rüitt
 Ma hairlis duit vj teih i ncile
 Gir meennig hanih vo dooph
 Gloir i bair i steih gi moir

Naimb koyrle bi gi moone
 Na dophir i aeh gi maijle
 For i bi ù bj gi beaghk
 No bi aighk vois is haijle

No bi mir hrais di vajne
 No leann tajljsh fein i roin
 Na kuir'er i nanphinn nayrt
 Chynd tairph leat kayrt chlijum

Bi fehidigh trhi i nairgg
 No kah kailg er yhün i boiyhk
 Feher konnish no biig di reair
 No daijn tehimb da feyhire loighk

Bi gi mohor bi gi mah
 Ma ghaiphild rah no bi gin reimb

Biodh toisearch ri raite ruit,
 Ma tharlas dhuit bhi 'n tigh an oil ;
 Gur minie thainig bho dhíbh
 Gloir a b' fhearr a stigh gu mòr.

'N àm comhairle bi gu mìn,
 Na tabhair i ach gu mall ;
 Far am bi thu bi gu beachd,
 Na bi aca bhos is thall.

Na bi mar thrasd 'do mhéin,
 Na lean t' àilgeas fein air aon,
 Na cuir air an anmuinn neart
 Chionn tairbh lea ceart chlaon.

Bi foidhidneach ris an airc,
 Na caith cealg air duine bochd,
 Fear conais na bi da réir,
 Na dean teum da 'm faighear lochd.

Bi gu mòr, bi gu math,
 Mu ghabhail rath na bi gun réim ;

Hohir di choirle ma saigh
Err gigh naigh vijs no eimb

Err i tjavjll no daijn saijntt
Tüig nagh bi u aind ach oüire
Snagh ell dehe tajmbshjr i vois
Ach tüyhta nj bois ma koüyrt

Voorighk leg ma saigh
Tuig nach buingjg i naigh ajh
Ga ghuirressi er di veijnd
Bi furrichir ma raire chraighe

Gigh conirt da tairl u fa choir
Fo uile ghoij bi ma saigh
No bj gi hoymladigh dhijn
Chyns sgi bihi dñ rair gigh naigh

Ma hairlis duit vi * cüirt ghlijck
Gi lephir zhñit vi mar roih
Bijs furrichir ma rair
Ains gigh oin nj is moin leo

* bi ?

Thoir do chomhairle ma seach
Air gach neach bhitheas na fheum

Air an t-saoghal na dean sannt,
Tuig nach bi thu ann ach uair ;
'S nach 'eil de t' aimsir a bhos
Ach tionndadh na bois mu 'n cuairt

Mhiòrachd leig ma seach,
Tuig nach buidhinn i neach àgh ;
Ge h-uireasbhuidh air do mhaoin
Bi furachar mu réir chaich.

Gach cunnart da 'n tarl' thu fo choir,
Fo uile dhòigh bi ma seach ;
Na bi gu h-ùmhailteach 'dhaoine
Chiomh 's gu 'n biodh tu réir gach neach.

Ma tharlas duit bhi 'n cüirt ghlic,
Gu leigear dhuit bhi mar roth,
Bitheas furachar ma réir
Aims gach aon ni is miann leo :

Troddan chain taillighe no dajn
 No amble duih ga bea nj
 Na dophir naskijn * ma saigh
 As i treish gi dijg di hi

* nasbijn ?

Er di charrid no ghaiph aimb
 No laijn ea gi tayn no lejmb
 Oin nj zhūimbollis dū chaigh
 Oinnoile shūid gi braigh no daijn

Na bj rohvoir snā bj begg
 Ri phah zhoon no kah di chūid
 Looghe veamighe na dajn troad
 Na oab mas heigin duit.

[*There is here a blank page in the MS., and the above poem is evidently left unfinished.*]

XVI

Oin eil dj reinig leish ī Skrijpherr

Gloir is moillig ghuit Zhe
 Eywijn dūijn gir dū is rj
 Er neoph, er tallū ī voss
 Gir stoil choiss duitt gigh toor

Trodan chāin talaich na dean,
 Na amhail diu ge b'e ni,
 Na tabhair 'n ascaoin ma seach,
 As an treis gu 'n tig do shith.

Air do charaid na gabh ám
 Na lean e gu teamm 'na leum
 Aon ni 'dhiomolas tu chách
 Ionann snd gu bráth na dean.

Na bi ro mhor 's na bi beag,
 Ri fath dhaoin' na caith do chuid ;
 Laoich mheanmich, na dean trod,
 Na ob ma 's éigin duit.

Glóir is moladh dhuit, a Dhé,
 Eibhinn duinn gur tu is rígh
 Air néamh, air talamh a bhos
 Gur stól chois duit gach tir.

Shoyller ghūin Cūighkt Zhe
 Er shūill nj grein ma kouyrt
 Nouire hoillichis mj rj
 Oimbichie oirn teiss is fotūighk

Muirr ga farshjñ i kriagh
 Agas ga loijn ea gi braish
 Sanid dj chūightj mj rj
 Pijllig go kriaghge fijn er aish

Lijno^r ūisk dull no kaind
 As gigh glain, ha ma koūirt
 Ga zheijs cha voh mūirr i duih
 No keid la cha struh si choūyn

Oijmbig ghre eisk ha si vūirr
 Chrūich kūighkt mj rj
 Greh is lijno^r ta zhuj
 Greh yehe mo ha dull zhj

Leir rūis er tallū i vois
 Behigh kehir choissigh er toor
 Sloinno^r no choor j vain
 Ga zhūmih laiph herr i tij

Nach faiksiwe sho grasj dhe
 Ea frestle dūis gigh nj
 Nj smo is lehid grais pein
 Er j veid da deijd i zhj

Soilleir dhuinn cumhachd Dhé
 Air siubhal na gréin' mu cuairt ;
 'Nuair a thoilicheas mo rígh
 Iompaichidh oirnn teas is fuachd

Muir ge fairsing a críoch
 Agus ge lion e gu brais,
 'S aithne di cumhachd mo Rígh,
 Pillidh gu crích fein air ais.

Lionmhor uisge dol na ceann
 As gach gleann tha m'a cuairt,
 Gidheadh cha mhó a' mhuij an diu
 Na 'n ceud lá chaidh sruth sa' chuan.

Ach hug mijd beñchidis do rj
 Choirrighe ghūjn ni na sloir
 Vo ta chūghtis skrijph
 Shoyller aind ī krijghu dohoin

Is dainmyd arhj gi tainn
 Agas gaijhmyd ī taimb no leam
 Nach fishichir lyn shyn daile
 Nach haind er bail hig ī teig

Ghujhmijd eish gigh oin trah
 Lea spirritt graij da ir shoile
 For ī shyn shine da gi leir
 Moillig zhuitts zhe is gloir
 Gloir is moillig etc&

XVII

Oin foijst dj̄ reinig leish

Rj nj cruinne ta gin chrijghe
 Dain mj quynigh ort gigh trah
 Na leig er haighran nj̄
 Er sligh ta boihi ba

Shoile mish si tlihi chairt
 Rj nj phairst ta fos ir kijn^d
 A lehe oin Ise dj̄ vaighk
 Mah gigh peaghk reinnig leoñim

Mah ghom gigh peaghk gi leir
 Di reinig leoñimb fein gna

Aon fós do rinneadh leis.

Righ na cruinne ta gun chrioch,
 Dēan mi cuimhneach ort gach trath
 Na leig air sheachran mi
 Air sligh' ta baobhaidh báth.

Seól mi san t-slighe cheirt,
 Rígh nam feart ta os ar cionn,
 A leith aoine Iosa, do Mhic,
 Maith gach peacadh rinneadh leam.

Maith dhomh gach peacadh gu léir
 Do rinneadh leam fén (do) ghnáth,

Agas soirs mj vo loghk
Vo is fiosrigh ū noghk mir ta^{im}

Ta imbs noghk gi trouh
Ta imbs trouylj mj chorp
Ta mj chrijs fo leoin
Ta peaghk bais er mj loatt

Ach oor züllin bais rj kramd
Lea pijntj taijn^d is caimb wrehe
Dhyns i mish vick mj zhe
Kuirs gj trein as mj lehe

Kruhighe unnjmbs krj nouh
Oor chaj sj nouy gin loghk
Vo is fijsrigh ū mir i ta
Krij knawe na mj chorj

Deonj ghom arhi gj trah
No legs lahjr mj zhj
Vo is Düs cobbhír gigh grais
Foünnig* as gigh kais mj rj

Rj nj kruyn^d etc&

* Foünnig

Agus saor-sa mi bho lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu nochd mar taim.

Taim-s' a nochd gu truagh,
Taim-s' truaillidh a' m' chorp;
Ta mo chridhe-sa fo león,
Ta peacadh báis air mo lot.

Ach fir dh' huiling bás ri crann
Le pianta teann is cam bhreith,
Dion-sa mis', a Mhic mo Dhé,
Cuir-sa gu tréin as mo leith.

Cruthaich annam-s' cridhe nuadh,
Fhir a chaidh san uaigh gun lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu mar a tá
Cridhe enámha ann mo chorp.

I eónaich dhomh aithrighe gu tráth,
Na leig-sa láthair mo dhith,
Bho is Tus' tobar gach gráis
Tuanaig as gach cás, mo rígh.
Rígh na cruinne, &c.

XVII

Oin eil dj reinig leish fo vūlloid ī pheaghkj

Ochadoin Ri nj grais
 Aiphrig ormbs smj kais kroyh
 Mj pheaghki ta er mj chraijh
 Mir haghk ī bais orm^b chon oūhj

Meid ī taijek hairlig orm^b
 Ghaig shayd mj gin cholg gin vrhi
 Ach vo is dus rj nj phaijrt
 Iddrimighe mj haighk ī rijst

Iddrimighe mj haighk gj loūh
 No leg mj aind roihar daile
 Oir is trijk aid shuid da mj leoin
 Taversher, neoil, sī saijnt

Ni peaghkj di reinis leoib
 Evhir broin domb aid gin chrijghe
 Ach ghūijm er rj nj gloir
 Furtigh is fair a lehe Ise



Aon eile do rinneadh leis fo mhulad a' pheacaidh.

Ochadoin ! a Righ nan grás,
 Amhaire orms' 's mi 'n cas cruaidh ;
 Mo pheacaidh tá air mo chrádh
 Mar shac a' bháis orm chun uaigh.

Meud an t-saie a tharla orm,
 Dh' fhág siad mi gun cholg gum bhrigh ;
 Ach bho is Tusa rígh na feart
 Eutromaich mo shac a risd.

Eutromaich mo shac gu luath,
 Na leig mi ann *ruathar* dail ;
 Gur is tric iad sud 'ga mo león
 An t-aibhearsaor, an fheól, 's an t-sannt.

Na peacaidh do rinneas leo
 Adhbhar broin domh iad gun chrioich ;
 Ach ghuidhinn air Rígh na gloir,
 Furtach is fóir a leith Ios'.

Smaighkich ī taversher trein
 Kaisk dhijmb fein i toills ī meoil
 Sajnt bregigh oimain gigh tiūph
 Qurrijn ruih kuil ra mj veo

Mj chovrtigh gin dull eig
 Aindsin phein daig ead mj
 Mairlaid vihi gigh nouire
 Sj ghaillig voūyn shin hug Ise

Ghaillj shjn di hug mj rj
 Ghoijrt ūile gi foijr er ī chrain
 Cha chuirrjr ea leish ī zhj
 Er gigh tihi chreiddish aind

Creiddimbs aind ī maighk mj zhe
 Slanio^r nj leiph snj faind
 Ni ta zessj er mj chreid
 Meidighe fein is kūirr no chain^d

Meidighe mj chreddj ī gna
 Meidighe grasjn aind mj chrj
 Meidighe marhri gigh oin la
 Meid mj graijh fois keijnd gigh nj

Meidighe zhe mj graijh
 Rj nj Phahj graijghe mj
 Tesrigs mj as gigh kais
 Wri vais dj ghuilljn Ise

Ise vo is dus maghk mj zhe
 Qūiddighe mj, no leg mj zhj
 Di chuidichig hormb mir eamb
 Chaijn nj treiph no treigs mj

Smachdaich an t-aibhearsoir tréin,
 Caisg dhiom féin an *toil-s'* a' m' fheoil,
 Sannt breugach iomain gach taobh,
 Cuireann riu cul ri mo bheó.

Mo chomhfhurtach gun dol eug,
 Anns an phéin (san) d' fhág iad mi ;
 M' éarlaid bhi gach uair
 Sa' ghealladh bhuan sin thug Iosa.

Doirt orims vo neoph ī noūis
 Lea ūilli lōūise tūillj grais
 Ghagis marhri gi boūyn
 Go mj hoūisglig as gigh kais

Lea dj Spirrit dain domb eūle
 Go kahir chuire nj keoil
 Gi quirrjn shjn er chuil
 Meiphir tuirse is moghadoin
 Ochadoin rj etc&

XIX

Nj .x. Phātij aind ī meetterrighk dain

Creid dirigh ī dhe nj Dūile
 Kuir er chuil oūle dj ghaileph
 Na dohir ainmb rj nī rj
 Ma gaiphir ū sī grijwe ī ghaile

Donigh rj neiph nj noil
 No dj chri qūeyvad soor
 Dj Vahir is Tahir gigh nouire
 Hovir hōr daj vouytt faroin

Morphig no mairl no tijwe
 Eyldris no smūijn dj charr
 Na troig fynish ach gi fhir
 Shin ī raid go krighe ghlain

The following is the version given of the foregoing poem in
 Reid's "Bibliotheca," quoting from Calvin's Catechism of 1631 :

np.177

Na Dech Aitheanta.

1. Creid díreach do Dhia n'dúl.
2. Agus cuir ar chúl vñhaladh do dhealbl.
3. Na tabhair ainm Rígh na rioghadh,
Ma gébhthar dhiot sa ghniomh geall.
4. Domhnach Rí neimh na néul,
Deun led chroidhe choimheud sior.
5. Do Mhathar & Tathar gach uair,
Fa onoir uaide biod a raon.
6. Marbhadh & meirle na taobh.
7. Adhaltrus na aom adghar.
8. Na tòg fiadhnaise, ach go fior,
Se sin an ród far aon glap.

No dain saijnt er voir no er veg
 Fraywe ī nūlk dj choir no leg
 Shin deich Phain dj zhe zuitt
 Tuig gir fihir ead agas creid
 Creid dirigh etc&



Oin eil foist dj reinig leish.

Corrigh di chor i hivill
 Lain di charrū bavihill
 Sivill nach boūyn bla
 Hivig ghūin nj dlifhir

Gaijr ī choūyrt ga seyphir lijn
 Fair ī tewhir aijñysh haggim
 Gloir is būyh da tj hūg
 La saind voyis ī tanijg

Maирg dj graij i sivill shaill
 Bla fo * viphill edoile
 Mj chrijn chollin mayles
 Maile da manimb seyphris

* so (?)

Bj heyphris vo zhe nj Duile
 Kyle agas resoūin
 Gj ceeidfjigh bi coir zūin^d
 Vi soor-ghuih zhe i tahir

Ach nj aūlj shūid mir ī ta
 Naymbshir ī duih ī korah
 Nouire ī lephir skrijtt gigh foorh
 Ni bj feher glyck mar ī seypher

Bihimb gin charrjd gin trijgh
 Bihimb oighk * ī meher koigrj
 Nj bhijn mj gloir snj creid
 Vo phjle er moir is er mairgid

* aighk ?

9. Na deun saint ar m:hór no'r bheg.
10. Freamh gach uile ad chóir no leg.
 Sin dech aitheanta dhe dhuit,
 Tuig jad go cóir & creid.
 Creid.

Nj vel shoih nach fūillin leoin
 No dairnjh dhoon dobroin
 Nj nj krūin is ī buoir
 Treigi shin ūillj noin nouire

Dairnmir arbri zhuit ī zhe
 Raír di hoile ī ta toighkle
 Oir is keimb biphill j taigh
 Treig mijd ī sivils ea corrigh
 Corrigh dj chorr etc&

~~xxi~~ xxi

Oin dj reinig leish ī skripher er tuittim'b
 Ahu a Eden

Foūhind lea moillig zhuits zhe
 Rj dj chrūighe gir (?) nj
 Sailvig leait dhoon vo hois
 Di loyrighe ī talvij voon

Ta reish dūit crūh hovird do
 Na tijwah foyst fa leah
 Lassig leatsjn annel veo
 Qūyllanj roin ī steah

Gin doūyrrig leish smaighk bj leoir
 Er gigh cretor va fo lah
 Gigh aimmb hoillighe ea hoird doj
 Chūnkis da di gloirs ea mah

Er aiūphrik ghuit er gigh creh
 Dj reinig leait fein gi krijs
 Coūpanigh diwhild do
 Nj faighkis leait foist no mijsk

Shin di laiphir mj rj
 Cha diwhild zhūin ī feher
 Vj na onir ī mijsk chaighe
 Dainmir Coupigh gasin chen

Di chuirrig leish koidle troūmb
 Er Ahū sj choūymb rj lairh
 Vūnnhi leish aistn as hijwe
 Di rein coūpigh diwhild da,

Laiphir Ahū noūre i ghlouise
 Ea as ī toūyn chajj chūrr

Kraijh zehe mj chrahū ta shūynd
 Paijrt dehe meiol * is fuill dehe müil * meill (?)

Dherrimbs ruits bean
 Vo saind as i neher i ta
 Treighi feher ahir sj vahir
 Leañj shea rj vrijh i gna,

Karidhir i shin fa roin
 Ahū agas i vean
 Aind i staid noy loightj noiph
 Gi soor, i Gharden Eden

Lea comhis hovird daij pein
 Er moos gigh kreh ma nj huitt
 Ach haymbighe ea ghaij fa gho
 Krijwe eolish vah agas tilk

Ma chahir lijwe dj nj chrewe
 Ta mir fein i phain oirph
 Deirph ghui gj dijg i teig
 Oirphs lea cheil er i lorg

Fagihir ead i shin fa roin
 Gin nedigh er bhi ma korp
 Gin neolis vi er voone
 Di zoin grea chighla na gholk

Gi beihphijn i shin i kor
 No mairrig ead shoh boün
 Ach gaiph angle hoillfsh aird
 Fairmid ri Ahū gi trouh

Gi doombighe i feher gin oighk
 Rijgkkū nj harrigh neaph
 Agas streappidir gi haird
 Gi sheskir i baire nj krewe

Laiphrir assi shin rj Ewe
 Er bhi yi fein i dull saigh
 Nach gaiph vs voos nj krewe
 Rovah feimb sis fajr draigh

Di reggir ish cha nedhir
 Is Dhe mah fein er ir kaisk
 Gin ghajl ea yūin, gj beig
 No bea sgi feighmirr i vlas

Laiphir eish mir bi veis
 Cha neig yuih pein ea gi kairt
 Ach gheūh shiwe tuigs is tūllj leirs
 Ma shea sgi feigh shiwe i vlas

Shin dar i chūnig Ewe
 Moose ni kreiw di vi alijn
 Gi mj vah gaiphs chon bea ea
 Go tūigs is leirsin i harsin

Tug ish laiph ansin chreiwe
 Di choishin cig agas bais
 Chaillich ish yehe qūyd fein
 Gi dug i ea reist Gahū

Fourrig leohis i shin leirs
 Lessighig keil nach bayrd
 Huig ead as vhj gin neidig
 Gaiph eads reyst assin naijr

Toisichir i shin lea cheil
 Ri teimbig agas rj faihiamb
 Dūllagin nj krijwe Iighkis
 Chon Iigkir agas chon apron

Shuilidir i shin gj fijgh
 Zuisi dijwherighk nj naijen * **en* doubtful
 Da falligh ro chrūhs ro edin
 Zhe hug gajphs i tajjt

Klūnidir shail no zehe sho
 Guh zhe i geiwighk si gharden
 Eashin ri gaiphel skeil
 Kea yea tajjt vel tū Ahū

Di reggir eash gi dijblj
 Gaiph mj rohid fijwe is naijn
 La huig mj vhj gin nejdjg
 Chell mish mj hyn gi hairloūh

Ko yijnish duitsin j skeil
 Gi roih ū chin eidhi noighkt
 No ni chah ū voos nj kreiwe
 Ma dugis fein i naijn orts

Vean shin hug ū ghois
 Doj leūmbs gin vūn j fein da,
 Chūir ish pairt yehe mi ghoirms
 Challighe mi go^m leoin na dhej ea,

Di laiphir ea shin ri Ewe
 Gj dehe beids di rein vs
 Di reghir ish gi sheiwe
 Vaijle j nahir neaph mish

Di laiphir ea rish i nahirr
 Curst ū fahist ī misk chreto^r
 Er di hairh nj tū glehig
 Louirigh mirr vheih chon teigvall

Ach sijgħchi mish gaipħlis
 Edder slı̊għk nj mrayh sdj lijgħks
 Bruhir les di chains
 Cha tairrin hail voyh tygħks

Di laiphir shea rijst ri Ewe
 Veids gin zheil ū gheher nj fyle
 Dobroin, ī krayh si noombnj
 Bihi goo*vijn, is breh di chleyn

* glo, gho ?

Bihj dus voyh sho pijnole
 Is dj vynd go feher di heih
 Ryildich ea fois dj chynds
 Veids gin dijgħk ū ni veas

¹ Di laiphir ea sīm ri Ahū
 Guh di vra la va tū ūild
 Gin vrinstig leatsin er main
 Sgin chahig leat pairt dehe nūlē

Maillighe mj er dj skas
 Tallū, bihi ais duit lehigh
 Dobroin kaillichir għiġ tra leat
 Tarran fad laj di veah

Drissin mir oin kynd is gloūran
 Di ghaisis * souis duit fa roin
 Agas kallichir gi trouh leat
 Di lüiħj souirigh nj roone

* (?)

Mur shjn j faillis di ghroyh
 Di voūychir leat di veah

¹ Do labhair e an sin ri Adhamh ;
 (Do) ghuth do mhná la bha tu úmh'l,
 Gun bhristeadh leat-san air m' áithn,
 'S gun chaittheadh leat páirt de 'n úbh'l,

Ach gi pijle ū zūisj talvyn
 Vo^m zuliph dū tuis di la
 Foūhdichir ead a Eden
 Dourih leo eiwnis is aijtis
 Ach gaiph shea trouis ruh lea cheil
 Dj reind daij edigh dj chraknj

Karidhir ī shin Cherūb
 Eddir ead fein is ī naihir
 Ma bijg eads mir ea fein dehe
 Lea feighin er chre nj beah

Ach shin i skeil mir huit Ahu
 Lea laigs Ewe is oilihk, arrigh
 La va ead dūyn^d no sissijr
 Ha peaghks, ir nointyne ī falligh

Achs ewijne dūinjn i ghaiwlis
 Chaiwlig eddir ī da lighks
 Christ vj aggin mir chainard
 Gin chaijsighv ea feher gin oighk ghūin

Gloir is moillig dj zhe Tahir
 Chūmb rijn fahist gigh nj gheūl
 Cho fads is beo mi si veas
 Sijñimb ghuit lea aijrh foūind
 Fouind lea mollig c&

~~XIII~~ ~~XXII~~

Bhreishligh Ghonochi Voihr

Dhe di chrūhighe green bruh neiph
 Nir lia glain is gloirvoir
 Nir lia angle dehj deinhn
 Brearigh breaigh beoil vellish

Nir lia bijn, nir lia green
 Nir lia khūih is keoilvoir
 Nir lia shoils grein greenyall
 Is leig shoilsach¹ longvolr

Teih i Tijhorn teih gin dhj err
 Teih gin oigh er oistaphie
 Teih nj Nesple ī teih seskir
 Teih gin essie ordūhj

¹ "leik londraich" changed in MS. into "leig shoilsach,"

Teih nj noonyijn mūirth mūirnigh
 Sugigh sūilpher sophlatigh
 Teih nj * Meidin glackzall għreimigh * nj? in MS.
 Maissigh, meihrigh, moir ailtigh

Cūyrt vick Müyrr eūijrt gin chjnt
 Cujjirt nj keirrhie hohijn
 Cuyrt nj phajjt cuirt nj slajjnt
 Cuirt gin chail er chokerrj

Cūyrt gin oitta cuirt gin chojnt
 Aind i mūhir shjyall sroilailtigh
 Cūy(r)t nj mackaj nj bann noiph
 Aind i muhr beannight gloir hūhyn

Dūhn nj dūhlj duhn gin dijph
 Duhn ismoid moirvahis
 Duhn gin airmjd duhn gin dorchis
 Duhn gin cheilg rj koverson

Duhn gin vaislījg duhn gin vaiggig¹
 Duhn għo taigh i troikre²
 Duhn gin choiggig duhn gin għoirt
 Duhn gin chros er choir verthi

Kahir noiph kahjr haijnt
 Hesrigh, Horragħ, kolrahigh*
 Kahir voūyhix, kahir oūisle
 Dahigh doūylligh, do-chahigh

* kohrakigh?

Kahir chairdīgh hrehigh, yailvigh
 Ajltigh aimbligh organigh
 Kahir chūlīgh zailrigh heyslīgh
 Lasrigh, laindregħi lochrandīgh

Rj nj rj dj zailph dhoon
 Dj zailph toor is teorijn
 Dj zailph qūairrhū ghaj chon beah
 Phahj ffertigh foir oūihinigh

Di zailph Ifrin di lūighk dūimbh
 Oin vyck mūrn moir Vuoyrh
 Di zailph speirt di zailph ryly
 Dj zailph ess * is Eolus

* esk?

Di zailph għaiphriġ grouimbigh raisiġħ
 Rynluigh, lainluigh, roħ hijntiġ
 Dj zailph feihphir * bruhvoir, broinigh * foihphir?
 Kluhvoir, krohvoir knuassigh

Dj zailph saūphrig gheigglai eiwnigh
Naijlligh neiph nouh ghuilligh
Di zailph earrigh shoikchran sheikigh
Flúighvoir, frassigh, fehranigh

Oir is ea dj rein'd eah nj kruijn
Iisk is, ūisk, is oijnvijn
Lühj, talvij is gigh krainvhea
Maighk Dhe ī kayrd da korighig

Oir i shea dj skijle la is eijghe
Har nj kriaghī ko chaittnig
Oir is ea toin rj dj skyl learl *
Feijh gigh oin toor foid hroihigh *

* 2

Di ver dool vait zhoone
Er ni kriaghj moir horrijn
Di verr toihrnj ghyh gloirvoir
Di verr roih is rohessin

Kaijrd nj nüllj dj verr tüihl
Err gigh moin moir horrig
Dijllighk chlessrigh di nj maighk shin
Nyr viist korr j voir heijsn

Ga bijn tūppan, ga byn organ
Is gigh korah keoil chrūitt
Ga bijn lūitt ga byn müsick
Gigh Instrūment ko raijt

Keoil nj krüyn sj qüyd bijnnis
Si küirr üllj kohynd
Gir byn angle di vj flahis
Eg ri roh voir roh chlessigh

Ta reish mj hrjttle is mj kyntigh
Krissigh kijkragh, kohragh
Is mj peackigh kailgigh klessigh
Meligh, meiligh moir ghuhigh

Is mj laddron oýrrigh anveher
Groüimbigh grulvigh glehivonigh
Minig do bram millig oigvann
Brystnig poiist is poterrighk

Is mj Mairligh aimsigh eijhighe
Saijtigh stroonigh stroin-olkagh
Is mj shoinigh skeiligh skeggigh
Breagigh briinigh beil-olklaúrigh

Brissimb soohr brissimb aintu¹
 Oimbrim moin har orduhj
 Minnig ī hoūisklis koir nj drūijs
 Er bih ghoih klūh ī kloijvijne

Gna dom kailg is peaghkj mairph
 Fairmid ffearg da^m voir loisgig
 Lea lain oūyhr bj^m er ouirhj
 Muihig meoylsh is meoillish

Di nj^m leisk bj^m err vijsk
 Gim,² roh cheilt er chosherhj
 Bim gj sayntigh gaiphigh kaijntigh
 Laūigh lairrigh beil-easkj

Oir ī ta ir peaghkj er tj ir kaiwhell
 Gūih^m ī Tahir troikerigh
 Si spirrit noiph da ir soorrig
 Si maighk fiijsrigh foir nairtvoir

Fūil dj zestijph fūile dj zaill treyk
 Fuil dj ghlaighk moin meorrindigh
 Trijd dj chesī saind ī hoirrig
 Dhoon doir gheir loijtt

Vj da dī hijph gheirhj erig
 Is dū fein er veo varrytyn
 O zhe ghraighe bhell moir-aitlish
 No eijrh dail sī deonichig

Ach mir di hoor ū assin phrison
 Ioseph foore ūillj foihinigh
 Mir di riagh layt as nj pijntj
 Joab keylvoir ko huigsigh

Lazarus da veoighe mir dj zonj
 Rj sj chruhider chuaghtighe
 Mirr di hoor Sūsan noiph
 Vo choir breig, braad vriher

Mir dj skoil ū vo lūing Ise
 Keihir ghijh is koyhgheyle
 Beher gi daighkjr shin vo peaghkj
 Oin vyck eaghktighe oig Vūhirr

Oir ī saind* di laūphs ta nj grasin * [sanid in MS.]
 Snagh deijd traijh er hroikre

¹ n is doubtful. ² Gin [or Bini rather].

Beher er manim leat vo zaiphnj
 Eddir angli oig ghlann
 Dehe dj chrūhighe etc&

~~XXXVIII~~ ~~XXIII~~

Oim dj reñig leish i skrjpher er la vrehonish

Smūynmir i la fa yeoyh
 Koir ghūin di ghull eig
 Smūynimir peackj nj hoig
 Smūynmir foijst nj h̄jg no zheihj

Smūynimir nj hig no yheihj
 Gir ea la nj moir vrehe
 Gig nj reynig lynd sj neoil
 Cha neydir nj smo i chleih

Cha neydir na smo i chleih
 Mah no sah di reñig lynd
 Nōure chi shin brihi nj sloy
 Tijghk oirn snj neoyle, trūmpet da sheirmbr

Noure heirmir i trūmpayt voir
 Krijnchidir nj sloij ma saigh

[*Modern Version, by Professor Mackinnon*].

Aon a Rinneadh leis an Sgriobhair air Latha a'
 Bhreitheanais.

Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh,
 (Is) eòir dhuinn a dhol eug ;
 Smaoineamar peacaidh na h-òig' ;
 Smaoineamar fós na thig 'n a dhéigh.

Smaoineamar na thig 'n a dhéigh,
 Gur e là na mòr bhreith ;
 Gach ni rinneadh leinn 's an fheoil
 Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith.

Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith,
 Mañth no sath a rinneadh leinn ;
 'N uair chì sinn Breitheamh nan slògh
 Teachd oirnn 's na neoil, tromp 'g a seirm.

'N uair sheirmear an trompaid mhòr,
 Cruimnicheadar na sloigh ma seach ;

Gigh naigh hairlis duih beo
Kyghlj ead doij si baighk

Kijghlj Mūir agas toor
Kyghlj gigh nhi as noūyh
Loiphrj ī tallū soūys
Gigh naigh choyh ainsin nūrh

Gigh naigh ī choyh ainsin nuirh
Erigh eadsin na noūh chorop
Is gaiphj gigh ānim sheilph
Ains cholljn cheilg ī roh chlost

Nj ir choist i shin da nj chouyn
Glouyshidir ea fo leah
Nj vahig vo hossigh tijmb
Liphrj shea er chyn^d nj breah

Breah ver bouyh er gigh breah
Cha Vrighj leavreach ī rj
Hijhis ī kahir nj breah
Si ver kairt vreah er gigh tj

Gach neach a thàrlas diubh beò,
Caochlaiddh iad (an) dèigh 's am beachd.

Caochlaiddh muir agus tìr ;
Caochlaiddh gach ni as nuadh ;
Liobhraiddh an talamh suas,
Gach neach chaiddh anns an ùir.

Gach neach a chaiddh anns an ùir.
Eiridh iadsan 'n an nuadh chorop ;
Is gabhaiddh gach anam seilbh,
'S a cholruinn cheilg an robh chlos(d).

Nior chlos(d)¹ an sin do na chuan,
Gluaiseadar e fa leth ;
Na bhàthadh bho thoiseach tìm,
Liobhraiddh se air chionn na breith.

Breith bheir buaidh air gach breith,
Cha Bhreitheamh leth-bhreitheàch an Righ :
Shuidheas air cathair na breith,
'S a bheir ceart bhreith air gach tì.

¹ MS., *choist* for *chloist* : see line above.

Gigh tj va kur ra oilk
 Terbhír noighkt er i laiúph chlj
 Karijr er j laiúph yeish
 Gigh tj vj is deish er i chind¹
¹ "chind" written over "laiuph" deleted.

Gigh tj is deish er j chyn^d
 Laúhrj Brjhj ruih gi kairt
 Vo is beúhyn^d veannight sywe
 Mahims ghuis nir peaghk

Mahims ghuis nir peaghk
 Gaiphis sheilph chairt sī rjighth
 Choiirrighe mahir vo hois
 Guishin aind i gloir gin chrijghe

Oir ir bhi ghoisin fo hairtt
 Fo ouyghk, fo arkis, chon bais
 Prison gin troir gin nairt
 Houskle sywe kairt er mj chais

Er bhj go^m mj choigrighe kein
^{(or er) *}
 Smj hreveller ains gigh bail

* Sic in MS.

Gach tì a bha cur ri olc,
 Tearbar a nochd air an laimh chli ;
 Cairear air a laimh dheis,
 Gach tì bhios deas air a chionn.

Gach tì (bh)ios deas air a chionn,
 Labhraidh ('m) Breitheamh riu gu ceart :
 Bho('n) is buidheann bheannaicht' sibh,
 Maitheam-sa dhuibhs' 'n 'ur peac'.

Maitheam-sa dhuibhs 'n 'ur peac',
 Gabhaibh-s' seilbh cheart 's an rìo'chd
 Chomharraich m' Athair bho thòs,
 Dhuibhse ann an glòir gun chrich.

Oir air bhi dhomhsa fo thart,
 Fo fhuachd, fo aeras, chum bàis,
 ('M) priosan gun treoir gun neart,
 Dh'fhuasgail sibh ceart air mo chàs.

Air bhi dhomh a'm choigreach céin,
 'S a'm thraveller anns gach bail',

Restle sjwe ghois no meimb
Cha roūh ir teihphis go^m gain^d

Ach freggrj eadsin i brihijwe
Qūjn chūnikimir sywe fo hairt
Fo oūijghk fo arkis, chon bais
Si houiskle shijnd di chais kairt

Berrims deirph ghuiph
Houiskle sgir aind duia nach olk
Veids gin dreinig lyphs dhyle
Ra pijntj mj vrahrj boighks *

* boighk ?

Shin laūphri brihywe fois naird
Ruih fouire aijt er j laiph chlih
Oimbichie voymbsin gi braigh
Zuisi kais ist kraijh gin chrijge

For i bj Taversher ī pein
Anglj sī chleir er faid
Veids nach dreinig rijws dhyle
Rj pijntj mj vrahrj laigs

Fhreasdail sibh dhomhsa 'n am fheum,
Cha robh ar deagh-bheus (?) dhomh gann.

Ach freagraidh iadsan am Breitheamh,
Cuin chunnaiceamar sibh fo thart,
Fo fhuachd, fo acras, chum bais,
'S a dh'fhuasgail sinn do chàs ceart ?

Bheirim-sa dearbhadh dhuibh,
Dh'fhuasgail 's gur ann duibh nach olc,
Mheud's gu'n d'rinneadh leibhse dhiol,
Ri piantaibh mo bhràithre bochd-s'.

Sin labhraidh ('m) breitheamh os n-àird ¹
Riu fhuaire àit' air a laimh chli,
Imichibh uamsa gu bràth,
Dh'ionnsuidh càis is craidh gun chrích

Far am bi ('n) t-Abharsair am péin,
Aingle 's a chléir air fad,
Mheud's nach d'rinneadh leibhse ² dhiol
Ri piantaibh mo bhràithre lag-s'.

¹ We still use "as iosal."

² MS. "ruibhse," but see previous verse.

Oömichj ead sho gj trouyh
 Ziffrjn ouire bj foūighk is tesh
 Ghaiphs ga dūillighe i kais
 Ni ir feih ead bais aind i fest

Ach oombj beūhjnd ī graij
 Dj foūire aijt er ī laiph yeish
 Lahonis nj flah feile
 O ewijn doisin ī treish

O eivyn doisin ī treish
 Ewijn doisin gigh nj chj
 Ewijn vj kahir nj grais
 Ewyn vj lahir ī Vrihiwe

Ewijn vj lahir ī Vrihjwe
 Ewijn ī hichaïh sī vrouyh
 Cha nedir ī chur ī keil
 Mead ewnish * ī nayt vrouyn

* ewnis ?

Ewnis ea nach faighk sūile
 Ewnis ea nach koule klouyse

Imichidh iad so gu truagh,
 Dh'Ifrinn fhuair am bi fuachd is teas,
 Dhoibh-san ge duilich an cás,
 Nior faigh iad báis ann am feasd.

Ach imichidh buidheann a ghràidh
 A fhuair àit' air an laimh dheis,
 (Do) fhlaitheanas nam flath féile,
 O ! eibhinn doibh-san an treis.

O ! eibhinn doibh-san an treis
 Eibhinn doibh-san gach ni chi ;
 Eibhinn bhi ('n) cathair nan gràs ;
 Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreithheimh

Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreithheimh ;
 Eibhinn a shiochai' 's a bhuaidh ;
 Cha'n fhaodar a chur an ceil,
 Meud eibhneis an àite bhuaин.

Eibhneas e nach faca sùil ;
 Eibhneas e nach cuala cluas :

Ewnis ea nach dehid er chuil
Ghoysin da dorir mir ghoys

Doysh is mo no gigh doysh
Ta foūis er neoph eg mj rj
Ewijn da gigh naigh ī ghloysh
Er chor sgi boūyhicher ī

Er choir sgi boūyhihmir ī
Smüynimir er krijgh ī skoil
Smüijnimir ir peakj bah
Smüynimir ī la fa yeoyh
Smunmir ī la etc&

~~XXXIV~~

Gne a chūh di reinig leish ī Skripher, naimb ī Vrahj
vj neghin.

Rj nj nesple dain sessū gi laidhir lijn
Dhijn shyn ī fest le di restle gin chail gin dhi
Vo is dū klessighe ver gressid slaint ī tijnd
Ber le do yesslaiwe gin nebst assj chais syn

Ri nj krūin sgigh ullj ī ta fo ni gherein
Da leir gigh dhūin, sgigh mullaid, ghais orra fein
Vo saind vnuids ha ir mūnyn gi bragh no ir nerb
Dijn shjn gin nūirrigh, vo chūñord ī dairl heig

Ahir nj shoilsh di chrūhihg Mejdin is mraij
Gir leats mir aijrrighk gigh naigh is
Fūih einighk * gi braijgh * dñmighk ?

Eibhneas e nach teid air chùl,
Dhoibh-san d'an toirear mar dhuais.

Duais is mò na gach duais,
Ta shuas air nèamh aig mo Righ ;
Eibhinn do gach neach a ghluais,
Air chor 's gu'm buadhaichead i.

Air chor's gu'm buadhaichead i
Smaoineamar air crich an sgeoil ;
Smaoineamar ar peacaidh bà,
Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh.
Smaoineamar an là, etc.

Ach vrj sgi bel kaywnis
 Marr ruits gi seyphir gna
 Ma gois smi feymigh
 Mi chollaiphighe eigh agas la.

Ach vo taimb cho loighti
 Sgin hoile mjanoighkir gigh tra,
 Hijwe ghrijwe i korpre
 Is daiph choisjn i bais
 Ga taims ghoint
 Is is loijtt er i kraj
 No mj hea mi hoils
 Ach di hoils vijs dajnt si chais.

Veids gir dus faird lrighe
 Hug Lazerus rijst vo nj vais
 Agas nihin Iaijre
 Ta reish di vi ry er j lair
 Ha di graisin cho briheire
 Si va ea da doos shjn faist
 Saind da di hijwsin Hjorn
 Ha mi zhuills ri slj nj slaint

Chaind slij gigh slaint
 Shea di graisin hraisi gigh muiir
 Gir du hesrig nj brahrj
 Assin nawjn va grainoil ri curr
¹ Vo shead ir peckinin ladhir
 Ha tarrijn gigh kais er ir muijn
 Bi mj vunijn is mairlaid
 Aind mi lanior baijgh maighk Muir

Vijek Muir si Hrjnoild
 Di zulljn Pyn agas kreighk
 A Leh gigh oin chrijstj
 Gaifis arhi no yiwinj pein
 Veids gir dus rein dhile
 Lea di hoile vah no ir griwre breig
 Ma ghuin gi shjrhi
 ir peckinin dhiwhir gi leir

¹ Bho siad ar peacannan láidir,
 Tha tarruing gach cas air ar mun,
 Bidh mo mhuinghin is m' éarlaid,
 Ann mo Shlanaighear báigh, mac Muir.'

Gir eid mj pheckinj moir
 Pha mj vroin gigh la
 Cha noimbird lughk foilj *
 rein mi leoin no mj chrai
 Ach misk is strjpighk is poijt
 rein mj moigolighk vah
 Mar ri bristig i Donighe
 is mijnn moir di gna

[* soilj ?]

Gna lyn vi ri mijnn
 nach oimbrighe ir creid
 Ri saijnt agas ghinnigh
 aind i noinid deo cheil
 Gin nair gin nahig
 ri vi laphird ni breig
 Ach dain troikre oirn fahist
 Vo dus ir nahir ir nehid

Ach eihd agas ahir
 haind i kahir ni keoile
 Auphrik oirn vo di lahis
 hovir mahonis duyn
 Aind ir saijnt aind ir gahel
 aind nahis ir beoile
 Aind ir breig aind ir neigh *
 aind najhir ir noig

* nwigh ?

Trou trou corr nj hoig
 Kiigh moir i is dhi keil
 Gogh* ir lesgle sin dois
 no mj ghoyverti pein
 Leuid barligi soghlik
 chur di gloirs go m keil
 Lea frestle i tojrs
 di ghordich maighk dhe

*Goghj ?

Vijek dhe vo saind vnnids
 ha ir munijn gi taijn
 Veids gir dus rein fullig
 Ghoirt tuyle er ir keuin
 Chj u fein vijek Muirr
 Fa ir mulloid si naimb
 Dhyn shjn vo chunoird
 Gigh ullj zijn faind

Mirr huggj leat Ionas
 A ijsk moir i vuirr vayt

Mirr hairig leat Ioseph
 gin leoin as gigh kais
 Vo oimbird mra shoilt
 mynd i feoile er i kraj
 Dhyn shjn vo ir doyvert
 is vo ghorijn i vais

Cha nea bais chuirp pheckich
 ha mi faighkin vo mi chrj
 No oimbhird mj chardj
 Gad harighe ead mj
 Ach oijr nach beher trahig
 er di ghrasin chijh
 Veids gir du rein ir kannigh
 No legs ir nanimb i chlij

Ach nouir skarris i tañimb
 Vo ni chollin gin vrj
 Na taggir vs orrjn
 Gigh dollj rein syn^d
 Ach foskls dorris reh
 Karrigh di hj
 Zhuin i foighir ni nangle
 Skimb i bennight u ri
 Ri nj nesple etc&

~~XXIV~~ ~~XXV~~

Krossanighk [reinig lea] Alister M'Cuistan.

Mi chomrj oirt a rj
 Fouind mi chri smj ruin
 Cha neydir leoumb vi beo
 Mi hroir er kurr reum kuil
 Ochadoin o zhe
 Mi chorp kre rein olk

Mo chomraich ort, a Righ,
 Fonn mo chridh' s mo rúin !
 Cha 'n fheudar leam bhith beob,
 Mo threoir air cur riun cùl.

Ochadan, O Dhe !
 Mo chorp cré rinn olc ;

Ni keidfa huggis dūjn
eads mj rūin da^m loatt

Kyle foūris vohtt
beal is kloūis is roisk
Nahvid dom chon meig
Mi laiph, is keimb nj kois

Ferg is meinvijn vhijh
Hearg mi chri, ra^m hrois *
Oimbhird agas oale
Gimbighk si neoil bras

[* hreis ?]

Ardan agas oyle
Fayrmid trouh is breig
Soyller yūin gi foilph
Mir gbuill ghorm nj geig

Sivill, saijnt, si neoil
Trūir da koir gigh loijh
Shaill voⁿ choisnjmb tearg
Och nach marph di vij^m

Na ceudfaidh thugas duinn
Iads', mo run ! 'gam lot.

Ciall fuaras uait,
Beul, is cluas, is rosg ;
Namhaid domh chum m' éig,
Mo lámh is ceum mo chois.

Fearg is meanmain bhaoth
Shearg mo chridh', ri m' fhrais,
Imbeart agus ól
'G imeachd san fheoil brais.

Ardan agus uaill,
Farmad truagh is breug,
Soilleir dhuinn gu folbh
Mir dhuille ghuirm air géig.

'N saoghal, sannt, 's an fheóil,
Triúir d' an cóir gach liogh,
Seal bho 'n choisneam t' fhearg,
Och ! nach marbh do bhiom.

Gigh olk reiñis reūhwe
 Mi chorp krea da rijne
 Bannall agas keole
 Laiñan oale ls fijne

Ta is mj hen erher leayh
 Nonor zhe is no ainmb
 Deunim kravig troūmb
 Troigmid foūind nj salm

Troū nach shjinjn krūit
 Mir Davi zuitt ī Zhe
 Viig mj chravj boūyn
 Is dain lea foymb ni teiid

Vi mi chri brūit
 Ma gigh cūis ī rein^d
 Mi hūile ra shillj yeoir
 Hijnind di gloir vijne

Vo hūiggin di ghearmb
 Ghūyn tainmb gigh la
 Tangle da ir dhjne
 Chaiile ir griwes ir graij

Troū di horrig i chre
 Araigh nijr ea aimb
 Smūjnimb ains gigh kais
 Toūyn fouri bais si chran

Mj chomrj oirt Ise
 Oir nj troūmb leatt bais

Gach olc a rinneas riamh,
 Mo chorp criadh do rinn,
 Bannal agus ceòl,
 Leannain, ól, is fíon.

Tathas mo shean-athair liath,
 'Nonor Dhé is 'na ainm,
 Deanam crábhadh trom,
 Trogamaid fonn nan salm.

Truagh nach seinneam cruit,
 Mar Dhaibhidh dhuit, a Dhé !
 Bhiodh mo chràbhadh buan,
 Is dàn le fuaim nan teud.

Er kaind fa Ise
Er chaind i tloij cheis

Chesig maighk Muir,
Chon reijt yūn ullj
Er ska gyle nj krūinj
Gah roh hywe di chuirrig

Chuir er chain^d vijck Dhe
Corroūn nj rijn geir
Tarnhi ro vois mhi
Mir vairligh chesig ea

Chuirrig Ise si noūhj
No ly shay tra
Di vhi niffrin treish
Gherighe i tres la

Mur shin zuillin bais
Veids bi dhūn zis
Ga dolligh i kais
Ha ea torrigh da tools

Shools ahu ullj
Fails fa ī tolle
De dortig oill
Gin graih er vaighk müir

Shea maighk Muir hrein
Nj gigh dūin zhyn
Is daillig er ir keil
Gin shoyllig er i ghriwe

Ghriwe rein Ise
Ghūilljn pijntj bais
Hug nj sloij vo ghirs
Maighk oij nj grais

¹ Shea Ise nj fairtt
Rj fa moir oighk
Nj feire agas gairt
Nj green agas snajghk

¹ 'S e Iosa nam feart
Righ fa mór iochd,
'Ni feur is gart,
'Ni grian is sneachd.

Rj ī fahj foirjn
 Nj traig is lynig
 Nj gigh duill chrjnig
 Nj gigh üillj oimig
 Mi chri ta troūmb
 Ochadoin meid mūilk
 Vo is dhuit hūgis moūind
 Kūirrimb comrj oirt
 Mj chomrj oirt o rj

~~XXXV~~ ~~XXVI~~

Oin do reinīg leis ī skripher

Och ochoin zhe
 Troūh mj skeil noighk
 Fha arhi ghom chon meig
 Veids ī rein^d mi loighk
 Eg veids i rein^d mj loighk
 Cha leir dom^m ī toūghk pajrt
 Tahir da mj zhijne
 Vom pheckj dijwhir bais
 Mi pheckj diwhir bais
 Hormb mir chais mir heyn
 O ahir nj grais
 Airrigh gigh nj rein^d

Aon a rinneadh leis an sgríobhar.

Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 Truagh mo sgeul a nochd :
 Fath aithri dhomh chun m' eug,
 Mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd.

Aig mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd,
 Cha leir domh an t-ochdamh pairt ;
 'N t-Athair ga mo dhion
 Bho 'm pheacadh diomhair bais !

Mo pheacadh diomhair báis
 Tha orm mar chás mar aon,
 O Athair nan grás,
 Aithreach gach ni 'rinn.

Airrigh lehids i rein^d
 Zheh di reirs o rj
 Moijn mj cholljn chrea
 Gi bea reuh mj grijwe

Gi bea reuh mj grywe
 Ra lyn^d dom bi oig
 Konnis agas strijh
 Strijpichis is poyt

Strijpichis is poijt
 Mynin moir gin st̄a
 Bristn nj la noiph
 Bea mj ghijls i gna

Bea mo ghyls i gna
 Mj hoil fein smj ghoy
 Goimbighk i baihi
 Aind i lahj moig

Ach shjn mir chais moig
 Och ochoin o zhe
 Noūire hainis chon ois
 Chad chighle mj beis

Aithreach leithid 's a rinn,
 Dhe do réirs', O rígh,
 Miann mo cholainn chriadh
 Gu 'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh.

Gu'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh
 Ri linn domh bhith óg,
 Conas agus stríth,
 Stríopachas is póit.

Stríopachas is póit,
 Mionnan mór gun státh ;
 Briseadh an lá naoimh
 B'e mo ghaol-s' a ghnáth

B'e mo ghaols' a ghnáth
 Mo thoil fein s mo dhóigh
 G'imeachd am baothaibh
 Ann an laithibh m' óig.

Och, sin mar chaitheas m' óig,
 Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 'N uair thaineas chun aois
 Cha do chaochla' mo bheus.

Chad chighill qūyd zē veis
 Ni mo hreig mj toilk
 Oire aind j meahan mois
 Cha lonchrjs mj chorp

Cha lonchroos mj chorp
 Eg ghjnnighs eg saynt
 Fairmid ri qūijd chaighe
 Tairgid gir ea baūis

Tairgid j bains
 Leūmbs no gigh shejd
 Gad hairln ea gin choir
 Mj ghoyh cha bj leir

Cha bi leir ro^h choir
 Ach mj ghoghis fein
 Mj heole rein^d mj leoin
 Och ochoin o zhe

¹ Och ochoin o zhe
 Trouh mj skeil o rj
 Cha di hreig mi toilk
 Ach ni hreig i toilk mj

Chad hreig i toilk mi
 Ach nj hreig mj nairtt
 Err oilk ī chūr ī grijwe
 Smoid ī mijwe a^b pheaghk

Smoid j mijwe a^b pheaghk
 Nach di chaighjn mj lonchroose

¹ Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 Truagh mo sgeul, O Righ !
 Cha do threig mi 'n t-olc
 Ach na thréig an t-olc mi.

Cha d' threig an t-olc mi,
 Ach na threig mo neart
 Air ole a chur an gniomh,
 'S móid am miadh am peac'.

'S móid am miadh am peac',
 Nach do chaitheann mo lon-chraois ;

Tūigks vi aggim zho
 Lo veahan moos
 Lo veahan moose
 Nj mj moossjd kairtt
 Ruitts o rj nj gloir
 Vo is dū mi hrwire smj naijrtt
 Vo is dū mj hroir smj nayrtt
 Tesrig mj voⁿ vais
 Gleisis gigh naigh
 Vi is peaghkigh fois keūind chaiighe
 Ha imb peckigh fois keūind chayghe
 Cha nacheh mj mj gbijph
 Hovir ahir ni grais
 Baij ghom a lehe Chrijst
 Baij a lehe Chrijst
 Haimb ghrjsid oirtt
 Veids gin drein^d ea dijle
 A lehe ghywe is loighk
 A lehe ghywe is loighk
 Gigh peghkigh airrigh hejn^d
 Shea zūilljn j bais
 Hoole ahū bj veyn^d
 Hoole ahū. bj veyn^d
 Bais zūilljn ū
 Vijek oij ni grais
 Kuir mairsighk er chuil
 Kuir mairsighk er chuil
 Dains meule gi beaghk
 Er sljhj ni grais
 Fag mj chravih kairt
 Fag mj chravih kairt
 Meid o zhe mi graihj

Tuigs' bhi agam dho
 Ló mheadhon mo aois.
 Ló mheadhon mo aois,
 Ní mi m' fhaosaid ceart,
 Riut-s', a Righ na glór,
 Bho 'n is tu mo threoir 's mo neart.

Gigh essi herr mj chreid
Lessighe fein gigh la

Lessighe fein gigh la
Mj, aind di ghrasin Ise
Mah ghom nj rein mj oig
Troirighe mj no moos

Troirighe mj no moose
Kiughills mj veis
Ho ir arhj ghom na sloir
Shaill ma deijd mj eig

Shaill ma deyd mj eig
Dain mj rehit o rj
Ski foisrighein fa yohy
Gin doinighe ū ghom shj

Gi doinighe ū ghom shj
Ski moonighe ū gi rea
Ni peacki reind' mj leoin
Och ochoin o zhe
Och ochoin etc&

~~XVII~~ XXVII

Krossanighk di greah Chollodrj eddir i Cholljn si
Tannimb di reinig leish i Skripher.¹

CHOLLIN Choūhlis gūh er vaidhjn
Smj mj chaidle i monhir

TAN : Cha nj choir i haggid
Vi lay faid die donich

CHOL : Zheihrich mj gi hagach
Na maign ma bijre ghois

¹ Crosdhanachd de ghne chomhluadair eadar a'
Cholann 's an t-Anam, a rinneadh leis
an Sgriobhair.

A' CHOLANN—Chualas guth air madainn
'S mi 'm chadal a' m' ònar :

AN T-ANAM—Cha 'n i chòir a th' agad
Bhi laighe fada Di-dònaich.

Ko sho nj taggir, ormb
Leish i teiggisk nohis

TAN : Hūird guh is ea freggir
Mish tannimb ouysle
No gaiph fijwe no egle
Ro mj heigisk noūhis

CHOL : Shea lain di veahis anmyn
Oinvijn leūimb di chaiddrj
Hoir zhūin pairt yehe^d henchis
Gj lainvyn er di chreddj

TAN : Hijlins gi bhijr shjn
Ach fijwigh mi ro dj chaiddrj
Ghlessid ū dū di chrijsti
Kijghla grijws vj aggid

CHOL : Gi dehe grijwe ī taggim
Smj mj chaidle gi koirrid
Gi behell mj ski lain artejle
Vo heighon gois ī donighs

TA : V̄ fein is fa da tartdell
Vo heighoin gois ī lo shin
Cholljn vreigigh pheaghkigh
Trough ī taijt ī taski gois ū

Achs eiddir ghom vi ūijld
Da ni chūighk is aird
Ga ta mj lebbj cūhig
Ach i ghuih i bais ū

Cha neah shjn fa maighkijn
Ach mir chlaikir leat i Donigh
Gi karighe ū mj nūihirn
For i bi kūh is doihrn

CHO : Shin di reggir mish
Smj kliskig gi hairloūh
Sains koisvell vs nish
Ri feher misk is kairrain

TAN : Cholljn ī cholljn
Hijle leat gi bū fein mj
Cha neill misk no karan ormb
Gir nair ruit vi bregigh

Ach smiñig i va vs
 Ga gluittig gi sairvah
 Mish i steih i tuighks
 Gijs zuitt bhi grainoile

Gad vij^d ū nerrighkis
 Zhe bi derroile dois ea
 Cha bear leat oñire eill yj
 No derrj la die donighe

CHOL : Di reggir mj fois nysill ea
 Cha nijgh leoñmb hijn di chora,
 Gir trouh i derrig cōmijn duitt
 Vi shoyllerighk mj yoyveart

Ach mas haind ma vrystig donighe
 Ha koreaghks i tairris
 Cha daintir ghriwe na fonig
 Mij yoijn ainsin veallis

TAN : Ha koreaghk ormb gin naverris
 Mir chahir leats i Donigh
 Ach err i veid da laúphir ū
 Cha newhir aijre ghois ea

Sgin lúhig dhe shaij la zuitt
 Chahj ri di hihire
 Ghordighe ea gin naverris
 La duih chúmvell noiph

CHO : Na shoylj dū ghois
 Mirr is koir doh chlaikig
 Cha vrjstn ea leam^m yoyveart
 Da mj zoyn i feist

TAN : ¹ Hoyljn shin duitts
 Na tuiggj dū voymb ea
 Ghuiskj dū si vaiddjn*
 Vиж taignig soire vo aúhas

* vwddljn ?

¹ Sheòlinn sin duit-s'
 Na 'n tuigeadh tu bhream e ;
 Dhuisgeadh tu sa' mhadainn,
 Bhiodh t' aigne saor bho fhuathas.

Aind i naimb zuitt ehrj
 Bejnoile duitt di chashrijg
 Aind i naimb ni trynoid
 Ni chrignichig di vaistnig

Noûre churrij dû ort teihdigh
 Mir beihoile * di yehr (?) haittimb
 Reaghtû er di ghlunj
 Zainû turse a leh dj pheaghkj

* beihoile ?

Gûih dû Dhe i Tahir
 A leah vyck Ise
 Ea yoinighj mahonish
 Aind i tah is toile ghrivir

Heûlj dû gin saigharan
 Ma shaighnid ea aimb dhijtt
 Gheistnighk tûillj teiggisk
 Aind i negglissh di chyle skijre

Aind sin gaiphell rahid duitt
 No laûhir ach i noorrjn

Ann an àm dhuit éirigh,
 B' fheumail dhuit do chaisrig ;
 Ann an ainm na Trianaid,
 Na chriochnaicheadh do bhaisteadh.

'Nuair chuireadh tu ort t' eudach,
 Mar b' aoidheil do fhear aitim,
 Rachadh tu air do ghlùinibh
 Dheanamh tuirs' a leth do pheacaidh.

Ghuidheadh tu Dia 'n t-Athair
 A leth mhic Iosa,
 E dheonachadh maitheanais
 Ann ad shath is t' uile ghniomharr'.

Shiubhladh tu gun seacharan,
 Ma sheachnad e àm dît' ;
 Dh' eisdeachd tuille teagaisg
 Ann an eaglais do chill sgîre.

Anns a' ghabhail rathaid duit
 Na labhair ach an fhírinne ;

Bi deirph gi feyh ū aind
Di reyhirg lough di hoorh

Ach na bisi dichoynnigh
Ma chitijr leat nj boighktj
Er nhj hovird noosid dajj
Mir ghordighe Chrjst is Ostle

Nouire heid ū steagh i neglish
Er feherj heiggisk bj qūijnigh
Na bijg tijntjne merranigh
Hoir * airh er gigh nhj chlūyn ū.

Darr hig ū maigh dhehj sho
Marr ī reih leat bi toñir
Teihs chommin leihole
No teihle lūighk nj pojrt

Bi furranigh kairdigh
Rish nj brahrj kaijrt
Na gaiph fywe no naijr
Gad zain ū kaigh haighnū

Bidh dearbh gu'm faigh thu ann
Do rireadh luach do shaoth'r.

Ach na bi-sa di-chuimhneach
Ma chitear leat na bochda,
Air ni thabhairt 'n iasad daibh
Mar dh' ordreich Criost is Abstoil.

'Nuair theid thu steach do 'n eaglais,
Air 'n fhear-theagaisg bi cuimhneach :
Na biodh t' inntinn mearanach,
Thoir aire air gach ni chluinn thu.

Dar thig thu mach an deighidh so,
Mar a rogha leat bhi t' ònar ;
Tagh-sa 'n comunn laghail,
Na tadhail luchd na pòite.

Bi furanach, cairdeach,
Ris na braithre ceart ;
Na gabh fiamh no náir',
Ged dhean thu cách sheachnad.

* "p" or "v" deleted apparently in "hopir."

Shūihill rijst gin saighcharan
 Gaighj zūisj d' heihlighe
 Gigh nhj choūlis leats
 Aijrhis daij is meihrighe

CHO : Dūskig aind mj leibbj dom
 Si kaidle er mj voyrrig
 Shin ī skeil mir haighir
 Gaihrrish mj mir choūle
 Choūlylis ghūh etc&

~~XVII~~ XXVIII

Krossanigh dī rejnig lea, Murchig maighk vjek
 eūrjh si naimb nj reackig Rj Tairligh
 anno : 1648

Olk ī teiphir oūhphjr
 Ghlaighk ī sivill aūphir
 Ni vell sea ach nophir
 Mirr zūill gheig si daphir

Mirr zūill ni gheig
 No koip tūijn er farkh
 Mirr vhūn bla, breig
 Mirr vheimb strūh rj kairk

¹ Mirr zaijlt ro noihn
 No snaighk naimb grein
 Smiñig shojh fo ghoih fo ghorjn
 Is Dhij gin voran pein.

Siubhail ris gun seacharan
 Dhachaidh dh' ionnsuidh d' theaghlaich ;
 Gach ni chualas leatsa,
 Aithris daibh is meòraich.

Dusgadh ann mo leabaidh dhomh,
 'S an cadal air mo bhuaireadh,
 Sin an sgeul mar thachair,
 Dh' aithris mì mar chuala.

¹ Mar dhealt roimh nōin,
 No sneachd an ám gréin ;
 'S minig saoi fo dhórainn
 Is daoí gun mhóran péin.

Mūr shjn kor̄ i tivill
 Kailgigh ea ga loihor
 Hig ea er naigh siphōill
 Naigh ga hijr ryh aūphir.

Qūirrimb Druimb rj chombjn
 Qūirimb oimblōūh nach fannig
 Evirr beid da nannimb
 Grajjh da nj vreigs cholljn

Graijh j noire si naillj
 Heg nj sloij ga Düillj
 Vo chardis gin channigh
 Go ardans go gjnnigh

Krjs j beah maillj
 Heg j deophjn wllj
 Chon j tloij j vaillig
 Don ī noijh gin torrig

Kead aighk ī tastle breig
 Kois chemū ni fairkh
 Lah nj foorrjn forijn
 Vi brah ī rj chyn^d argjd

Is dail gigh naigh nach koūle
 Beaghk ī skoil mir harlig
 Vo ghlaikg ī troigh oirn oūghkir
 Gi foihjn kroighe da zijllig

Gj bea Tudas fails
 ī Sudir da nj ghrijws
 Voyl ea phloghk sī noylsh
 Doij gir olk zhjls

Mur shjn is trouh ī chlūip
 Ghais gi boūfi na korp
 Goale j Rj lea glūitt
 Müll chrj ghajj olk
 Olk ī teiphir etc&

XXIX

Rijn ell di rennj leish sī naimb i dhogrig
 Dairl Rj Tairligh.

Deish dūin koūhir vyk dhe
 Lea hreish tejhir gigh Rj

Leish gin strjh ī qrūinnj keh
Gigh dhūin reah lea vūll nj

Rj ghoirinis gigh kūis
Ha faickshin dhorin is kais
Dhyn Toiglijgh vo lughk kriis
ra * moos ha fornairt i gais

* ra ?

Dijn toir eain vo nailt ī voarb
Ha streip lea mjrūin sle kailg
Nir corroūn rj di hearg
Oiūmb earb lea torrih teirg

Kaisk i cūighktj si beaghk
Vo is ghriwe ainkūhj ī nijighk
Leoūin bi ri hij reaghk
Gin chaitr ī chur reuh lea looghk

Deash laūh ī tlanior chywe
Vi leish na chorj go zhjn
Hryl gin noin eiȳl no chrj
Gin chrijghe kea is kyl oirgheill daij

Foigir lijn feyl no chuis
Pijn cheyl foist daij is doūys
Doūran ra faickshin ī gnūise
Gir trūh, nach faghain * ī chais

* saghain ?

Rj chūightjghe ni kleis
Gigh tj bj ujld da^d hoyls
S dū phijl gigh phjn vo skris
O * mois gm vi lyn gj deish

* no ?

Deish dūjn etc&.

~~XXX~~ XXX.

Oin eill di reinj leish naimb krahit vj no chaind.

Tursigh mish vjck mj zhe
Ha tuilsh mj chreh da^m loatt
Aidphimb di zahir nj grais
Gin chahis mj la gj holk

Skijtt voūymbs maddijn mj heirmb
Mir chlippoig gin strein, gin noish
Mir chraind kūrh gin sta
Gin dūill, gin vlah, gin voos

C'hahis fois mj veahan lo
 Gin valhis ach oal is krjs
 Gigh ghraij ghaidimbs da neoil
 Da maygnig, is broin ra moos

Dainnig meskir mj noūre
 Da^m ghressid gi louh chon nūih
 Beannight i tj hug j dail
 Gin i tannimb gna,re kijh

Airrigh gigh nj reinis reūh
 Zhey dj reyrs chollin vrais
 Gin vi aggn da chijnd
 Ach klaggjnd tijn^d is kijve ghais

Dhyn lea di spirrit mj vroin
 Hoir oinnid da^m gloir i nish
 Er chorr sgi klyhmjd i neol
 Ski bihi mjjd fa zeoyh rj turs
 Tursigh mish etc&.

~~XXX~~ XXXI

Oin ell di renig leish to the toon of, over the
 moūnteins.

Diphoin ir dlu chiwe er tūittim chon lair
 Diphoin ir pisive ir cuppinj klair
 Diphoin ir nūghk naimb ir nūskir gin sta
 Diphoin gigh oin nī, noūre hūighkis i bais

Diphoin ir kaystle fo vaidall is fo vla,
 Diphoin ir naittrj da kailkig gigh la
 Diphoin ga ghaith lywe ir markis rj mrāj
 Diphoin gigh oin ni noure hūighkis i bais

Diphoin ir seywris ir neiwnis* rj bair * najwnis
 Diphoin ir noylshiwe ga ghoūiligh i bla
 Diphoin ir bandtroghk lain ausighk is gray
 Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin ir koidle ir soghkir gin sajst
 Diphoin ir kostnū fa ostnj gigh la
 Diphoin ir grasyw ir taintjwe er blair
 Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin ir lehvijn ir leirshjn j vain
 Diphoin ir geirchuse snj sperū gi haird

Diphoin ir tuigksh ha tuilsigh i gna,
Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin nj doon naigh smjnnighe j bais
Diphoin i sivill i hivig is ba,
Vo'ha ea da^m chlijhig smj didain i spairn
Skūirrimb dehe hoir ryh vo is divonis ea
Diphoin ir dlū chywe etc&

~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXII~~

Oin foist di reinig leish

Tūise ghlijckis egle dhe
Dull i teigisk i tj hrein
Meihir chon brostni graij
Leūphir osklig gigh oin la,

Oūghtarrain is rah gigh foorh
Lochran flah nj foirrīn
Dli^tj gigh corroūn ea fein i vois
Na vrihj corrūm kozeish

Gigh Earl no Trijgh mūr shjn
No rechrain sih gigh ferrijn
Eg mollig i ti i dug
Fo oñor da ti vo dainig

Dlihj ead vi furranigh feyle
Krijgh dūinoil i naij reyr
Gin trūh leggell no karr
Gin neher breig na koirl

Gin trūh leggell no gaird
Gūih mjd Rj ro aird
Chrighnichis oūibhir gigh foorh
Lea brijn i hobhir ni foirrijn

Och mj nouir shjn och mj nouirh
Taigh gin noūhir is snj noūh
Ailish ni kreh ga bj vras
Faighir ma veil i dorrish

Ga moir i naywnis si mūirn
Seywris i qūirm no korrom
Gaijr i vairris ma għail leish
Shailvain salligh i tivill

Ga moir aijwnis gigh foorh
 Fo nointos is doij gi faighir
 Clarj loüimb ī legfjir leish
 Faighir phā ī toomb ī bertijsh

Blank space in MS. for one verse and a half.

~~XXXII~~ XXXIII

Oin di reinig lea Allistjr M^c curchj

Ta koiggig oirn di gna,
 Torrig mj ghraij ghuit ī zhe
 Ta mj spirrid da mj ryn
 No bihig strijn si cholljn chreah

Ni hairmb eignj huggis dūind^d
 Creiddi, vrnj, agas grayh
 Vi ga noimbird mir bi dlyh
 Creid ī spirrid noiph ī vain

Ti di nairttj nj hairmb
 Si loittjg gj garwe si cha,
 Shea eiphir ir naignj vijh
 Skin rebhig ī hywe lea gah

Chūir shead corroun ma chaind
 Tairnj gi tain^d rw vois myh
 Chon ir soirrj vo nj vais
 Di viroldiwe pha ir kyh

Treigmjjd miroün agas kailg
 Treigmyd fearg is oúhir kúirp
 Bihi myd ri gúih gigh lo
 Beühighis do ga di huitt

Berhj mi chaptjns boyuh
 Kainord slouy lea pijlljr toir
 Bihi mj chreid da mj zhyn
 Mir ī dūhird Peiddir foile is Poijl

Berhj mj mj chaptjns bouyh
 Ga bea oúire ha ghail chon taigh
 Sea dhortig foall mi ri
 Nj mañimb zhyns si najrt

Di vhj shoole Ahū ullj * dail
 Taywnis ha hail ghaj cha leir

* ullj

Gair ir kelj i shujnd
Vo is derph lyn dj ghull eig¹

Krijgh j choiggj vo shea teig
Cha nobbjins ea kea yea pha,
irr null ajwnis di vi hail
Sivill i vois majlt i ta,

Mañimb i Christ mir skrijw nj hostle gj leir
Mañimb i rjst vri vaistj vo nj chleir
Tarran si fyn si phrjs i kayrigir, ead
Sleid i mijwe go mañimb i zhijn a pein

~~XXXIII~~ XXXIV

Oin eill dj reinig lea Allister

Ewijn mj hoyne i ryre
Chunkis feist bj voir meihir
Kahir vri * is Ri ghaill † * orj? † a doubtful.
Vaishk agas mile angle

Sloij rj tijghk er veih meijn
Fa choir kahir i naird Rj
Oin vaighk rj tijghk gi dess
No kaind mir ghreen vert hollish

Klay orhi no laiph
Nj sloij roih ga nimbhain
Beuhind heih er i laiph yeish
Fa moir meihir is aiwnis

Beuhind eill fo leuind düh
Nj koillin shid j neig chrüh
Ew j ghull, is trouh j gairh
Is oin neher moir da njmbain

Ta imbs curr i keile
Ouimb zhuin fa vicheile
Vo is koir ghüyn quïjn er ir bheih * * bleih?
Skir leoir doorid i nard leheh

La leihe vamir aind
Flah j teihig nj soore chlaind
Pha, oin leiskle cha deid lijn
Di ghaig i soyskle aggin

¹ Bho is dearbh leinn do dhol eug

Tri ephir fa dug nj sloij
 Shool Ahū ullj neūmboād
 Dūile rj mahis i nihir
 Zail dhe ghūn flahis mir ahir

Riist ī taiwnis si korr
 Vihig eg Ise ma ir kovirr
 Gi braigh cha narj oin naigh
 Brayhid is tairph nj karrigh

Treiss ephir fa koir toom
 Tess agas ewh Iffrjn
 Aijt gin ryild gin gloir
 Bell krijh ijghkłe is dobroin

Aijt krahit gin njighk *
 Vell kais gin shoylsh gin oimbig
 Gin chrijgh pein her leher
 Gin shj, gin skeiwe, gin ajhir

* noighk ?

Garwih nait shjn gi beaghk
 Gherwe Lazarus da nj vertigh
 Naigh va noighkir ī pein
 Zhewe ea furtigh si chile vehir

* vehir ?

Arrhi nj hoig bi deish
 Mir j dūhird poūl no heigisk
 Naigh shin di vihig mir shin
 Da hyre chlaikig j beiwijn
 Beiwyn mj hoyne

~~XXXIV~~ XXXV

Rijn di reinig lea donochig m^c ryrie
 er lebbi ī vaijs

Hainig pha broin er ir Cri
 No dainmijd deoir arrhi
 Gi bell shjn salligh ull
 Chjn toil da noin dhūin

Crj shin lea salchar shyn
 Ta no vaijle talvyn si chollin
 Breigis ea neoil ūillj leish
 Zainū na sloir deh ir naylis

Sajntichir leish nj chj tūile
 Lea gaūlis is lea mjrūjn

Go beah nj chollin breigighe
Skir ea tallū ī ha-eidigh

Cha dleise mj breig ra rütt
Chrijs ta kle mj chūirp
Fain zhe ga bea di ghlihig
Di vynd fein is oimbchūhi

Mish i tannimb boghk ha pein
Heid mj nish heih vick Dhe
Is bjħj mj daillachjh ruitt
Vo is tallū ū mir hainig
Hainig pha broin

~~XXXX~~ XXXVI.

4 rein di reinig lesh, la ī deig shea

Berr mish leat ī vick dhe
Aggid fein ī baitt leūmb taūh
Koūmb er di lhj gi dlūh
Mj chrj, smj rūin, smj ghrajj

Mūrnj, agas marrhj boūyn
Vi aggil gigh oūre sgigh trah
Nir peackj ūillj leg lijn
Tuill cha dain shyn gi braigh

Achoin eill zeirmijd ort
Feidj di hoils hovird dūin

Ceithir rainn do rinneadh leis an lá air an d'eug e.

Beir mise leat, a Mhic Dhé,
Agad féin b' ait leam támh ;
Cum air do shlighe gu dluth,
Mo chridh', 's mo rún, 's mo ghràdh.

M' ûrnaigh agus m' aithrigh' buan
Bhith agad gach uair 's gach tráth ;
Ach peacaidh uile leig leinn,
Tuilleadh cha dean sinn gu bráth.

Athchuing' eile dh' iarr'maid ort,
Feudaidh do thoil thabhairt dhuinn ;

Tannim vj aggid fein
Si cholljn chrea ghull si nūhir

Go vih er kahir nj naih
Qūiddirj kaigh for i bell *
Vo sdū is fjsrighe mir ī taimh
Berr mish ī leat trah is beher
Beher mish leat etc&

* vell

~~XXXVII~~ XXXVII
5 rein di reinig leish ī Donochigs er bais
vick-vighk Kennich.

Trein ī maighk hugir leoin
Cha veheir ir toir er gi braigh
Shjn ga di hroggj feaghk
Eashin is mo nairt no kaigh

Viick keynnj doiñighe di vaighk
Da neher is moir nairt is brhi
Eg roavid dheiijghk di chuirp
Ver shea ghūit gho no trj

Di zhonj Abram ī vaighk
Si noibhird fo smaighk vick Dhe
Fuerh ea graisin vo mj **rj**
Agell rijst eg ī fein

¹ Er j vroin shin kuirs smaighk
Doinhi Dhe zuitt maighk j ryst
Ga roih shin guih leat
Cha chūhi zuitt strep rj Christ

Hu ; Dhe zuitt vrrimb is smaighk
Er gigh maighk ha fohid fein
Rish j nanvjjn koūmbs ī choir
No leg leoin lea dhūin trein
Trein ī maighk etc&

'N t anam a bhith agad féin
'S a' cholainn chré dhol san úr.

Gu bhith air cathair nan ágh
Cuide ri cách far a bh-feil ;
Bho 's tu a's fiosrach mar a táim,
Beir mise leat tráth is beir.
Beir mise leat et&

¹ Air a' bhrón sin cuir-sa smachd

~~XXXVII~~~~XXXVIII~~

¹ Ryn di reinig leish no hain oise

Faid ta mish deihj chaighe
 Si sivill gi braigh da mj reah
 Sivill vaggin gois dhūh
 Nach eil fījs dhuh kea yeah

Sivill ī vaggin oūre
 Gin zheiddig ea voynd gin nojsh
 Agas ī sivill ī ta,
 Gj deh phlaj nj shyn riish

Deh Chellin is tursigh leūmb
 Feher vo feihin mūirn gi braigh
 Agas ī verrig ormb moise
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Deihj Royrj is Chennich fa hrj
 Housklig mj as * gigh kais
 *Ghaig mi fūirrigh rj mj skrijtt
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

* ais ?

Gin vijn, gin ajjr, gin choil
 Ach layh fo vroin gi braigh
 Ach gi feihim bais gin nois
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Ta feher ī Manighin nj Loos
 Nach leigin* mish as mj nhj
 Di vi kannanich nj ghlag
 Trūir ī ghaig gi laig mj

[*leiggj ?

Mairg i ta beo no deihi
 Si ta gin speise fo vell kjnn
 Hüg ī nanoghkir mj leoim
 Vo nach mairrn beo nj foibr

Vijek Chennich, Chellin oig
 Vijek i toyhid nach roūh gi laig
 Nish vo is ghoirhid * mj heirmb
 Bihj mish aggid fein go faid
 Faid i ta mish etc&

*[gheirhid ?

¹ Rainn do rinneadh leis 'na shean aois

Rijn di reinig lea Allister Mc curchj no hain osse
di nj ghreh chijnd.

¹ Tursigh dhūin rj poirt
Cha noiniig mj gois vi leih *
Hug mj chrj tryh er aish
Mir Osshen deihj nj Fynn^d

*leih ?

Smj deihj Chennich j naijh
Nach keillig er chaigh ī toire *
Laūph ī vahllard nj shejd
Eūmbig keijd da dug shea foij

[* coire, Prof
Mackinnon.

Ni ir vairrin^d Cellin ūre
Bailloile ī chleū is ea oig
Ga di gaiph shea rjnn ferg
Zhirrich ea gi deirph mj lo

Ni er vairrinn^d Royrie moir
Vroistnj fa troimb zūjn er hūis
Ochoin nach mairrin^d nj soūijnd
Choisshin lea laijn dhūyn gigh kūise

¹ Tuirseach dhuinn ri port,
Cha'n ioghnadh mo dhos bhi liath ;
Thug mo chridhe troigh air ais,
Mar Oisean an deigh nam Fiann.

'S mi an deigh Choinnich an aigh,
Nach ceileadh air cāch an t-ōr,
Lamh a mhalaert nan seud,
Iomadh ceud da 'n tug se foir.

Ni air mhaireann Cailean ūr,
B' allail a chliù 's e òg,
Ged a ghabh se ruinn fearg,
Ghiorraich e gu dearbh mo lò.

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Mor,
Bhrostnuigh fath trom dhuinn air thus ;
Ochoin, nach maireann na suinn
Choisinn le lainn dhuinn gach cùis.

Ni er vairrin^d Royri Ghair
 Dj chūmbig spairn^d rish gigh naigh
 Loigh nach geilig ach sin choir
 Beiwyn leish sloij is kraigh

Smūimmijd er kannord * ī toūrh
 Vo doūrris mūirn is mj oig
 Beiwyn leish shoihig is kū
 Bains leish chleuh no toire

*kannord

Ni er vairrin^d maighk royrj eil
 Naigh nach dūlljn beamb fo heid
 No feher teih chillichrist
 Ailloile ī dijs chajj eig

Smūinim fon* oih Eaghjñ eil
 Naigh nach dejr karrih ma nhj
 Loūh leūmb di zhon ī baise
 Nhūrh ghaig shea no hoore

* ?

Mi choūpan smj charrjd ghijl
 Naigh nach qūrrig fo skyl rūhin
 Gair leūmb di gleh i vaighk
 Glaighk foyr shea ainsin Douhn

Eūmbig dhuin oūysle ī rosse
 Nach feid mj noish chur sijs
 Is quijh leūmbs di zull eig
 Is mish no deiħj gin frijse

Ni er vairrin^d foohr oisghaile *
 Moir ī kail dom rj moose
 Kainhoird ī tloij Donill Gormb
 Is Royri nj koirn snj poose

* Inoisghaile ?

Ni er vairrin^d maighk vick Leoid
 In Tallaisker va road ni kleyre

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Gearr,
 A chumadh spairn riš gach neach,
 Laoch nach geilleadh ach sa' chóir,
 B' eibhinn' leis slóigh is creach.

Smuaineamaid air ceannard an tūir
 Bho 'n d' fhuaras mūirn is mi òg ;
 B' eibhinn leis seobhag is cu
 B' annsa leis chliù na 'n t-òir.

Si trah ī vj feher pailt
Ra-ersher ī va tlaijt ejl

Ni er vairrind Eachin oig
Maighk Ellen nj shoil snj poose
No Rehild, vehr doūyn vuirph
No Donill Gormb, toir dj phijl

¹ Eūmbig karrjd chaij voūymb
Vo fehnis koūyrt is loine
Gad hairlj mj noighk gin chūirnb
Mi zhoigh ī shea bhūrn rj oale

Ta mj gin aijr, gin noūhn^d
Mi loūh loumb ra dull i kūhirt
Veids choisk mish rj kaigh
Zheūhim no ajt noighk bhūirt

² Di vi oistnj da mj zhōjn
Gin chostnū er mhuir no toore
Da nj chran cha duggis foūyhnd
Bauñs loūhng agas fyne

Sminnig di zhoal mj saūse
Di nijne is meilsh hig vo raijk
Vo skūir mj skrjwig nj troisk
Noighk cha nijgh mj zhoagh plank

Bihj mj nish ra mj veoh
Eg Shoirris oig i kaind bhūird
Lea klarsich gi ghaūjnd dhain
Oalimb gigh trah lain i chuirn

Ni ir vah mj ghroigh nj chūirt
Nach feihim mūirn vo nj mrahj
Di zhe snach heil mj * kroy
Shea zheūhim foūh er son ghrajj *

* Blank in MS.
* graij

¹ Iomadh caraid chaidh bhuam
Bho 'm faighinn-sa cùirt is lòn,
Ged tharladh mi nochd gun chuirn—
Mo deoch i e bùrn ri ol.

² Do bhi osnaich de mo dheoin,
Gun chosnadhl air muir no 'tir ;
Do na chrann cha tugas fonn—
B' annsa long agus fion.

¹ Feihlimhir leophir bain
 Ains ī glehmir gigh la tuigks
 Gigh oūre gi bimir ī ghoistnj
 Ochadain is mj fo hurs
 Tursigh dhūin etc&

~~xx~~ ~~xz~~

Mairph rijñ di reinig lea Ioin M^c Kenzie err vaise
 Chennich oicc * ano 16 * vicc ?

Kraig is trūim no gigh kaigh * * k(r)aign ?
 Di zoin chles gin chlij ī teig
 Er Flah deirph maissigh oūrh
 Tairk pha sūelk zhūin er eish

Och ochoin is mj gin oūhnd
 Fo oistnj gi troūmb ī kein
 Kea feist vo feihins mūhirn
 Mi chaind eul vj ghaist ī kreah

Ni oinjh gad laihim oig
 Kea Tearle kea troir nj keid
 Ochoin kea toirisle aird
 No kea graij ir nūllj hrejd

No kea koūspjn gaiist sheiwe
 Flah bj rihi bahj is beis
 Lea gleit gigh eūmhj * hoore
 Nūll hj, gin vūhill vheimb * dūnhi ?

Kea pheil nj mijltive bairrk
 No shreyl da ghaiph gi leir
 Dehe laiñan shj gigh naigh
 Brainan rj er vaish ī leig

Di reir chijn^d ejhn fo chloist
 Noi-vejhrigh noighk ī feist
 Dehe liphird faskj ī gijle
 Fo leaghkū i noil ī de

Ni qūjrrig assbj er chaigh
 Kurri naih ga būr ī gleis

¹ Faoghlamar leabhar bàn,
 Anns an gleidheamar gach là tuigs',
 Gach uair gu 'm biomar ag osnaich,
 Ochadoin is mi fo thùirs'.

Kain^d būyhn er nach mūhig naigh
Chūmbig fōijnd fo smaighk ī rejt

Kroyh ī skarrih di vi aind
Troūh gigh karrjd fo eūmcheil
Gin faijkshjn go la loyhn
Broin ī taisk, gi boūyn no zheive

Faid nach doigrig err j choūhn
Fo heoil ī dūg voūyn ī gheig
Chūise shin dūyn ga bj craihj
Viig ir dūil gigh la ra skeil

Ni aūlj shin is i noūjh
Choūle gin troūise ra treiwe
No smijn gi feihir err aish
Oin nhj ghlaighkis ī no beile

Vo ghlaighk ī ti hug ir saijr
Gin aijkīn^d gi braigh ī kreah
Fa dohijn nj bj mj strjh
Nj smo mj chrih cha deijd

Mairg i dhyhig no graijh
Mj hroūrsin ghaijph no zehe
Fo chaise, ma nailigan oūrh
Mj graijse bi chluihtigh beise

Di veise vi karrandigh seijwe
Mir leinhū ga baird j keil
Lauph gin toomb si toir
Vijlljg broin lea kjnnall reah

Di phaitish zhijlj zhaiwe
Gin airkis di ghail go teijg
Chroūn nj feile ra ijghk
Gin erig er ghijtt no sheid

Kea loūyhis markis no mūirn
Chūj aijttis di ghūigh ī neis
Kea zū nach dj hijle ī ghlaighk
Rijn ī rijn vi chraigh si treijd
Kraig is smo etc&

heir is sett donne the 4 verse of the former lijnis
(being omitted)

Kea chrain^d bi vaissigh shjh
Hrein chaiskig ī trhj gin strejp
Lea kūhirt ma feighth ghrijwe
Eüberbbig * lea oiph ī lehid

* Duberbbig †

~~XL~~

Khairrhū orain nj raind

Mi ghraijis ī kain^d Phijn
Raūh * ardhain is ainnigh is kleūh
Beūhmig moir haūighk
Cur foinūlk ī navid er chūil
Lea toomb no taish
Nach pjllig is maslig na chuisse
Ga bi irjsle bu hjgig (?)
Ra hjrrig di chairdis dj ghruse

* ?

~~XLII~~

Oin fohjst di reinig lea Murchig m^c vijek curchie

Smaирg dj hreјg ī tajhir boūhn
Er vejhīr vreigiwe ī doiphjn
'S nach fūill er tallū i vois
Ach skail fallj di zeywnis

No hreig er shaillig nach fan
Di zhehjr na zhailligh talvyn
Tahir torrigh gin dhj
Ta kahjr holljsh ī naird Rj

Smaирg di hiwe ī bla gin voose
No chlijg lea graijh ī tivill
No hreig aijhir is boūyn bleih
Er choūirt nach glehir gin viphil

Mijm^d * nj Collin smaирg di lain
Fraywe gin torrig ga zhijnvyn
Mi nourh gigh sūhigh gin sta
Gha douyse dūhighis gigh oin la,

* Mijin ?

Douyse ī pheckj tūirse is broin
Mirr lephir j naightrj dohphin
Tuishle Rj davj si lijghk
Hūit ghaiwe ga bi dail j Dijphild

Gab^b voir ī neywnis si beaghk
A seywrис is a slouyh rijghkt
Skoaille nj trhevj vo smaighkt
Vo reind sead bo* zhe ī nūhlighkt

* ?

Mur shin dairnmyd tūirshe is broin
Shaill fo ir nanmjnd ī chjghlo

Eirhmyd shichaiwe agas oighk
Niobhrid ī noūhjn * orrick

* [noūljjn ?]

Vo ta teig i nordū zhūin
Treigmyd fairmjd is mjrūjn
Swo is breigigh mehir er leher
Is smaírg ī hreigis ī tahir

~~XLI~~ ~~XLI~~

Quarhū orain.

Muill ejwnis is mayhir
Eg Mahir ī kahir nj bouyh
Vell shi agas sonnis
Is sollis nach feyhir ī loūgh
Oor ī zhūilljn nj dhainhi
ī phannig ī channigh ī tloij
Bun mannim gi soighkir
ī foighir di ghardichis voūyhm

~~XLI~~ ~~XLIV~~

Oin foist di reinig lea allister.

Troiri maiginig ī zhe
Aidyjm nach rehe mj hoil
Ta^m aiwglik aind ī strhj
Aúphrick ī rj er mj chor

Mj spirrid er vijnd mj rijn
Nj noinin^d kyle do sdo meoil
Gin tiphir ī nhj nach fajek
Smjnjr gi vel eack na sloir

Mj spirrid ī gaūhrig gi geir
Er aihir fein ha chon taighkt
Klaickmijd ir corhūm ī shūind*
Dher ī cholljn reūmb gi beaghk

* skūind ?

Gj vel leidhird ormb is skijse
Eddir i doose da vel mea
Moin nj colljn di vi vois
Mānim er laiuph zheish vick dhe

Rj ī voūyhichis gigh kah
Vo doūrris gigh mah da^d zhoin
Dhijn mj si noimhirvay ghainph
Gin toimbhird, vo is meirph mj hroir
Troijs maiginig etc&

~~XCV~~ ~~XLV~~

Mairph rijn di reinjg lea Ioan m^c Keinnj er bais,
 Ioan nj Comrj 168 Lea qūarhū orain
 er gigh rain^d

Mi chriis i ta fo chraid
 Gigh slijh gi braigh ga glōise
 Vo ghaigshijn dlihi ma chaiisk
 Ma bihim gna fo ghroūymb

Groūymbigh i draijst¹
 Vi cūmijn (?) bj haivir i mūirn
 Gin pha vi meihrigh
 i teihligh i naij sī chūil
 Vo is kraij ri eiñighk
 Dei-herr si chclair fo nūhre
 Bi lain gblick dejnjghk
 Meihrig toil dhe ni dhūle

Zhe i ta gi hūllj kajrt
 Di zheir leat i tj shin voyn^d
 Ryld * gigh hūllj no di smaighk
 Gigh oin naigh da vel i loyh

* Ryla ?

Ta loyh eg gigh dhūin
 Da būñig i chardis kijwe
 Voyhn^d ga doimbich
 Cha dūirrich er chclair i zoin
 Doūire bair ürrimb
 Lea ürrids hair i voin
 Boūhn cheyle chūmbvel
 is vraild er chaigh i skyle

Skjltigh i nish ma koūyhirt
 Skeil * i trouh is eihvir † aind
 No zheh snach erighe yo noid
 Kaind edhj nj troir snj faind

* Skoil ? † eihoir ?

Faind ha di voghtj
 Gochoin i gna di zheh
 Kraind * i fortuin
 Gi koistn i Pharos dhe

* Kramd ?

¹ The word "applecross" written after "draijst," but not in line with it, and in comparatively modern handwriting.

Taind si dogkir
 Chaj crostoūh ī vais di hreiwe
 Naimb cloist dūit
 Gin noghkle gi braigh di vehil

Behil gin naineūl ī saijr chūise
 Zheig vūhjnt nj kleūh feyle
 Co-ljint lea gjttjn aijh
 Snach arjr lea naigh ī vijd

Meid ī vahish, vi cahj
 Gin snouh gin aylt
 Lyn eil er vahiwe
 Tjwtooh rj traighk *
 Bea moin^d Ioan vi cahj
 rj sloūh ni baijrk
 Mirr ghrijve phlah
 Gi feihj shea voih gray

* fraighk ?

Grai gigh phjn deas is touh
 Aligan si loūy eg kaigh
 Baūhghor astalligh ī veis
 No lahj go teirm̄b ī vaise

Cha vais sho gha tañimb
 Ga daigjh leat bainall fo ghoūymb
 Ha tlamo^r gin vaillig
 Rj payig di charronis boūhne
 Mj ghraijs mir zhaillig
 Naird vrūgh nj nangle go loyn
 Sead krahit er tallū
 Garj gin skarrj dū voūyh

* Tlainor ?

Voyhn gin skarrig eroūn j neūle
 Oūre chrain feūhindis nj kleihir
 Gin noos kea yea verhj baihr*
 Da * disrich mj er klair reūh

* baihn ?
* Ea ?

Reuh bea di chlekig
 Vo nj cheid la vj faickshin dj bhuire
 Feistighchj kaitkind
 is tediw(?) ra frassig i cheūle
 Feil lughk bertish
 is edhi nj nairkigh i bū
 Gletigh gin vaslig
 Skeltigh fa saigh er j chüle

* tedin

Er chūle ga dj chahj voyhnd
 Oürh i vijs dj lüth(?) eg kaigh
 Sgūirrj i nish gi troüh
 Di zhūoys fo oiūmb gna

Gna lea tūil djrighe
 Ma skribz vj neig chrūh broin
 Ghaig sead kischraūh
 Bi phrjsoil na * leiyhj † oire *ha? †leighj ?
 Zheig rihj gin dhjbird
 er zhūin i koire
 Bea veis foorrin
 Gin vi ghraind he.. no zhoig* *zhuig ?

Hig j dūih ga ta dj hrijgh
 Smoir i zhjvell sea mijsk għail
 Kaigh gin nahir er i chuile
 Ha sayhid zeha eūle er chaile

Ha kailis għa kaitkind
 Naimb hi:jghk ghaghj go vūrh
 Maūlaūh gin għaissig
 i kraind i bairh frestle * da chleūh *fresttle ?
 Taind * chajj taittjimb *daind ?
 Vo chainord i nagħkjn Ioan īnh
 Dainsyghk teidd altrūm
 Bj haynt vj leats bea rūine

Di rūins no feithi chleah
 Smaирg bj trejn mah er chaigh
 Sma rejnd dhūjn ghais i krehe
 Vi nillj no reir gi bea,

Shea va eoligh
 Moir-chuise nighk sī baihj
 Kraind fo-rjn
 Ma bronigh i nish kaigh
 Ta lūghk fogir
 Gin chnodigh fo hijghkt dj vaise
 Vo ta storose
 Sin chophir fo lijek i taūh

Taūh no ajhir * no di zhewe
 Cha neih i noise tejd gi braigh
 Ski bū teih-idis si feimb
 Fo laūhū vijek dhe nj graise

* oħir ?

Di ghraisin i hrjjnoild
 Varkig gi miroildigh trein
 Ma vla ī chriwe ion-oild
 Cha-rig fois nijsle ī dheh
 Gais daij gi loinor*
 No gharden gin ghjwe fo nj ghirein
 Ski dairn-shaid fynish
 Gi dalich gigh frajwe vo nj zheig

leino^r

Zheig bj tairhich * gha gigh naigh
 Bi dailwich draigh no leijg
 Foor Albe zhegn gj foaighk *
 herr-sheold * ma shaigh nagh bj vreig

* fairhich ?

* soaighk ?

*-sheild ?

Cha breigigh mj vein-mijnd
 ī feighin di vaiph-rijn di chaigh
 Gi skeiltigh er targid
 Nehrjn cha tainmbs fos-naird
 Va gehrj ruit shailvan
 is teile da ghairvig j gna
 Kea zhedish dj lain-vyn
 Er ehdin ī tal-vijn j ta

Ta shead gin najhir fo chaise
 Nj ma-hi sdū klair er louyse
 Chjns nach fejhiraigh vo nj vaise
 Maighk rah no taijt boūyh

Boūigh gin ne-righe
 Di ghoūlligh nj krews j baijhr
 Groūm-igh nj keidhj
 Snach gloūyshir le evigh j graijh
 Ghooyshvoire nj feile
 Gin louīgh er son teimb di chaigh
 Trouh mir zherich
 Louūh si rjhh skeile dj vaise

Di vaise ghaig mj fo chloist
 Och-adoin i skeile i doūre
 Gigh slij gha gloūysh gi braigh
 Mi chrj fo chraid gi boūin
 Mj chri-is ī ta etc&

~~XLVI~~ XLVI

5 Rijn di reinig lea Gillicallūm Gairph ;
m^e illichallum

Hivill is dijmbhoin di vūirn
Smaирg ī zhūhir lea droigh qūirm
ī trūire bj phaitl ra mj reah
Nj er vairrn duh ach ī nah skeile

Ta Ingis ī kroighk nj naingle
Laūh nach di cheiñ īn ī sivil
Va shjd er pj laūhū bj phaitl
Da faighkis i chlannū ghajhall

Laūph eill ver Gillespig
Maiphk Chellen Earle ghūinigh
Shea shin dairle laūh bi phaitl
Da faigckis di chlannū ghaihall

Lauph Eachin oig vijck Eachjn
Mj chraighs bj * er j kljig
Bea shin oin lauh bj phaitl
Da faighkis ī chlannū gaihall

* vj ?

Nish vo chaij trūir shin saighid
Skin vi aind uaigh ga tivig
Ach ead mir zhimbigh ī fajhe
is ro-veg mart ort ī hivill

Hivill is doimhoin etc&

~~XLVII~~ XLVII

Rijn di reinig lea Oishen m^e Phyn

Seisher shjn soir ir slijghk
Seisher shin nach smijn olk
Feher deh ir seishir fo lijc
Mi chraigh meid ir kliskgi noghk

Qūeig-err shjn düll er sheid
Shinidir ī teig ra ir tijwe
Dai-nig taighkir gin trouise
Vūn ea voyn^d queigi kijwe

Kair-err shjn shailg shaill
Chaihira airmoil nach għiġ
Er chrouise da qūrrimir kah
Vūnhi voyn^d fehir zeh ir fiħir

Treirr shin dull i kein
 Shuid dir * hūgid Rj Greig * [dir (?) blotted.
 Cha^b dairmid zhūyn vi er chouyrt
 Vunj voyn i trese deh ir treir

Shijh-mjid no ir doose i steih
 Skilidir i rijst ir genn
 Tūikshj teig mir is dluih
 Vūn shea voyn i dairle feher

Mish no monhir no deihj
 Goisjn (?) cha viphill ach baise
 Cha naise er i tallū soūise
 Da chonyse * nach tairlir si chaise * chouyse?

Smj noin chrain si chroighk
 Smj stoighk ra būlyturr toūjnd
 Cha veah ghom ach i baise
 Smairg da faigrr * i laūh loūim * [faigir ?

Smi noin chro si voigle
 Sgin chrojn eill no maskin
 Is beg i boig j lea tūittimb
 Gijh dull fohim gi farsinn * * [farsim in MS.

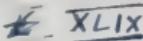
Kihild is Goule is Gohrj
 Agas Oiskir tan kris-ghall
 Mish is Ryn va nj (?) vainmjnd (?)
 Gir ea shuid j mainmb* da teisher * inainnb?
 Sheisher sjn etc&

(On a loose slip of paper)

~~XLVIII~~
 A prophesie made before the situatoune of
 Invernes.

Streid wahell sallich i shūind
 Wohgre * fijne a darrich douyn^d * Bleire ?
 i Daine Chain^d voddog ghal
 Droûle er i weihwid oûyn^d

Invernish daill chlaisk
 Dorire kaha tūirhglash
 i dig M^c Pehaig i mach
 Lea layn agas lea luhrich
 Tuitti ni Ghayle ma saigh
 Ma voirlumb toim nj hurich


XLIX

¹ Rijn di reinig lesh ī Skripher naimb ī dorig

Rj Shemis 7 a Sassjn anno 1688

Gir fajlt carroile ī sivill
 Gi maile ea barroile nī sijhijn
 Siljombs gir fojr ī skeil
 Wo nj zherich dj Rj Brettjn

2 Ga^b voir ī heywris sī vūirn

Steyle fois si zho chrūin
 Lohrj ull sī hreish
 Doigrī leo ea gj mj-yeish

3 Ga^b voir ī hovird si ghoysē

Da choivirle agas da louh
 Dj ghijghk ead eil lea taish
 Eidighe ī skeil ra ahrish

4 Maghk j phehir pha ī neighk

² Co-chavill rish er gha gleis
 1 Chlewhin oile agus oull
 Yimbich da yoin go hrūinei ghūinn

5 Ga^d haimbs cūrr ī keil

Di zhūmb zhūn voir skeil
 Ni vell fois er bhj kea yea
 Ehvir zhe, no pha i zhūmj

6 Ach ghlesih Rj er veid ī hresh

Vhjⁿ vrihi corhūm co-yeish
 Gin rūlhñ leggell fa skoole
 No zhjn, vaillih lea deo-gloir

7 Loyhri ull chūmbell kairt

Deo-chreiddj fo lain smaghk
 Rairs mir heiggisk Christ gi beaghk
 Agas ta reis hest oistle

¹ The second volume of the MS. commences here. Dr Cameron transcribed of this volume only the first five verses of the first poem, the first eight of the second, and the first nineteen of the fourth poem ("Sorhrie chaj &c.").

² The three lines here given are on the margin. The original lines deleted run thus :—

Prinse Orrange zeh gherri sead
 Marie ī nijn ga doūir
 Gharw sea gi bouir ī klainnis

8 Shaū-keid bleind ta reish eig
 Va vrehri zhūnd ull reah
 Loin-vi-mir nj kembnj keind
 Sno eigni-chi-mir i foighkle

As shin tūigfir mir ī daile
 Gir oin slj choistnis haile
 Cha dehlimb ead reūh ī skoile
 Hoile hohird da gigh oin nehr

Ach gogh ir brihi mj sī chuisse
 Heddir Ri Breittin sī Prūinse
 Derph, ha ir peckj cho cūirst
 Skūirsir shyn a leah nj keirh

Nj oinjh shjn hjighkt oirn
 Oūrh lijn gigh shain, ghall gigh noh
 Di vreignich shyn ull ī test
 Verh shyn gin cheist nj ha-vijñjn

Kighla shyn, mir chighlas strūh
 Shemis ī deh Prūinse ī dūih
 Derph leūhm, vo skeil doūjrh
 Bairh-ī ti bi doūile, no hainig

Ach ghūihmijā as ī leah gi taijnd
 Ead vhj fa roin er oin raind
 Go gloir Zhe, is Ise ī kaind
 Chon sgi daijut ī toile gin deylh

Dain-ni-mir broin agus traisk
 Ma loinfir shyn na moir reaghk
 Lea ñlljh di zhe sgigh caise
 Err ir glunj, gna gi soyller

Treigmijd fairmjd is oūhphir cuirp
 Treigmijd mj-rūin is moir ghluit
 Treigmijd fourh chreddj gin vla
 Treigmijd gi braigh vj feyloile

Eairmijd shichawe, eairmijd ijghk
 Eairmijd fijūh zhe, tuis vi ġhljek
 Eairmijd creiddi, treigmijd saijnt
 Vo is fajlt carroile ī sivill
 Gir fajlt carroile etc&

Ghrea orhan di rejníg leish ī Skripher si naimb
chijnd anno—88

Ta sivils carroile
Ha ea didain da ir maillig gi gheir
Leūhid kighla herr tallū
is Dhoon er ī dallig lea vreig
Chrek Pait dūis ī nañim
Sdi chighle ead barroile chijn sheid

Oir chaj añ¹ sī chrāñoirg
Ghoirt tūill da ir kañigh
O oin Rj voire beannj nir creid

O ahir nj graise
No failig shjjn nir croūise
Ach aūphrig oirn tra
Lea tlaise o^d lahis ī nouisc
Mirr hug ū lea^d Wirūld
Clain^d Iseraell
Gin dhi foirr si choūyn
 Dhjne teglish di rirj
 Ga ghoyh lea lūighk ī miroune
Vo skribts ta tijghk ma kouyrt

Skoir rijs vi oñild
Ga ta i fo ghlu ains i naimb
Gir ead i peakjn i duhire
Harrjne oirn puhire is kaile
Ach dainmir traisk agas kuh
Rish i nerr *
Gha gin deuhir si chrain
Chons gi kaisich * ea we
Chleak i negoire is duih
Mir ha bregin is luhin is faille

Zhe chürrind laidhir
Ghalich müir agas teere
Ha ū faikshine ī draist
Mir ghaljg ī prabirrs j Ri
Ach rairs mir haghir di Gaij
Nouire gaiph absolon
Pha er go zhi
Berr ghaghi ma ghaile
Ghainoin ī parti
Nir Rj chon ait, lea shih

¹ ou? A deleted form of the verse clearly gives an.

5 Ferr eill sma i shoile do^m
Ha gheist oüire er foighir
No phairt
Loighk ni cürrijn i shioilt
Di hogrig snach obigg
i spairn
Ga tāmil leen vyn^d ū
Nj dorimir foüh zhūit
Gi bragh
Sand da ir shoirs bi doüle shin
Eddir Vhej agas oüylsī
Wi er di zheislaiph i eroudall
Si caise

6 Troüh nach faickin ū tijghk
Mirr baitt lea mj chrj
Si naimb
Far ri Shemis lea beühind
Nach gheil i zeühir
Ni ghaile
Ha draist ro weüich
Veids gin hijighe
ead faile
Lea sholig slea ueühimb
Ains nj modū is dūih
Chuirr fa zha* shiwe er shūjle
Di Rajnk * zha ?

7 Ach ha maijr snj dūhj
Gi kighile i coüirse
sho foist
Gi faijk mj lea^w hülj
Vi sküirsi gigh trüh, va
sni moijd
Sgigh Barron beg cübigh
Vaile lea carrū is lübin
Prmce oire
Gheüh M^c Kellen er hüise dūih
Ghaiñoin i chüirt
Gallire bī düighisich
* gho

8 Bea ghüghis vo haino^r
Vi didain ra maillig
gigh tij

* [Teajk, *teachd* (?) is deleted in MS.]

	Cha baire ea hiwe Ahir Ga ^b voire j wahis Vo Rj	
	Ma sea sho i treis gahell Hugg euk * vouh vahall Go proos	* [rusk ? uisk ?
¹	Lea meidin scorriach skahoile Chad chaiusichig eaise ² Ga ^d huitt u* cha naihish Duit* i	*ea deleted *dait?
9	Ouimbig Tijhorn is poist Nach oyle dois i noish chur I dhain Ha draist gi mojttoile Le phrabir gi boistoile id phajrt Saind duih shjn Cullodhir Graintich, is Rossich i chaile Nouire hajntas i roihj Chon ainsighk vo hossigh Gir tajnt ghajj chroighe Misk chayghe	
10	Ach earru nj hailb Ga dailligh lj draist nir couirt Ga ^d lept siw vo ir lainbighk Svo la gheils sijwe Ghergus err huiise err Huitt gigh foinn lea tairmisk Di hreig snach rouh earbsighe Di ⁿ chrouin Ach shoh tailigh i ghairvis Gi harj i saiñchis Gi neirrighe mj hailvoire Da kleuh.	
11	Nj kan mj nj sleir rom Rj ir mahi, ri ir cleir ri ^r poire	

¹ Prof. Mackinnon transliterates these two lines thus:—

Le maigheann sgoraidheach sgathail
'S ged thuit e cha'n athais dba i

² Line much corrected and obscure.

Deish ir mjñin i Heirlis
 Gi seisí shiwe pean ea
 nehij dohjn
 Si teyhrj dlygh no gheis
 Hūitt nish go Shemis
 ra veo
 Ach ghainoin ir leirs
 Ga moir ir qūyd leiph
 Herr leoūmbs gin reib siwe
 i choir

12¹ Oin loūh er coir zhirich
 La maslig no zhibir di phairt
 Va oūyr i stajt oosle
 Si ha err torrjg lea ooghk ma i draist
 Shain achkle sgir foore ea
 Va reūh eddir Christinj graj
 Girr mish no aāspirrit
 Dūin mi hamboile
 Gaiph na slir rūis naimb er no chays

13 Kais eill nach fass
 Zheirich mir asson si roÿg ..
 Chlain fein vi no taiikt
 Da gigh naich ha cur as da ma couy...
 Di hreig eid scha najtt daj
 Qüeūgū fain va ch... ga tloūyh
 Noinador' wairt sho
 Di naich gaiph baistjg
 And i namb nj trj persin ha soūis

14 Ach oirr zuibbrich gigh miroild
 Va misk * chlain Israell vo hūise
 Nach shoyller j gijwe sho
 Zoin naich gaiph Christighk mir groūnt
 Vo lijh gheilt agas foiph moir
 Err gigh Marquos gigh Earl sgigh Diūchik
 Kaisk fein najryilda
 Mas toil leats i Zhe ea,
 Ma tuit shjn fo eyrist di grūise

15 Smoir eyris ruītt i Wreittin
 Snach dedig di heiggisk no aim
 Cha leir ruītt fa tegle

¹ [Verses 12, 13, 14, and 15 are on a loose slip of paper; the ink is faded, and the writing difficult to decipher].

?
 (-koile

* misle ?

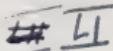
Gin harrjn ancreiddi ort eail
Vo la vuirt ljiwe Sheirlis
Ha ūilsin ghewighk gi tain^d
Gaiph ahri i tegoir
Hoir ghachi Ri Shemis
Noih higg skurise vo Zhe ort i nail

16	<p>Għajallū gaist No layhi fo waisle Si chuisse Ach feyhir siwe tappie Si Ri Shemis no haick er ir cūl Ga ta Vlliam ī Sassin No gheljwe i feast da chroūn Leūmb is kijnttigh mir hagħris Hijwe oinlighk ī wearrtjne Gi pijltir ea gaghj, gin chleū </p>
17	<p>Noh^m oin hywe pein sho Sgin ghlaighk eash i negore err chaind Va vanefesto ro ejdighe Nach faijk* sywe gir bregħi (* faijl, faijh !) i chajjnt Sgħiġ gaillig di reyn^d shea Di Hassjn di hreig shea gi taijn^d Ha ead nish neyhi cheile Nouire hūġ shead ī reson Ach nj ha Phresbiterianich — aind </p>
18	<p>Nam lehid nir mistnighk Gi roū ead sho bristnigh na eoūirse Fo skaile religion Bea navjst si ghligħkis Vo hūise Co zūħ ailigh ī nish Nach dacha i nijghk Lea miroūine </p>

Ach ha najt lea foise dhūin^d
 (Ga^d għailig Ri jn trijek ead)
 Eg għiġ Airmjn^d va tyrggħiġ
 ī chrouine

19 Gim aūlj sho gheris
 Vaihj Albe snj Heir
 si nainb
 Ha caihi lea Shemis
 Snach daiphrig ead fein
 err ī kaile
 Ach beill i bayst si nedin
 Fo għiġ naich va ri bregħin
 Srj fajjle
 Gaiph i test va ejidgħe
 Eddir Vahi is chleir
 Ho^r ī nanme ga negoragh
 — Vaylt

20 Ach ha mj dajle no mj varrole
 Mar chaysich Dhe charrighks
 i tra
 Smar Vayltir leash barrole
 Chlajmnish oyure alloile
 gin vla
 Smairk ī hosieħ mir ajllj
 Ahir keile chur ahloūħ
 vo vaiре
 Ach sho ordū nj balligh
 Farr ri dochis ni kellj
 Si tivill chroyh charroil
 ī ta
 Ta Sivils carroile etc&



Greh ell foist di reinig er foħgħri Rj Shemis 7

Mi^m leabbi er moin tijwe gin chadle da jtjn
 Ha maignj ri smiġnij er ī tivills i ta
 Na Choi er għiġ Juigh gin soyvairt da skilic
 Ti smo ha toird għiġle da ha(?) hji tħin is ba
 Sea conj mir oillich fl-ħiġi roytj oħimghiix
 Oħcio ni bea dribjx snj għidir sho għra
 Noñire chuirrig Rj Shemis lea oimbird sle egħi
 Gim vuill gin vermland, vo hreid a whithall

2 Leūhid trein ūrc va achk gi hūillj
 Di laūrig i nūrrj kea burr si spairn
 Va trakig er būñig si chardis daj vllj
 Noj-nador ī skuirr ead hraj tūill er ī ghraiij
 Vjek Müirr faijk fein sho, sbi tūrr ansin reijt
 Si di vūlls is trein no kedhi si spaijrn
 Vo nach t vūn ea gha negor mir churr ead leid¹ er
 Gigh turris da deid ea bi fein er mirr ghaid.

3 Baughtj liwe pein sin, hiwe aightrj no lephjn
 Oin des chrain cho trein rish gha derrich mig * * mrg ?
 Breittin is Erjn no chairt fo oin neiwe
 Ga barshjn ī hredjwe, ead fein hoird ī har
 Noure chassi no eimb ea le lassan ankelj
 Va dlessnis edich noure hreig ead i phairt
 Vo-is kairtis bi veis da, hig askell er Shemis
 Lea nairt vo ni sperū an-eawjn sin daj

4 Zibbir gin cherr lea oinlighk lughk feyll
 Shain mjrūn na an-ijghk gi mairr sho ach gair
 Bi-j tj er ī bainnū nj noirrnj ī kaindle
 Ga strj gigh nj maillj heid alligh fo small
 Ha mj giis mj varroil gin g̃osighe* et aill * gulsighe ?
 Ni tihin da būníg lainell go bais
 Gim i mj-ghraidor sallich heid ī sinj ra crannū
 Ach gi skjssich ead baillū vo harrig gi haird

5 Gigh rebell noi-hiphoild, hreg nūill rioile
 Keims vi klj ghaj ma dirich ead aird
 Besin da ditijg sī beill vi ga eijs
 Lughk leiph di zilsiwe da skrivig er clar
 Zhe taispein j negoir, kairt chclair i nedin
 Sgi faickir leo fein gir j vreig hug i sair
 Ha vajrts cho rei ghuit si t-lait heid i nes loi * * koi ?
 Lea tairtjn si chetoin hoird treinfū fo vla.

6 O oūighir gigh krouđell foir furtich si noures orn
 ha mūrrs mo koūrt dūjn er houre vi aird
 Go cuspin hoird boūnfi di ghuittsch² nach trou siñ
 Gin chus aggin foūitt rūj doulchis no daiwe
 cha nurtigh bi-voūn sho lughk glut no oūphir
 sleir rūtt hi-ighk ma koūrt daj si touh no di laj
 Go skūttsjg mir gloūran na lussanj sourrigh
 Na nultich sna koūlu er heūrnig lughk bais

¹ heid ?² ghuittsei ?

7 Ta sivil no vrehill, nj bivill daj eihi
 Ha maghk nehi nahir gin na-hig gin vaj
 Feidi mj gra nach skiljr i kaihigh
 Gin voonn* zeh di vahis ha flahis no haiwe * voonu ?
 Kighill nj rahi is jnich nj graihj
 Gi fijd-mjd naijghk ain no hra,
 Clin er i chlea no smijn sjn er ahir
 Ma nojnvah bi eahir hijghk fajst go ájt

8 Shaird mj holas no traghkti lea geoir daj * * eaj ?
 Mir harlig di Jonas ea dorjn si kais
 Havill i choir ea sea slain ansin lochrain
 Si najdi cho doinigh ri foirn ea vj bait
 Tlanio^r hug troir gha har chaigh ansin vorvij/
 Va nardoghs an-ordoil ach fo vairt i ghrais
 Kolaidhir si los ea si harlig vo hois ea,
 Cha traj err i hrokir ach dochis hoird da,

9 Mollig ī zhe ghuits ir corroūn i negin
 Di hollis i skelig no rejt no hra
 Chorrum i gerj gin dollj gin neislen
 Err chor is gir leir raj ead fein vi ba,
 Ha gimhird si gegin gin eimbidi resoin
 Ach einnis go fedoil sgi treigfir leo aid
 Di vülls veimb rüi go curr & * ī deislaj * currp
 Mirr yüill nj geig ga skelig ma lair

10 Nj Heūnj de'iphnj . chuir culū ri kainord
 Skuirs mir ghaintaig noi-ghraind er ī enas
 Va cūirtarighk majile si rüyn daj ga ghailtjn
 Dubligī nailtoig si naimb gha vi kais
 Chüil her i nortoūn da kljjg sda crossid
 Le snij cho doghkir ri loit chreiwe ī bais
 Na lij snj dorssi eg sjve fo cossi
 De ghij da roisg mir ochin ī waijt

11 No bainh ghom ijs ha barrandis skriph
 Ha marriskell miħuor ha ditigh lain
 Charrighk is oinlighk ga fairris leo dirigg
 Snoj vaiñight hjr voyh gha dijbhir ma lair
 Ha ahir i toyllish le brehill da boyrrigg
 Va kuhi ma koūirt dhijt go toyndigh ī gna,
 Si klaj da ghloūsid naiħir Ri ouħdain
 Hig la err ī tlouhsin go douyseï vi pajt

12 Lūghk hessis i chorigh nach suighnij da doin ea
 Mirr ajjt dehi fogir er fofill * sgigh aijt * fossil?
 Va dairkig si folim er chairris gin notis
 Gad chraigħig na sloir yū ha storos i taiwe
 Eg abir għiġħ treid ha kahir nj reijt
 Verr breh er għiġ ħin nj vo nelu go lajṛ
 Smagħkisieħ ġegoir għiġ naigh er i hrein
 Bi fest mir skeħ ghajj, vo sleir ruitt ke yead.

13 Ha dulan i morall nouire yūiskis nj shoids
 Nach skūrsjr na sloir yū lea nordu go bais
 Vdhir i choir ghajj go kūis vi toislajj
 Neul chart er foighir sead poist no g(?)aj * * ghajaj ?
 Sdūbild i keoh sho verr suljn i voirlouyh
 chūrr eūl da kairt doin rish gin dorjn gin chas
 Trūir ha ga chonig, mj għuils na troikir
 Gi croūnir leo foist ea ga foigirigh ea,

三

Sorhrie chaj chūrr, meetterrighk dajn, zeūsie nj
noylshie Gaijalligh va and i la
Roone Royrig.¹

Roone Royrig.¹

Ceid Sorrie dan Hoylsie
Leish nj voylig i kruinord
And i la Roone Royrie
Ro foùhas moir ghùnjne
Gir fadd la choülis
Cha vi boyh voir gin chûnord
Va vüill ansin nouhrs shin
Choishin erouïdall dûiwe honoüre.

2 Chūj skejle di Zheire
 Mir zherich ī la oid
 Choishin cleū agus ke-tie
 Di chedū di Gaijell
 Cha bj leh chuidd broinaine
 Si Nolaind ra arh-rie
 Mirr hairle dan voirlōūh
 Smirr ghoigre M'ky aind.

¹ [Soraidh a chaidh a chur am meadrachd Dain dh' ionnsuigh nan uaisle Gaidhealach a bha ann an là Raoin Ruairidh.]



3 Va mahij Chlain Donill
 Lea Cōunlojne si naimb sho
 Maghk Illean is oig-err
 Sir Eovins Clain Chaunbroiu
 Dull i q̄ēinnie ī noūhash
 Clevir sūyrk mir chainord
 Gin ea dooss ma trāir and
 Cha^d yūjlt ea advanse.

4 Err Vaghky sea gi shojlt
 And i nordū vattallion
 Lea Vijltive di hlohrie
 Si hroiltie ri craūnhū
 Ga bea chijgg i foūhas
 Bea shid ouhre ra go ahin
 Frass phellerraie leouh
 Lea more eymb nj camon.

5 Eūimig oganigh sūyrk
 Hūit si nouhre oid go tallū
 Di ghoylshie Chlain Donjll
 Chlain Chamroines, hijle Ellen
 Ach nj hajrrjñe vo lūyh
 Hugg ead roūhar lea laūnhū
 Ho-jrd ī magh j ratrejt
 Lea kajrtt eiggine slea ainhoine.

6 Cha di noissie leo edjn
 Ho-ird di rebelldū graheill
 Ach to:jrd fo cheile
 Lea beimb skeih agas claijh
 Ach gin gaipe ead ratrejt
 Lea reish chon nj haūhne
 Sgi dagjh leo cedin
 Si trejpe oid no ly.

7 Bi lijnor si nouhre oid
 Corp i gloūsid sea loijnt
 Keijn, aidd, agus groūggin
 Ferr gin chlōusin, gin chora,
 Cha chleūnt and i zewe
 Ach, alleise (agas) vo is me
 Quarters for Jesus
 Bi veirle ghaij con-hie.

8 Ma hjmbchle nj haūhne
 Bi ghaihoile ī leirsh

Roh nj mijltive no ly
 Ha aind fathist gin nerie
 Va quijd deū gin laūhne
 Beoile ri flahis gevighk
 Sno mairrig i lah
 Ni ghajg nirr elaij gi bejg ghajj.

9 Gimbi slain da nj cūrrhjne
 Leish nj chūirrig i doirhine
 Nach koūlis i qūymbes
 Vo la skūrr* Innerlochie * churr overwritten.
 Smah i foūhris feerr Vūill
 Sgigh dūhine chlain Donill
 Sgi dairnj shead tūllig
 No fūrrig i roigre

10 Cha baind lea ir dūhrighk
 Hair ea oūhj mirr hajek
 Ach lea dūroilighk eijghe
 Agas meyroillighk eaghewe
 Trouh nach roh ea si relen
 Dewigg i gajskigh
 Ach nach bherigg ea Chlevir
 Gin Vlliam Herie no haghk.

11 Smirr bihg baise Chlevir
 Bi trehigh mir haghir
 Chūirr shidd maijll agas eisvoire
 Err Ri Shemis hiughk ghaighie
 Ridd begg eill i ta ge-rie
 Si gewighk ir maslie
 Chardie cha leir rūiwe
 Saigh i treiwe ha cūrr as da,

12 Gir eumbj laūhe hreigh
 Eddir Ere agas Breattin
 Chahig lea Shemis
 Si gherigg i gest oūhre
 Mirr vi egle i tredie
 Keljne, si kaiplie
 Gi tairghkt liwe pein ead
 No trejgkt leo daghie.

13 No vaillhi mish buillg-shedhj
 Is trein vah de^m naghkin
 Marr chahins i fein leish
 Cho fadds i zedi mj pherse

Ach vois beart sho nach reah go^m
 Hiwe gigh egoir ha^m fajckshin
 Bi-hi mj ghujh lea Shemis
 Ach gi treig siwe i fassons.

14 Si chainhū nj treiwin
 Da beisin i maillies
 Ma ghaile ljwe cūise reah ljwe
 Kaiskie negoirs gi hahlouh
 Stroūm oistne nj baintroigh
 Snj clanannū fallie
 Sgi troigg ead sho kain dūih
 Marr chainsich siwir maillouh.

15 Nach eole dūiwe i shoirse
 Ghlaighk ordū vo Vlliam
 Chuirr Rj Shemis er foigre
 Vo chorjne i hainoure
 Koūhlis reawe dojvairt
 Bi hoylt err i hijmbjrt
 No mirr hairrjne ead oirn
 Folaindigh Fijnoūhre.

16 Ni mo choūlis breiggin
 Bi trejn no vaghk
 Mirr chuirr ead i keile dūjne
 Na keid manefesto.
 Müirrt i Vrahir Ri Sherlis
 Si Tearle shin Essoix
 Maghk Goūh nj kairdich
 Vi naijtt eyre Vreattin.

17 Gir eūmb nj vair sho
 Chuirr ead aird voir keile da
 Ach gin vaillj leo armaild
 Sgin hearb ead i chleir voyh
 Legg ea ūulli * go dairvigg
 And i Parlament reasound
 Achi vo nach feiht leo croidigh
 Saind i ghogre leo Shemis.

18 Va leskell shin a-rjdd
 Si pharlament egrogh
 Sgi dewe ead as aijtt ea
 As gin hairn ea vo neigvell
 Għlagħk Vlliam is Marie
 Taijtt lea reasoūne

* ī doubtful.

Ha foose eg Dhe grasin
Nado^r si beisin.

19 Gir fadd la choüllis
Gi bouरroill i claimnish
Ni ghairwe ead si nouhres
Lea fough voire is gaülis
Maghk i Pheahir da ouidigh
Shea foytt rish shaürogh
Misk Hurkichu troyllie
Cha douhre reüwe haüile.* * MS. haüile

20 Gadd ha creiddi mir skaile aghk
is türr zaihchea ead bible
Foühere Achitophell aytt
And i Marie chaitr ririe
Darr i hreigj leo cairdis
Agas charitas dirigh
Si vrijst ead gi granoile
Err i nain hug Chrjst daj.

21 Dhe choirrich baij ghüjne
Vüle, graij, agas foorrjne
Ni vell ea mir chaise eir
Charaids i philtjne
Ach rairs mir haghur i Ghajj
Si Vaghk a-ljne da hi-rih
Higg Ri Shemis go aytt
Ghainoin cravih Phresbitrie.

22 Sgadd zerigg ir phaijghks
Ghasin hjwe oost
Higg Maghk i Ghoühne i ghaig sjwe
Go chairdich lea koonnaig
Verr ea garrih teh gavie
Do gigh airmjnd zibre ea
Ni ea tairgnj chain ar dün
Err vahrü nj stijple.

23 Achs moir mijmnj smj smüytine
Hjwe gigh cuis ta ge-rie
Gi bi Breattjn dhea qüjrt
Füll vrühitt and i Nere
Gi bi bristnig i chrawe
Edder Marie is Shemis
Sgi bi smjirr eg i Rankigh
Ma kaüsich sijwe cheile.

24 ZHE ghordich nj Rihin
 Chūmvell shi rish gigh dūin
 Vo is dussin is brihoire
 No gigh tijh zeū shid hūlt
 Kaisk feim lea^d vihrūild
 ī trihs gi hūlli
 Kairtlich robberriu Heinis
 Bah rebelldin Vlliam.

25 Ach oorr j heūlis er choyrt voyne
 Zeusie coylshi nj honor^r
 Vand la roine royrie
 Goech ir ouubre j leo corhjm
 Gir ajtt leum mir voyle eads
 j Roūhar oid orh
 No keill vs mir choūle
 is berr voūhms Ceid Sorrie.

~~LII~~ LIII

¹ Orain di rejnig ag : 21 169

Voh tjnis sin i nurrij chaj mjntin i trūmid
 Skeile kjntigh sho chuirris fos-nard
 Ga^b i hountigh mj hurris dull yeūsie phreuse W^m
 Cha mi hugrig go mulloid die majrt
 La skjlmir i naighk . ghaig syhni fo vaslig
 Lea soohir err leppinin claire
 Cha beard mj honas, nj gaife pairt lea Sir Tomas
 Shead veidich mi ghorin smj chraj

Va kailgir oid brjñigh . cho shoilt ri shynnigh
 Na fonj leat miñin is graj * * vraj †
 Nouhre hair ea lesh eembird . si ghaljg ir kjnnig
 Gi daig ead i kain Foon and i baird
 Smairg da^b choūpan i nūr va no choūpir neo-chūoile
 Si roūhkir oid vrond no chaird
 Si chūme voⁿ chroch ea, lea housglig si drogh ouhre
 Sma j yoisich ea toghay gha

Hug ea eusic er Sasshin . for i deūsich ea fassons
 Heñta eads vy gagh * go najt * gaghj †
 Gad va eash gi feyloile cha nan^d earse ha mj cheyre
 Ach er nj ghaljg lig i Chlain Chennich si chaise

¹ This poem is written on a broad double leaf, which is folded in. The fold causes some letters to be obscured or lost, especially after the fourth verse. We have therefore indicated its place by a space in each line, continued straight down the page.

Dar i hreigi leo nonor gin neigin gin chunord
 Smairg da derich na chūm ig i la
 Can gigh oon near lea bros kle nagh fajek si mi-ortoūne
 Mir chaisich ead Fort-sea gj naire

Foor ell va croidall . hanig e r Chouhttj
 Gi nairrish ead eoymb sho gi h aird
 Lesh i bijnjsho haghird. snaghdi sminich i verts
 Manj gloyse ead go maghir vo hrāj
 Si leuhid loogh gaist va ^dfajekshin no vrattich
 Nagh foyhtt ri gajllttighk gin spairn
 Band deū m^r Gellen, ag as Allistir ferroile
 Lea eūmbig kajn baill n o ghaird

Oig Gharligh fo houh leash, le a armjnd gin groūman
 Nagh tajrleam i vy si taise
 Ferr ell nagh boūh leoūm, ga ^bHijme bi gle chroy ea
 Nouhre chūnig ea eoylish no caise
 Agas Eūin cha chellim eyre Ghonochie vic Cheñich
 Cha neihtt ea er derrj slo üh bajre
 Sho ni vejgg yeah i chimm ig chahig leashi gin għirrig
 Gad di vjtt gha eembird c hon baise

Ach Fleskichive eoylsh gin ner rose gin nouhlligh
 Mar eajeckt aghk boyltti er b laire
 Ni chuirrt leo souhrigh, ma būintt gi croy rish
 Gad va quid er i buyrie lea caigh
 Ni bi mir da sloynnig i d raist gi fouhllish
 Snagh ma ha mj chommis i dajn
 Agh chūnnis pairt deū da i għaig i kain eūle ead
 Frassigh i hilljg i sulj go laire

Cha bjnnjn si douhne deū va si naimb oid gi cubigh
 Cha beard ead i Burdessigh fajnd
 Si ghainnoine i cūirte j bihi charrighks qūyrt
 Da ti shin i lūib ead gi m eaitl
 Gin vi ghroigh ¹ vo dagħ ach cur roh vi gailttigh
 Si eħojrle vasloils hojrd da,
 Si hreig i kain kjnnie er son mühe lughk mżllie
 Gad yerig għa oombird vi ba,

Ryh Quījle er i fortoune mi chraigh ha mi-choslogħ
 Nagħ di noish ead di hoiss igh i pajrcke
 Ni bi mi ri broskle ma ca n mj ni is olk leo
 Agh Dhe hentta i rohs no aj t

¹ ghiroigh ?

Hoird cohirle hrein daj ead chahi lea chele
 And i noombird i negin si spairn
 Sgir faid la choūhlis ch a vi an-jighk gin nouhas
 No Foon voire soubse g in vi graj

Ach hig mj si nouhrs er nj la ūvrig gi scūyrk rish
Cha vi mj ri bouhirrighk e ajnt
 Scha chell mj mir choūhle hū hird quyd yeen eoylsh
 Nach reackig i doūyhlehis e r sajnt
 Ma ghavild vi souyhse fj ne daim^d hi naimb crouhdell
 Lea^d chlaj sdi louh er di lajve
 Sno erah yijtt di chardj er son meghin di najdi
 Agh gi naiskir leat sue umb orh i bajnd

Pijle fahist go^d ghuchis la he ighe Buchin i nūind vyne
 Sleg skjllj da^d veuttir * ach p ajrt * venttir ?
 Ach gi fosklir duitt dorris yainū d'hichaj lea onnor
 Chin snagh fajckir leatt co r(?) hrim is fajre
 Sho i choirle i souyre e a vo hriyre nagh leoūyh mj
 Sgi couhle mi chloyssin i raj
 Gi compt leo souise ea ghainoine i brydlen
 Er majlljn va ghoylchis shin daj

Sgi cahig ead fein leash no oombird sno eigin
 Gad di hreigt leo fedoile is s praj
 Trouh nach hand mur sho ye rich ga^d vihins neish de
 Ma deagh ea fo mein - sim lajwe
 Agh i Ghaiallū gast na gelie mi-happie
 Gad deih ead ghuine* mas lig no gha * ghiyne ?
 Mir va la shin vajltjn di cha Liviston fajle oirn
 Ha nish and i haule ri chra

Hig fahist er Choyntti ma yeu h ead deoh ouhrig
 Ni chuirris i slouh oid vo va ire
 Sgad ha feghkinin Ijnor sloj g o fajek sive drogh yile orh
 And i torrig i grjve vi nair e
 Sna vaillj mj medigh mur i bait leūm vi geistnighk
 Gigh i tj yeu gevighk nir baj
 ZHE earltich nj grein fo re i naighs chaj negjn
 Is gresse daghj Rj Shemi s go ajt

Na feihin mj rūine daj cha vi ig ead qūjrt
 Ni mo yainmir ōûle di chai gh
 Sgi teuttag i squires er gigh aon naigh gi dubild
 Va cahi nj lubin gi faulse

Ach leggims i chuise go do *le nj tj i chrūine*
 Naigh is urrjne da housl ig a caise
 Svo cha mjnttin i trūmid ma ni shin i chuñis
 Skeile kjnttigh sho chuir mj fos-naird
 Finis

~~L~~ LIV

Oran rejnnig er foigre Ri Shemis ī 7 āno 1692.

Ta mulloid qūijntigh troñmb er mjntin
 Chuir go oolsh mj vahran
 Ly snih gi dubild . er mj hūlj
 Glaick būhre mj chlaistnighk
 Cha chodle sugrich, ghom gin deūstigg* *deūltigg
 Evir tūirse mj ghaire
 Ach gi neistir leūm skeile
 Ri Shemis hijghk chon ajjt

Trouh j narsijghk ha mj claj...
 Tijghk er *paijrt gleyall*
 Gin scap ni *cardju vo no phai...rs*
 Sgin vahig *yeu ceiddin*
 Ha^m ghuile gi laidir & i grasin
 Naid Ri mir yeris
 Gi tuitt squirse is maslig dubild
 Tjve vo durig skeile

Skeile ell aghks, nagh ajtt leum,
 Ghaig fo artell mjntjn
 Sgir ea haghkis, troñme er maghkire
 Mir haghir di Hifort
 Sgir ea basson reave gha ajttim
 Vi tappie si Rijjhk
 Foilve mir Gaiskigh, fea elig breakain
 Foh Vrattich nj Rihin
 Ta mulloid etc&

Sgir moire mj vroydlen ands i noñhrs
 Maⁿ Hoylshi heir foiggrig
 A Brettin oûhre, ta er troylig
 Nûill loyh er ghorich
 Ghresse mj ghroyms bi er boyrig
 Och mj noñhre, mi skoilse
 Ghoydich voyh, Ri bi doñhle daj
 Is hargigg foñh leo oirm

Pha mj chij, i bhj ri bhijh
 Tairks i tijh, i leoinig
 Fo ajles foone, j chreddi smijn
 Ead, i Rj chûr vo chorjne
 Coûhlis reive ljve, cighla ghijves
 And Crjghû i Doiph-nain
 No shainchis chleyre . bi vjn breahr * * breake ?
 Ach grijve Absoloin shin

Va Maghk aljnsh, i veg Dahi
 Gi hardanigh, gohrigh
 Lea vi cah-achig er Ahire
 Si Ta-er-sher da hoilic
 Hug Dhe ba-rigig har chagh as
 Vo ghaljg ea ordûs
 Is chrogh i chroy-cheyle, er i yroyg ea
 Sva royg er lughk gha chonig

Boyh * i skoils, lea lain dhorjn * boyh ?
 Da toirsh nagh ell cardoje
 Is er i Voir-loûh, ta ga chomigg
 Siⁿ choire ha noj-nador * * mj- ?
 Agh Oorr i ghordieh majrt is trokre
 Chûim J-o-nas vo vahig
 Ber go eivnis . di gloire ejnoile
 Ri Shemis mir j baile leûm
 Ta mulloid etc&

Dhe di rjghnich, oirn mir ooghjn,
 Ouhle Hrigh, ads beo shjne
 Honor yjoild, and i fjjvne
 Lea ir grjve, ho-ird dojse
 Ha sho skrjvt Neglish Chrjst
 j breathre Esple Phoil vjne
 Schad heiggisk Ise i eûr soose ljne
 Ma gjivnj fojst

Js kea yea Tih, i ta no Vrihj
 Err j Rj fads beo ea
 Ach mas is shj ea, di Phres-bi-trie
 Nj vell brhi sin gloirse
 Sgad heggisk eadsin i choire feins
 Hoird i Hesar lea co-rha
 Is fodd i skeils . ga rea j
 Neyhi beise i tloyes

Shoyller ruine nj faile chleūhin
 Chuir nj trūh fa choirs
 Tairks ghūine . chūr nir Crūntie
 Lea beūhighk i skoiles
 Lea lain vreigin, mir is bease daj
 Curr i kejle gigh lo err
 Vrahir fein . vi ga chur eig lesh
 Is muirt edich Essoix shin

Svonⁿ yoinig gha vo Zhe mir grase
 Maghk i naijt nj gholve voyn
 Ghoim shid eadsin di chon baise
 As gi daise ead borb yeh
 Is hroigg ead sklainrisk er i Van-Rj
 Lea narshighks . lea shoilic
 Gir ea charich j no aijt
 Maghk feer-chajdd nj nor-dū
 Ta mulloid etc&

Nagh moir i bhachar^a (?) is a braghlim * * braighlin ?
 Sho haghir si nambs
 Err Vahj Albe agus Hasshin
 Vi shaissū lea ain-tlaghk
 Cha le naishmesh ha ra chanttin
 rj Luchd restle i taimple
 Nagh di chaittichig j vertts
 Lesh i Phreince mir yoile ea

Ach Oorr j Gūisnj er i chuisse oid
 Bün i tuirses zeembs
 Hoir baighk, is eüle, is frehing sūj/
 Da gigh Dūighk is Earle
 Er chor sgi skūirse ead gigh oin truighle e... ¹
 Rejn vo huise nir dyvell
 Ma tuit ead dobbild, lea drogh lu-bine
 Snj coursinnū kijn^d

Nagh shoyller raijs . nūllj foilse
 Si caüle de go masligg
 Smir di phrisighe* leo kooshin * phrisighk !
 Oirph pjne is er ir daigh-en
 Gin vi gin rhyrich and vo ryalds
 Tih i veasus nj kervin
 Cha nase i ljves, i nah-serjbs
 Higg i reest hjve sesse oirph

¹ truighker ?

Smir vi gealt nj Narmin si droh nador
 Slea sairigk (?) nj Cleire
 Cha vi-mir saijst, fo nj chaisi
 Na bailish leo ehri
 Agh smairg di ghordich i chuid stoiroish
 Da toirse mir rein Shemis
 Hreig i choire si hentta cloijgk
 Lesh i Nolain^d egrogh
 Ta mulloid etc&

Si Rihin nj cristijhk gi de tijus
 Here ir myne no ir nairr
 Nach tuig sive cheile . is daini rejt
 Ma rigg i negoirs harrive
 Cūmj Dhe moir j chreid fein soñse
 Cha vreignich ea yaillig
 Cha choggig grajnoile nehi* nador
 di gharich vo hain ea

* dehi ?

Glacki glejst laúhin i cheile
 Chur Hemish no oinid
 Gir beart reh sho, lea derva (?) pen ea
 Leshⁿ yeris de chūmond
 Ver i veñtir oid a-heñta
 Is eùsie gi dūinoile
 Cha dohir ead eistnighk no deukhreit (?)
 Phresbetrie no Ghuilliam

Nach faijck si pein, gir skeile gin vreig sho
 Mas leire reü ir cuñord
 Nach ell rj eittin ans i treib oid
 Nach geile di vhj chūmond
 Sgir ea is Prespitrig gha Cleirs
 I neistinighk gigh dūin
 Nagh coire Espick nj mo Re-hin
 Vi er lejd nj crūijn

¹ Di rejn ead Bharjn . daj mir skajle
 Di Marie si vulloids
 Is Ri yeh Ceiles . and i steyle
 Vo nagh eyrich Villie

¹ Rinn iad Baunrigh dhaibh mar sgàile
 De Mhairi 'sa' mhulad-sa,
 Is righ d' a ceile ann an *style*
 Bho nach oighrich *Willie*.

[Mackinnon]

And i naūsighk is gi quaūsich
 Ea, *Francigh* gin nūirrich
 Is Brettin harshin leoh go pairs
 Chons gi bajrd j spjnnig

Sma vihis i negors cho reh ghaj
 Si levis ead . si chuñis
 Cha nell Re and fo nj sperū
 Nagh bi deish laiūh i turrish
 Is raire smir yenichig leoh Shemis
 Lea breigin a Lundin
 Ma heid i teighk, lea Pres-bi-terie
 Eris ea gheūs eūllie

Cho fadds is corjd souhse i Nolaind
 Rihi shoirs oid da ir maillis
 Aijt dheyn eūll hreytor
 Sgigh mj-loya herr tallū
 Nagh faijek mar ba shjve
 Mir di harlig da Spainighe lea carroid
 Ga ta ea drajst no err pajrt
 Dull lesh i ghrajsk go vrembes

Ach Oorr hohird forjne as gigh dorjne
 Si ghordich j veartts
 A leh ir ghjvin . snir faile ghivvre
 js djvirighk nir peackj
 Agh rairs mir yerich di Rj Sherlis
 Tijghk a egjn daghj
 Bere go ir nejvnis leat Rj Shemis
 Si teyrs i Vrettin

Sho nj vünnig yeemb mj vulloid
 Verrig qüirrig gha mj vahran
 Chaskig tuisre is snj mj hūile
 Is būjhre mj chlaisnighk
 Vi^m choddill sugigh ghom gin duiltig
 Bevir qüeüle mj ghajre
 No bea sgi neistjne mir j beh-vjne
 Ri Shemis hijghk chon aijt
 Ta mulloid etc&

'The toon follows being added be an sinceare Royalist

Ochoin, ochoin, ochoin, ochoin
 Ochoin ochoin, co yoossise
 Ochoin ochoin, ochoin ochoin
 Gigh fajlsh ta Presbitrie.

Ochoin ochoin, sea rein nir leoin
Mir vaile ead i da Riighks
Sgir ea ghaig moghkills gin noūhn
Mulloid troums herr mijntin

~~EF~~ LV

Oran di rejning lea Perse Eglish, año 1692.

Kildüich mj hajwe cha ly ghom sajwe
Huit maighir j gna go tuirse
Ghajg artell boghk mj gi haghkanich skj
Smj chadle j strj ra^m ghuskig
Sgad ha doose lag oig er one slj er tijghk oirn
Cha neh brihin sho lojne mj hügrig
Ach mj smjntinin troume ma jlte nir noūhn
Chuir taghkaitt mj choūhm j chuirennj

Trouh i choirles hoirn nach dovrig i leo
Er rahid hoirde, do go chroūntj
Ly geylt orh is koj . vo la hraighk eads i chor
Sbi va aghk Shoris Müjjck,
Lea hreyle is leo hoile . hug ea Sherlis go doj
Seha dehrj lesh oire no cüimvell
Sdar va Albe fo smaghk sea yarve vi kajrt
Ga^b chaind er feghk ea Chroūmbell

¹ Bj vah Kennich nj boūh ha^{im} geñdran j voym
Shea nach kellig j chrouse si chüirt oid
Sajre Earle tive-touh, ghaig deroile mj grojy
Smore ejrgjn eg eoylsie ghuigh er

¹ Bu mhath Coinneach nam buadh tha mi 'g ionndrainn nam,
'S e nach ceileadh a chruas 'sa' chuit ud ;
Sar Iarla 'n Taobh—dh' fhag deurail mo ghruaidh,
'S mor iarguin aig uaisle dhuthch' air.

[*Mackinnon.*]

The person here praised is the Seaforth of the day.

Agas Innise nj glajn va oonvoile si Rāick
 Bi voire ooryile j naimb ir deūvell
 Sheūn eūmbig i vaire nach geñdermid (?) raijt
 Mi chraigh cha nell sta no coūinttig

Cha nasi mir ha . nir creiddie no grajne
 Lea teiggisk gir najre · ra chleūntin
 Olk j yenū gin grah . er Rerj is er Flah
 Cheūn sgi nerj ghūine · mah ga hyve sho
 Sgir ea airm gha ir Cleire an ooghk anva.. * is bleid * ?
 For i dlessig ead deir is vrnj
 Sga chuirrir leo j keile . dūjhne ginnigh go sheid
 Sajnttich oon nerr yeū fein na trūire yijne

Ach j Vreittin ha ba . leggi teiggisks ma lar
 Lea creiddie is graj is duile vah
 Mir heiggisk Mack De . da Esple ro eig
 Gile vi aghk gha chele is oūle
 Cummir lesh j chrejd fein . no Eglish gin vejd
 Mir yerich da treve oid J-ū-da
 Va Babilon i saise gavell oran fo chrajd
 Ach nj haire j leo strajd J-e-rū-sa-lem

Smas hajrie gheū tra . as gigh fah ha rj gra
 Chi si hauile sho la da ir neusie
 Treigi eaghīgh is feyle . vo ir erj gin veaile
 Sho i tlj ta feumoile deūs
 Vo cha ir creiddie vo chleū la haire v^m ir croūnj
 Lea mjnnin gi cūirst j dubild
 Gin najhir gin shi . ach ly fo chjse
 Snir Mahj go strj gi dūjltigh

Ver W^m lea veghk nj Fainckich i staigh
 Scha churrjne ea er seassū i sqursig
 Ghoris gigh tj . va foigre j Rj
 Lea shoilic j nire oor chuirst
 Fojre Ahir nj breig, i rabich j gleise
 Svon ghavig leo fein j coumpaist
 Ach ha mj Zhes cho kajrt gad ha remin daj faid
 Snach dejd ead voy as gin vūnig

Chi si Flanrisk mir ha . eggi Rainckigh fo chairn
 Mons aljne, lea strajd Nameūhir
 Gelj Charliroy gha, nouhre chuirrir i caise
 Snach hurrjne daj caigh da toūslig

Sgad cheill ead lea shoile nach'd chaile ead ni smic
Ha Wm fo vroine da neudran
Sgir ea mj varroile ga ba . lea eumj fer ha no phairt.
Gir fajr ghujne mir hare j sugrig

*Mi yerj sho gho chjt teintie na sloire
Er staidie fo choi gi hūfoile**
Agas glainchin oist lea camnichin beore
Fainigh doigh slajnt nuind' orh
Ach i ghainoin j skloj heid j njmbirds j flo
Is yeūhir derrig gigh skeole gin sum
Svo chaj ea neish, nj lughk pairs i rejt
La chi ead, ead fein j coūindoirt

*husoile?

Hig Wm ga brass Hasshin er aish
Snagh vrrjn ea hessū Wünsie
Ratrent err gi tean^d Vrettin go chaile
Rj Shemis no chainord bouyne
Kea reist bi poire chuir eish er n chor
Heirr leoūmbs gir doj ghaj cūbigg
Sbihi Mahj fo camb, nouhre hig ead sho naile
Cha ghavir voe meen mir oule

Bhibi chūig gi leir, agas Levjn j peine
Is Craford j deish j squirsie
Mc'Cellen si Chlain j teañie nj laūh
Cha tairjn j chajn vo duchis
Bihi Forbessich boghk & Grantich gi noght
Fo chossū nj nolk da spūljg
Bihi Kiñig V'Ky · si Mraibi ga kijh
Teihig nj gijh go geülan

Bibi Dajj beg Doūyn, gin nerrose gin nouhn^d
Si chiñig gi troume da chursig
1 Bibi Tearle shin Chatt si veavill gi kairt
Sea tryle tairshjne as di new land
Ha kjjn^d eyhin or j vajre, ro veyrrigh i drast
Ra eynhighk cha nand go curt daj
Zeūh ead style lughk fajle, & eyrrighk gin veayg
Vo Vejdin nach^t hajntich shursich

¹ Bi'dh Iarla sin Chat 's e miabhail gu ceart
'S e triall tarsainn as do *New Land*.

[*Mackinnon.*]

Gigh tj hessie j chore, bihi ead sessrigh na sloir
 Ga^d doūhrie leo leoin si chuise oid
 Lea honnor^t is couirt,* har lughk j mj-rūine * conirt ?
 Slear rūine gir feū i cleū shin
 Smaирg i ghorig gi tain^d si dorjne j vajnd
 Mar eihir leo tajneк na deuvell
 Vihig ferrin lughk fajle, da rejn orh i bajnd
 No feihins rajne mir ghūrighk

Bihi Cāmmond er hoile nach^t chūnis leo foist
 Cha phaj ead nj smo a smūdie
 Bihj mish mj ghoj curr zilljn er stoile
 Sda grjñichig i choire nj pupajt
 Leam^m zooish lag oig na sjh fo^w choir
 Sea brjhine mj choile smj hūgrig
 Killdūich mj haiwe lyhir leūme saij
 Snj bihimir and ra tuirshe

~~LVI~~ LVI

Couh Joan Vreittin or Jock Breittans compleint
 Irished to the toon qⁿ the King coms home in
 peace againe—Julie 1693.

Tuirsh mi veanmjne tuirsh is aimm ghom
 Tursigh armoile i ghaise mj grount
 Dairkig an-mejne nj Halbind^d
 Si cleaghkig barbre ba no coujrt
 Curr eaghhigh orn mir yewe
 Go ahish er ir Cleire
 Tairks Hemish chur er chūile
 Ach j ghainoine lughk j hrjh
 Bihi nj meennins gin vrih
 Nouhre hig mj Ris j rjst go chroūne

2 Smj Jock Brettin sboghk fam^m vrett te (?)
 Slughk gha^m hessū dull go baij
 Hreig j Negglis^h va ga^m heiggisk
 Rears mir heiggisk Crjst is Ahij
 Achs daile leūm j spirritt
 Va ga ir njmbir
 Gin cheūme girrj ro vjnnin baish

Gir ahrie chuisse vjlt
 Sho gheūs agas dhijtt
Nōuhre hig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt

3 Faid i leūms j skeile gin chleuntjn
 Tihighk j Veūtrijgh orm er sajle
 Chon sgi teūtaig rah nj qūyle
 Err lughk eūpre vjnnin grajne
 Cha zainnigh leo nir nj
 Gin ir nañmin chur i zih
 Chors sgi ditih shjne la vrah
 Ni sho eūrressie no di
 Cheūrrir er mj hire
Ach i dig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt

4 Ha touhre zull as orms gi kairt-vreigh
 Ma ghonis sesse agas argid chajn
 Beart nach fas gaise mir asson
 Mjnnin tarshine da curr j bajne
 Ver sho orn i faisk
 Franckich ghaist
 Go ir maslig lea neaghū shajng
 Shea ir sljis go shaghnu
 Fa roon si vi berttigh
 Mi Ris hoird daghj si chairt ajm

5 Ro veg i hjle mj ra mj hivill
 Nolajnd oone vi skjle orm koih
 Cha leh mj smjntjne as mj zoon
 Vi cho moole sgìn leg shead leo
 Mj chroūin mur sho chūmmig
 Di Mahrie sdi Ghūilliam
 Snagh bead nj hurrin da mj coire
 Cho faids si vi Rj Shemis
 beo * si Vaghk femoile
 Ti hig er gleise go eyrighk orn

6 Nagh more j dairmid di vahi Albe
 Noñor zairse chur er chuile
 Coirs kejd Rirj er j noon tlj
 Er tijghk vah dirigh magh go cleñ
 Skeile sho ta kjntigh
 Gir and deūs j doose oid
 Rears mir skrjve lughk-shainchis dūjne
 Gigh tjh vajle j djlsighk
 Orhs agas fooringe
 Heid go djh nouhre is shj da^m chroūine

* Leo ?

7¹ Cha leh i vaslig di Vahj Hassin
 Ead vi curr as daj pein da dojne
 Chajle ead berttish rish gi farssig
 Is lüngis varsand na sloire
 Agh sea vajle ead gi heullj
 Gajle veg ferr Lündjn
 Er bhj chümmond hijghk no lorg
 Ha ead majlt fo chuñdart
 Skrisse vi ghaj ullj
 Nouhre hig mj Ris er müir go choire

8 Nagh fajlt i dois rein j Nolajnd
 Lea ir gorigh go ir cajle
 Dar i foise eads lea moir-chuise
 Oirph Preuse Orienge mir ir kaind
 Cha naind er ghile hor ros
 Reiñj leo i toistis
 Agh eggill foist vi orh ro ajle
 Smas i dhoon i beo shj
 chi shj vi ga oigre
 Nouhre hig mj Rj go choire j naüle

9 Smairg i hale* j vert cho gorigh
 Si rein Preuse Orienge ansin najm
 Dar i chaile ea coire i heisrie
 Mir huitt i neole voⁿ cheon si damb
 Sgigh oon gift is feile
 Zeüt vo Ahir keile
 Sgir ea maghk i pheahir fein j vand
 Ha dhe mir err deve er
 Dull chaile chuisse lea egor
 Mar hi mj Rj lea reit i naüle

10 Agh Errū dilish bihive kjntigh
 Nagh dejd i vj stirighk ma lair
 Sgi tuitt i scribs orh da oolt
 Chleūh nj deestjns er mj chlair
 Sla squirsie sho ta cümmond
 Zeüh gi oon deū beull
 Ha foottigh furranigh j draist

¹ Cha lughá mhasladh do mhaithibh Shasuinn
Iad bhi cur as daibh fein le 'n déibín ;
Chaill iad beairteas ris gu frasach
Is luingeas mharsanda na's leoír.

[*Mackinnon*].

Si nouhre is laig i Dūin
 Ha mj Zhe cho oūhllie
 Go mj Ris i churr no ooñid slain

11 Quirrj cuille rj mjnnin gin noon-ghirrig
 Treigi njmbird si grjve naire
 Leg lughk ooñnjd hive spjnnj
 Go vi mjllig orne snir *gnaise*
 Agh daiñimir ir mūnnjn
 Si Tis ta vrrid
 Vo is sea is vrr ghūime no ir cais
 Sver eash orne gin chuñord
 Er aish (cha nea Vlliam)
 Rj cha chummig ghom lea graise

12 ZHE di ghordich ghom vi beofie
 Chi ū deo-vert orm mir chais
 Cleaghk di hoilic go mj chonig
 Sno leggs ghoj mj ehlij gi braigh
 Ach tessrig mi gin vejd
 Vo naskine is vo nejgh
 Sgi feilimir vo^d chreid i gna
 Gin ir nañim chur go dih
 Lea naineüle er son nhj
 Agas grese mj Rj lea shi chon ajt

~~LXIII~~ LVII

An other Irished by the same outhor called the
 true Protestants compleint año 1693

Nach fajek sjve j zoone
 Gir moir i cighlas ha Brettin
 Mir huird Fjillie mah orajne
 Ha choire and da straghkig
 Gaid yaint and i negoire
 Cha leir ferr i caisk
 Vo la vurtig Rj Sherlis
 Cha drogh vesin i clajckig

Ach na pajt leo erig
 Ni tijs is trein va aghk
 Vūintt i kajn de gigh rebell
 Di zeha ma nj vert oid
 Sla nach drejn i vaghk Sherlis
 Teighks er hj-ighk ghaghj

Ha Vrahir Rj Shemis
Er eignig lea praskan

Smairg di yerb as i toirsc *
Gha mj noise vi bristnigh
Reack i Tahir elju storoisc
Er bhj gho dull no njghks
Ach na būintt reū shojlt
Mir bi coire yell glickish
Cha vihig Shemis er oigkir
Gi hanordoile lea sljghks

* toirsk †

Ghaig spirrit nj shichaj
Nir crighin (?) gin noosh dūine
Cha nell foorin no Intjghki
Ach tairk ri Itoon i nish and
Cha najekir j nigisk
Eg nj doon oid gi righthkoile
Chuir ferr voyrig i tivill
Gigh oon deū fo visk

Ha pleurisies campre
Si najms er i glaickig
Gaise sheillen no cains
Chuir gi tain ead j breaghlim
Sgad ha imbird nj frauigh
Lea laūsin j cask sho
Cha squirr ead ye j naintlaghk
Agh gi kainsichir as ead

Va mj ouhre nacht di hoole leimb
Tijghk a jgisk i teiggisk
Ach gi couhlj mj riri
Murt Rj agas Espick
Sma vihis Wlliam da tivig
Cha njjd ea vi tesrickt
Bihj clajj gha jvir
Achk djden da frestle

¹ Chaj kearttis er chuile dhūine
Leish ni cuursinius haghks

¹ Chaidh ceartas air chùl duinn,
Leis na cùrsaman th' ac-sa ;

Graj creiddi is duile vah
 Cha i truir shin er shaighran
 Ni vajre ha ga ir quyrrig
 Argid smûide agas sesse
 Cha leih nir cûrûm
 Ma ghûiblir oirn fajghk

 Bert ell mir chaise oirn
 Ghaise i vairle gi farssig
 Far rj spûlj nj rodi
 Gejd Vo agas chaipplj
 Sgad deihtt ferr coire reü
 Yainü skoile do^m chind taiskelt
 Nj nj Houghtaren toire err
 Cho chairts is beo ea no chraghkin

 Sgad chuir Vlliam naûle oirn
 Cômander i chaisk sho
 Leish nj hjichig stoûhse
 Ands si noûhns ha curr as deü
 Cha nûrrjn ea chaissichig
 Aintlaghk Lochairkegg
 Snj mairt i gheiddir leo staivrig
 Sheads loine gaivrie gha cheaptjn

Gradh, creideamh, is dùil mhath,
 Chaidh an triuir sin air seachran.
 Ni 'bhàrr tha 'g ar ciùrradh,
 Airgiod smuid agus sesse ;
 Cha lughá ar curam
 Ma dhùblar oirnn feachda.

Beairt eile mar chàs oirnn
 Dh' fhas a' mheirle cho fasant' ;
 Fear ri spuilleadh nan róide,
 Goid bhò agus chapull ;
 'S ged gheibht' fear còrr dhiubh
 Dheanadh sgeoil dhomh chionn taisgeil,
 Ni na h-uachdarain tòir air
 Cho cheart 's is beo e 'na chraiceann.

'S ged chuir Uilleam a nall orr'
 Comanndair a chasg so ;

Cha 'n urrainn e cheannsachadh,
 Antlachd Loch-Arcraig ;
 'S na mairt a ghoidear leo 's t-samhradh
 'S iad 's lòn geamhraidh dha chaiptin-s'
[Mackinnon].

Chaj shjne eullj vo reyild
 Vo cheūg bleine nj taghks
 Lea mјnин is breahrin
 Chi deh mas i kairt ea,
 Fo chūnord nj fijgh sive
 Ma zeihrir i sheaghnu
 Ach don cro agas eeglin
 Er i cheid veile i għlagħk ead

Ha lughk ir teggisk a pūpajt
 Er i mūnig lea faction
 Va reave rj drogh lubin
 Tairks ir croūin chuir as ojrn
 Ach ma chjnnis i tūjrne leo
 Rear i duhrighks i haighk
 Verrin mјnīn daj oūllj
 Nach and di Wm i basse ea,

Sgir ead ir peaccinin cūirst
 Chūir da ir neūsie cho caitkind
 Ea sho mir err scoūirsie
 Go nir duskj fein ast
 Ach no baihrj is touirse ea
 Lea ir sulj gi frassigh
 Chūirtt i tlajet and is steinn
 Mir ni ferr toome ri vagħkan

Ach Oorr j hoūsklis gigh croychūise
 Gloyse j sloħ go kairttis
 Chor sgi fouhdich ead voyhn
 Gigh oon noūħ is drogh verttin
 Ach ver mi dulain j resoin
 Gi fedir sho kairtt leo
 Ach gi dorir lea rejt
 Eyre Vretjne er aish dhūine

Gir ea mj varroile i draist
 Vrj gigh airsighk haṁ fajckshine
 Nach kjnnich sho tra leo
 Ach gi faise ead gi hairckoile
 Sgi dorir lea nain-tlagħk
 Franckigh j steagh oirn
 Chūirris eullj fo chrajne shjne
 Eddir hajn-duiħn is leskigh

Beart ha ferris sho għas
 La gaise ea gi tappie

Si leūhid ferr i ta Nailbe
 Agas yarvine i Sassine
 di Chahis ead fein lesh
 & i Nerig i vaslj
 — As gi doigre lea bregin
 — Eyre i Vrehtjne i mach voyh

Si spjnnig bi coire raj
 Vi ma ir coirssme da ir sessū
 Ach gi riggis i storose
 Bi noise vi ghaj frestle
 Ghaig ead shid and j Flanrisk
 Gin leūh er gaūlis vi eattire
 Sma ha foose egg i Rankigh
 Gir cajrt aimb sho go laittird

Gna aghkle ra eistnighk
 Cha vreignichir feist ea,
 Teih i neihj i cheile
 Cha nedir leish sessū
 Aūli shin is mir yeris
 Mi le-chraigh di Vrettjne
 Heid i Creiddi i skelg
 Sgigh oon treve yeūs i scappig

Ach mo hairlis sho ghūine
 Is evir tūirsc gi kairt ea,
 Vi cravig si guihle
 Saigh i trūir shin i chlaick shjne
 Snagh eill ainm fo nj grejns
 Vo feid shjne vi tessrickt
 Ach i tainm shin J-e-sus
 Naigh ha reittigh ir peaccie

Scha nell nj fo nj greins
 Err i mo mj zevs go leanyjne
 No teiggisk Vick dhe ghūine
 Phaj ehrig nir nanmin
 Ha veartts ro-rea gha
 Ti yehlis da hainchis
 Gad ta eadsin da rebigg
 Yainū reir i maghk-meanmjnd

Ha maillighkin eidich
 Da tj i hemis rish an-var
 Vaghk saūile sho gehri
 Gais i vehris oon veag zhea

Ach chi si da hreib oid
 Da reirs sho da damnig
 Mir ha beairt(?) besigh
 Si Pres-bi-terianigh lainbj

Ha Ferr reū gi shoilt
 Toyrmmisk posie is bea ghūine
 Si teiggisk noūhjghk ver storose
 Yeusie cofir i Chleir

Ha Ferr eill lea ghorich
 Cūrr ordū i deislave
 Gad duhir Peddir is Poale reū
 Gi beimoile dhois lea cheile ead

Sgir eūmbig nj lehvir
 Chuir i Chlear oid as ooñidd
 Gir and deū sho nj besine
 Ha no Nephjrne fo vjnnin
 Gi kaillichir feoile leo
 For mi choir rai i spirrit
 Cha rouh Chrjst cho an-ordle
 Is beat gin dochis i hjrrig

¹ Nach moir i blasveimb ri eistnighk
 Gha ti levis gi min ea
 Corp herr deslave mj yhes
 Chur go deishine no ir minnigh
 Sgad di vinich Chrjst rea
 Gha yislie pein vi no spirrit
 Ha sho is teüllj no creids
 Fo anna-thema gin zirrig

Ha cravig daⁿ marvhū
 Lan dervig gir fihre sho
 Si ~~nnanj~~ gais er i glünie
 Si luibi di yjvay
 Sga di lavir dhe fein reū
 Gi bedvoir maⁿ grjve ea,
 Saind i ghoigre leo najns
 Egg naire as i krighin

¹ Nach mer am *blasbheum* ri eisdeachd
 Dha 'n ti leughas gu mion e,
 Corp th' air deas laimh mo Dhe-sa
 Chuir gu deisneach 'n aꝝ mionach.

[Mackinnon].

Ach moilli mi riri
 Gigh oon nj mah aghk
 Si grivire foorghlick
 Rears mir chrjghieh nj haspile
 Smir vi oule di zailve ghom
 Is feoile i vearyig naght chlaighk ead
 Verrjn hono^r is ajtt
 Daⁿ Phaipe mir aird Espig

Cha lean mi gi geir sho
 Ga lear rom i cleackig
 Snj can mj nagh deid ead
 Lahis Dhe la cha baistjg
 And i meir yeh nj chreve oid
 Is leir rom ¹ vi caitlig
 Gad herr eads ea gi deisnigh
 Rjnn hreig ead ma nassons

² Snach ell meir yheh nj chreve oid
 Gin i eron fein vi no haghlish
 Mir ha shoyller i zeig shin
 Nagh geil di Rerj no nespigg
 Ha ir quid vnnjn fein deh
 Mi chraigh lear sin ea haghird
 Achs trouh nagh baihrie gi leir rūin
 Si vi reah er i chairttis

O eughir gigh rejtt
 No leggs i treid shin er haighran

¹ The *Is* is deleted, and either leoir or levir over-written immediately before *rom*, making one word with it as written. Read : Is leòir dhomh 'bhi Catholic.

² 'S nach 'eil meur dhe na chraobh ud
 Gun a eron fein bhi 'n a h-achlais,
 Mar tha scilleir a' gheug sin
 Nach géill do Righrean no dh' Easbuig.
 Tha ar cuid annainn fein deth,
 Ma chreach léir sin a thachairt ;
 Ach 's truagh nach b' airidh gu leir dhùinu
 'S a bhi reidh air a' cheartas

O uighdar gach réit,
 Na leig-s' an treud sin air sheachran,

Ha gehrig j yeinchuid
 Duit fein sda di Vaghk,
 Ach cüime shine ra cheile
 Si noore chreids ta aggids
 Vo vraighlim svo vregin
 Phes-be-terian is haggird

Ha mj ghūile and di hroicre
 Gi doinich ū maghoine
 Snach bi Franckigh cho gorigh
 Sgi tosich ea veartts
 Sma rejn ū ghūine lea tordū
 Zeah ferr troire agas taghk
 Yeuh ū cog gig ni sloire ra,
 Gin vi toire er ri vaghks

Ach ma ghaile leatts i chighla,
 Di hoile hoors gi taghir
 Vo nj shojller rūine evir
 Snir dull djdain j magh ort
 Ach ma chellis du oirn
 Di gloir agas taighkle
 Is trouh ir corr ansin tivills
 Och i yoone nach fajck sive
 Nach fajck sive i yoone etc&

~~EE~~ LVIII

An song made be an certain Harper on the accompt
 of some officers q^o for fear quat their Commissions in
 K : W : service & pretended to be compon^d be be
 on Gillimichell m^c Donald tinkler as follows

Shejd nj būilg shin oollj ghom
 Ri noonone . fajr i tord
 Beg ojnj ghūine vi ajirrich
 Sdeūh najighk go breh oirn

Tha 'g aoradh a dh-aon-chuid
 Duit fein 's do do Mhac.
 Ach cum sinne r' a cheile
 San fhīr chreud-s' a ta aga l-s'
 Bho bhraighliom 's bho bhreugan
 Phresbiterian is Shagairt.

No vaillj mj mj lejn
 Vo shi eidigh ha ra meoile
 Mir yajnt ī leūm gair evjne
 Ach Rj Shemis hjighk go choire

¹ Gad herr ead rish nj Kairdinin
 Gir gna leo vi ri oile
 Cha nell misk no merran orm
 Gairrish deū mj skoile
 Ach shuid mir ha mj varroils
 Ga yeammidigh mi gloir
 Ris hainig i ghannose orn
 Gir failles ea na koih

Sgir cūmb naigh va ajirrjgh
 Ra eyhin as i hoise
 Cha chreddig ead nach baingle eā
 Hug flahis daj da yoine
 Ach nōuhre hig i suljne daj
 Si ghūiskis ead er choir
 Cha vegg i tevir tuirse leo
 Nōûle rejn ead do

Zerich ead gi bastjlich
 Lea brattichin fa hoile
 Is hreig ead i Rj dlessinigh
 Shea Prūise i bajt i leo
 Deuh nach moir i deūm-boy goj
 Ra chūnttig er i hoise
 Nōuhre yisrich ead i coündordin
 Mir hentta quid deu cloick

¹ Ged their iad ris na ceardainean
 Gur gnath leo bhi ri òl,
 Cha 'n 'eil misg no mearan orm
 'G aithris diu mo sgeoil ;
 Ach sud mar tha mo bharail-sa,
 Ge h-amaideach mo ghloir,
 An Righ-sa thainig a dh' annas oirm
 Gur feallsa e na céò.

[Mackinnon].

The above lines were also locally collected by Captain Matheson, Dornie, and attributed to Duncan Macrae himself—not to the “tinkler.”

Noūyr gaihrich ead ea failigig
 Cha tavig ead da doine
 Va gejlt is groym da sarichig
 Vo groyh go sajle i broig
 Ord Goūh nj cairdigh
 Gad harlig ea no doirn
 Cha sparrig ead j trahid leish
 Natigin go cro

Ach fajrr fajrr lastolighk
 Va shin ga bea oūyre
 Vo Chaptinin go majorin
 Ha draist er dull a foymb
 Hjlt leo gi bjig skeyhin
 Er da hrjn snj va stiv touh
 sGi sheūlig ead mir ryllig ead
 Nj heymaildin er loūse

Ach ha qūyle nortūne avirdigh
 Dar hig i straghk ma coūhrt
 Vail j rears mir charrj lea
 No barroile mjltive sloūyh
 Sno dūgt geir i najrh yi
 Ha trejn dea carrighk croy
 Cha no e,me strj no ardani daj
 Go lave hoird er i boyh

Sleir j vla ra eackshin
 Er nj Captinins va noūh
 Zindrig gi trein achkinnigh
 Glei hattarigh j foyme
 Ga bi voir j tarñanigh
 Nouyhre hair ead ajt er sloūh
 Chuir clagh ghon nardorrih
 Būyn si salj voyh

Va na duile i nūrri
 Dar i squirrig ead nj gleise
 Gi gelig gigh eullj naigh
 Go vrrim hoird daj pein
 Dūhird Vainn gin chūnnolis
 Cha shain aghkles i feimb
 Na boūgg go quir ū vuñim ea
 Gad veynnin ū di leimb

Ach noūhre hig Ri Shemis
 Si yevir ea na choire
 Cajt i bi nj hegorich
 Hreig ea da cajrtt dojne
 Si va gi seyvir fedoligh
 Geri er i stoire
 Nouhre hair ead sais is egin er
 Ead fein hovird i loine

Ha tjh yo düyre eod barrondis
 Ra carrig mjltive slouyh
 Ni di viis laine vaillight
 Hair lajnnan da hire louyh
 Ga moir i chljeck si chailgarighk
 Sea shailgarikh ma coūrty
 Smairg da cullie hairmjde ea
 Najmb anmin hovird souhse

Nach more i coih si breaghlims
 Haghir si chajrt ouyhre
 Daⁿ chommin chaillgigh vaskiligh
 Voyle bas er vair nj hoylsh
 Rejni i teennis adda
 Gi noi-aghkire go fouhgk
 Ga trick i squirse cha va ead ea
 Gin spairn mir cha ea souhse

Hugg ead straighk cho maillicht
 Sgir ainni ea ri loūyh
 Graj hoird di Ri ainnoossigh
 Si kainnose i churr voūh
 Sga bi hajst i daillis shjn
 Go earrose nagh mairr bouyn
 Bihi lain deu teih nj hairrichis
 Nouhre haillis ead ma couyrty

Darr i hig i Ri lea statolighk
 Go ajt mir is cojre
 Is cündort nagh bi Davj doūyn
 Gairri raive fo hoine
 Aghki bramman feile gha
 Sbi vesin da youh hoise
 Doñis boidd yeris err
 No ye shid is ea beo

Ach bihis ea na chuisse ghaire
 Da ni Gaj-allū is glan beise

Zindrig gi trein croyddalligh
 Lea Nōughtarain si neimb
 Sga dugg ejsi conie crh
 Tor-leimb hoird no gleise
 Nouhre yeyuh ead mjne i njntine
 Snoi-chjnttigh gaise reit

Ach Vaiister Cellin sdū fair
 Barroile er i treids
 Shin i tijh nagh maillig ead
 Chaj nahlls gha kein
 Hesse ea mūih gi tavighkigh
 Dar i livir caigh i geil
 Sgad ghaig gigh naigh no jnir ea,
 Va ea gleaghk lea oin toīll fein

Ha mi gheūh nagh airrigh shin
 Smah i varrondis Maghk Dhe
 Naigh shin hug gaillig gha
 Gi shaillig ea er ejmb
 Tijh voⁿ glaghk i chūmpajst
 Gin deūmboyh as i yeive
 Si hessis feimb nj foorrindigh
 Nouhre vinichir i trejpe

Sgor Dheoile Dūinoile eolligh ea
 Gin doivairt dūine is leire
 Foyhtt ri moir-Riolighk
 Nagh djbir ea go eig
 Ga more i dūh ha nairrichis
 Di ni harrjne ead go rejtt
 Cha neyhtt i teih nj faimbichis
 Saire lainañ i noose-heid

Sgor ro-vah lave nj hiskin ea
 Lea kjnttichis gin vreig
 Squirri ea mir yindrig ea
 Cha njmbirlich ea ceambs
 Is boūhigh doyse nj dorine
 Hig solas as i deve
 Sma ha bri mi harkirrigh
 Bihi fairmid rj yea-cheile

Sminkigh rah er feihadine
 No glehig naigh i chore
 Ha marriskell ni cūises
 Na vdir er na sloire

Ga bea oūhre heñttas ea
 Tive da cūir ea toire
 Ni ea Ri cairt̄ cūpaistigh * * tupaistigh ?
 Ma teñta dū di ghoirn

Shejd ni būylg &

~~XXV~~ LIX

Gillimichells ansr to the ford lyns

Shejd ni būylg shin oollí ghom
 Ri neen-noin fair i toird
 Sgi taирgjn tedin eggidigh
 Da ners ha goombird oirn
 Ga dūhird ea rish nj kairdinin
 Gimb grah leo vi ri oile
 Cha scandjle er lughk caird sh^l
 Leūhid tavern ha^di foilve

Gir haind ha Ri ni brahrin oid
 Draist er tjighk fa ir coire
 Gin daise ea fooljgh * fūrranigh * footigh ?
 Sgir furris da vi pojt
 Foūyre ea Eēnoin oülli
 Er yeoh chummig lea M^c Leoid
 Cha voyllir lesh trj buillin or^h
 Nach būyñin ea er groat

Sgad va Katrjne vrrossigh
 Is M^c Currich va na loirg
 Mj Vaghks ga yea is oüllj
 Er nj chummig lea chūid ord
 Voⁿ hurig Gillimichell reūm
 Qūeim i nooslich mj mj gloir
 Donnis groat j veūnin ead
 Nach^b churrie leo si stoip

Ach kjd sho da ni Veestre
 Vi ga churr i neere gojse
 Va rew ri oaile a pjsin
 Gin di-cheūin vo oose oig
 Bi vijne i Vain chinnj oid
 Villig leash lea hojle
 Ach nj vryst ea noorrish
 Veg i njnnid i va foihj

Achs ro-vah chullj hūgre
 Ferr i zūisligin si goih
 Gad di chuir ea cūlū
 Ri vreyh fūjst gaig ea breoitt

Nach ahri nish er sqūrsig ea
 Na bihig Güistinin fa choir
 Is ea shire claeckig suirsich
 Vo^b jsh is oûre keoile

Ach vo nach mah is leir rais
Bainn j beise si doj
 Strick j ver ea lein yi
 Is ea geidigh ri M^c hoirse
 Dar heid i go eistnighk er
 Lea eiskollighk j beoile
 Noghkj ea chrain gleist yi
 Sgi fajsk ea veire na foi

Ach no fajckins Rj Vlliam
 Si Chleirs hugg mjnnin do
 Chuirrime j steih rümbeld
 Er i hrüilli beart gi shojlt
 Ach vo ha Tis i Lündine
 Lain vulloid i vri skoile
 Quirrim yeusi Tjrreffé ea
 Go vinnichig er moid

A leah sgi dühird i berihder
 Rish i neyre shin hjle-faig
 Ghaig i claj gin negindis
 Da neine va ga ghra
 No fajckt leish Ri Shemis
 Tight lea yearlainnū er saile
 Donnis moone i yerigg er
 Zainū feime gha go la i vaise

Narich ea lea ajndtlaghk
 Ni Cōmanderins ha noh
 Nach dejd da doine di Larisk
 Zeussi Ranckighū go leojne
 Dar i chuir ea njnnish daj
 Trahid chile gin chro
 No berrig foove na cighla orh
 Nach fjtē curr na tojne

Achs ajnn gojse naitigin
 Brahre caird mas i beo
 Eddir sho s rū Ghairligh
 Leash nach naire vj rj oaile
 No tairlig ea si lahir oid
 Mir ajligig i ghoirn

Chūirrig ea toine pajrt deū j
Gi dasinigh lea oird

Sgad ta vert oid edich
Chūir eashin i keile, do—
Tirreffé noūhs yerich oirn
Ni egoir yeh ni choire
Mar fanjd * leūmbs i skeillighk
Si vreiggin er mj hoirse
Na ga di vūintt as perish
Lesh i resūr va na phojck

* fayd ?

Beart eill ghaig i deislajve mj
Si chuir go eish mi choile
Ferr i ta Dōnine Edin
Vi fo vejne di lughk chloighk
Cha neyhtt foonish vreig ers
Chjne fedolligh na ojre
Ach Davj beg mi-chetigh
Is ni yerich leash do phoire

Gad va pention vo Ri Shemis
Da nj vreigider ra veo
Noūyre hair ea saise is eigin er
Sāind yerich ea go leoine
Vaghk saūile shūid di hreigis ea
Ri treins hainig oirn
Sga dugg ea mjnnin edich gha
Gi reib ea ead da yeoine

Is trouh i chejle veg Rj Vlliam
Reine mūnnin and si toirse
Hreig i vi ri dūinoilis
Is leish i būrris vi ri boist
No fajckig eads cūndoirt ea
Snach burrjne ea si toire
Seads louyh chuirrig mulloid er
No Tih nach^t vūn daⁿ void

Saind deū shin Captein Hūistion
Va cūrimigh na sloire
Na Governer gle ūsoile
Ands si tuire shin Chuil-teh-leoid
Si Royhine and i Baidinigh
Gab^b hair-aghkligh i gloire
Cha chuirt noūnd ea Laūrisk
Zeūsie Ranckachū da yeoine

Ach na vaillj mi boilg shedi
 Is ni helins ha fo choi
 Mir i baitt leūmbs Ri Shemis
 Hijght lea reit naule go choire
 No mi skeile kjntigh sho
 Vihig lūighk nj mjne fo vroin
 Chighlag ead i njntjne
 Da ijlt mir bi noise

Sgir eūmbig beart vi-chūnōligh
 Chūnnj mj vo moig
 Lea oombird zhoone fūilligh
 Zhai'r i müñell eg Montrose
 Ga yea sho is cündortdigh
 Si Ri Vlliam j cūrr leo
 Tuitti gigh oin dūin yeū
 Mir yūillag de roitt

Andsin taiñg va voire cheūnni
 Rein i Curri ri lughk pairt
 Gir ea ceid nj loynnjg leo
 Si vjnnichl ead gi haird
 Nach bi chlaj i dūile ghaj
 Snach squirrig ead gi braigh
 Gin i Fanckigh churr go dohrin
 Slain eboir bohird da ni Phaipe

Ach kea mir ver sho frestle
 Err profession zjne bha
 Sgin zajle ea gais i sessū
 Neihi deskinin i Phaipe
 Sgad vibig Shemis feist achk
 Cha bi cheddi vert oid da
 Ski ro-vah tivir leiskell ea
 Go gressies chon baise

Sgir arih mir ha gerj geuh
 Vi negin is i caise
 Si muirrt edich shin Ri Sherlis
 Gevighk oirh gi nair
 Bi protestanigh dirigh ea
 Nach^t yibir go la vase
 Cha choūhlis evir dit
 Ach i yislighks no phairt

Svo la ghorl ljse i heyligh
 Sgigh oin neyr hug Dhe gha

Ha Breittin fo vi-loyn de—
 Agas feymoile * hir i gna * feynioile ?
 Cha shjne eülli nerig sho
 Deish-lave voir lea ir bahi
 Is cairt vrehigh ga^d yeri gheū
 Slijghk Nero hijghk no najt

Mas i heih lj creiddi Hemish
 Cha nedir livs j grah
 Nach dimben sjve go egin ea
 Is ea fein no leannū ba
 Err chor sgi berr gin leirshin ea
 Mir zelig ea no chaise
 Di ghelimb Hesuetigh
 Va geir-chuisigh no gnaisce

Ach na bi doone keli sive
 Mir i beimoile di lughk stajt
 Cha chürrt i Maghk oid Hemish
 Lea ir bregin as ir pairke
 Aeh verri sive deo-levin da
 A egisk Cleir i Phaipe
 Is beaghti leūm gi neve shid orn
 Ga zevjne livs ea draist

Sga moir chuir ead go egle sive
 Ma ir creiddi ghull vo hoile
 Verr mj Zhes freistle
 Er gigh naigh vi is dlessigh gho
 Chouhlis reve foore Espikin
 No heihs vih vo hoise
 Ha mj ghüile gi sessie ead
 Ta-reish da teisse i foilve

Sgigh oin naigh va ri lubin
 Si cha i coūrisis oirn
 Cündordagh nach squirsir ead
 Lea dursinin i Phoipe
 Chrjst feigh fein di ghührighk ghüin
 Ma quirir shjne mar leo
 Ach vo sea di hoils is cürimmich
 Gi roh mir ouhild gho

Si weūnttir ver i neūsi oid
 Gir dubild had i coih
 Ga moir i beaghk nürninin
 A neūttose is a stoire

Noūhre i sleh duils
 Rish i chuirris hyghk go leoin
 Saind cheurrir ead a cumpajst
 Far ri courtterrin nj Roj

Ach djnni Chrjst no ochir
 Gigh oin nagh i ghoih gha fein
 Lean ryald ni Nostle
 Agas oghkles gin vreig
 Nach drein vrnih achoime
 Di naigh gaise fo ni greine
 Is chi ead pairt de naittish
 Higg i najcher er i hreids

Errū mah na sminichie
 Gir biskirrichk mi gloir
 Ha skelis cho kjnttichs
 Si yisig j vo hoise
 Lea oudhir j mah dehj
 Va ryildigh ra ¹ veo
 Seha dejd mi hive mi chjne gheū
 Gin i churr gi fjne j flo

Vo js ahri va ea geyrri orn
 Sbi cheylie ghūine j tuirne
 Toin DHe more i reyrichig
 Is ejrish churr er chuil
² Ach herr leūm gir olk j ryild
 Di Zearle no di Prūise
 Clesh Vic Cellen eyr hūlich
 Vi geyrri chon j Chruine

Mi quīrrims keile teūlli ghaj
 Ha ead cūndordigh na sloir
 Gi shoilj DHe Ri Vlliam
 Si heulli naigh si choir
 Ha^m fein j gavell mulloid deū
 Is ha toūng dull vo hoile
 Shejd nj boūjlg shin oolli ghom
 Sgi grjnnichin j toird
 Sheid ni bouilg etc&

¹ na sloir *blotted before veo.*

² Ach ar leam gur olc an riaghailt
 Do dh' Iarla no do Phruinnse,
 Cleas Mhic Cailein shiar-shuilich,
 Bhi 'g iarraidh chun a' Chrun.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE Book of Clanranald is found in two manuscripts, at present known respectively as the Red and the Black Books. Dr Cameron was engaged in transcribing from the Black Book of Clanranald when his last illness came upon him ; and he had copied out only about a third of what is here extracted from that Book and placed before the public. He had got the MS. from Dr Skene, whose property it then was ; and, on Dr Cameron's death, it was returned to Dr Skene, who, in his turn, restored it to the family of Clanranald.

The Black Book is a thick little paper MS., strongly bound in black leather boards : it could not be better described as to appearance and chief contents than in the words in which Ewan Macpherson, the coadjutor of "Ossian" Macpherson, describes its sister volume, the "Red Book" of Clanranald, viz., "A book of the size of a New Testament and of the nature of a common-place-book, which contained some accounts of the families of the Macdonalds, and the exploits of the great Montrose, together with some of the poems of Ossian." The exact dimensions of the Black Book, a specimen page of which is herewith given in its full size, are as follows :—Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; and thickness slightly over an inch ; all exclusive of the thick leather boards. It contains 232 leaves, or 464 pages, of which 36 are blank. The rest of its pages are in various hands, Irish and English, of the 17th and 18th century. Indeed, the Book appears to have been made up of some three or more separate MSS., written at different times by different persons, and ultimately bound together in one volume some time last century. The cutting of the edges in the process of binding proves this ; for in the Macdonald History, the first few leaves have letters half and even almost wholly clipped away, but the reading is quite clear, and the letters can be supplied from manifest indications of their former presence. Almost all the last half of the MS. is in English, written last century, and dealing chiefly with the praises and exploits of the Marquis of Antrim, the friend of Charles I. and Montrose. The Macdonald History forms altogether less than one-sixth of the Book (some 72 pages), and the rest of the Gaelic

material extends to a like amount (74 pages), made up chiefly of poetry, with 14 pages of Irish kingly genealogies; but many of these Gaelic pages contain only disconnected jottings. A full account of the contents of the Black Book will be given further on.

The history of the Book itself is very obscure. Upwards of thirty years ago, Dr Skene disclosed his discovery of the Black Book to the present Clanranald (Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald), informing him that he had picked it up among some old Irish MSS. at a book-stall in Dublin, when he at once bought it. Dr Skene, as already said, restored the errant volume to the representative of its ancient possessors after Dr Cameron's death, and the MS. is now safe in Clanranald's possession. By the kindness of Clanranald, who lent both the Red and the Black Book to the Bank of Scotland, Inverness, to be consulted and transcribed by Mr Macbain, we are enabled to complete Dr Cameron's transcription of the Macdonald History, with the addition of one or two heroic poems. The rest of the Gaelic, or rather, Irish material, as will be seen from our detailed account of the contents of the Book, is not of interest to Scotch readers, and abundance of similar poetry and prose exists in manuscript and print on Irish soil already. No portion of the English materials is reproduced here.

The famous Book of Clanranald is, of course, the "Red Book," which figures prominently in the Ossianic controversy. The relationship between the Red Book and the Black Book is exceedingly close; they are both "common-place-books," as Ewan Macpherson said, and the Black Book, as regards the Macdonald and Montrose histories, is but a curtailed form of the similar histories in the Red Book. Indeed, the former omits some of the best episodes recorded in the latter, and wherever a condensation seemed necessary or possible, it takes place in the Black Book narratives.

The writers of these books were the Mac Vurichs, the hereditary bards and historians of the family of Clanranald. They traced their descent to Muireach Albanach, circ. 1200, who was famous as a poet both in Ireland and in Scotland. They had as perquisites of their office till about the middle of last century the farm of Stailgarry, and the "four pennies" of Drimsdale in South Uist, close to one of the seats of their patron, Clanranald. The Mac Vurichs were learned in all the lore of the Gael, and it is even said that they studied in the colleges of Ireland. In any case, even to the last of the direct line, Donald of Stailgarry (floruit 1722), they were scholars of no mean repute, capable in Irish, English, and Latin. The early history of the Macdonalds down to about the year 1600 was probably composed by different and successive members of the family, but the history of the Montrose

wars and of the events thereafter is clearly the work of Niall Mac Vurich, who lived till a great age, his youthful recollections being, as he himself says, of the reign of Charles I., while his latest efforts were elegies on the death of the brave Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sheriffnuir in 1715. The Montrose history seems to have been written before the year 1790, and the avowed object of its author is to vindicate the part which the Gael played in the brilliant escapades of Montrose's campaigns. The hero in Mac Vurich's page is Alaster Macdonald, not Montrosé, and, undoubtedly, Alaster did contribute, to an extent much underestimated, to Montrose's success.

The Red Book, as already said, figures largely in the Ossianic controversy. James Macpherson, accompanied by his clansman Ewan Macpherson, visited Clanranald in 1760, and, at Clanranald's direction, received the Red Book from Neil Mac Vurich, nephew of the last great bard, and himself described as not a "man of any note," though capable of reading and writing Gaelic in the Irish character. But here our authorities begin to disagree. Rev. Mr Gallie in 1799 had given a graphic description of Macpherson on his return from the Isles to Badenoch wrestling with the difficult Gaelic of beautifully written and embellished MSS. on vellum, received, as he understood, from Clanranald, and written by Paul Mac Vurich, the 14th century Clanranald bard. Now, Ewan Macpherson said, in a declaration made a year after Mr Gallie's statement, that Macpherson got from Clanranald only the "common-place-book" detailing the history of the Macdonalds and Montrose (which is now extant, and known as the Red Book), but that he did not get the Red Book or *Leabhar Dearg* from him : Macpherson only got an order for it on a Lieutenant Donald Macdonald at Edinburgh, who then possessed it. This Leabhar Dearg contained, so Clanranald told them, some of the poems of Ossian ; but Ewan Macpherson never saw it nor did he know whether James Macpherson ever got it. In the same year (1800) Lachlan Mac Vurich, son of the Neil that gave Macpherson the book, declared that his father "had a book which was called the *Red Book*, made of paper, which he had from his predecessors, and which, as his father informed him, contained a good deal of the history of the Highland clans, together with part of the works of Ossian. . . . that it was as thick as a Bible, but that it was longer and broader, though not so thick in the cover." His father, he said, gave this Red Book to James Macpherson, and he further denied having an ancestor named Paul. Gallie, Ewan Macpherson, and Mac Vurich are in considerable disagreement, as we see, as to what book or books Macpherson received from Clanranald, and, what is very singular, the only MS. which was

recovered after Macpherson's death was the Clanranald MS. got from Neil Mac Vurich, be it the Red Book or not. Malcolm Laing in his famous dissertation on the Ossianic question says (1800):— “It is in vain to deny the identity of the Red Book, when it was restored as such to the Clanranald family by Macpherson himself.” The present Clanranald believes that he has the veritable Red Book in his possession, and, considering the amount of “hard swearing” that took place over the Ossianic Reports and Dissertations, and, having regard to the further fact that the Book has been denuded of its covers, whether purposely or not, we think that he is right in so believing. The late Dr Skene, who in 1840, it would appear,¹ was inclined to believe that the *Leabhar Dearg* was a different MS. from the extant Red Book, calls the latter work, in the last Volume of *Celtic Scotland*, the Red Book of Clanranald.

The Red Book, as we will call it, after passing from the possession of James Macpherson, was much consulted, not only by the Ossianic disputants, but also by the historians of the country. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, of Gaelic Proverb fame, made a transcript and translation of, at least, its historical portions; and this was the translation used by the various writers who quoted the book until Dr Skene's latest work on Scotland. Sir Walter Scott quoted largely from the early portion of the history of the Macdonalds in the notes to his “Lord of the Isles,” and Mark Napier made use of it in his *Montrose* to throw light upon the obscurer points of Highland conduct in the Montrose wars. Mackintosh's translation does not appear to have been very accurate, and he certainly misled both Laing and Napier in making it appear that the writer of the MS. (Niall Mac Vurich) was present at the battle of Auldearn. The translation, which with some obvious corrections we here reproduce with the Gaelic text, was made for Dr Skene by an Irish scholar (O'C.) from Mackintosh's transcript of the Red Book, corrected by the light derived from the use of the Black Book. Dr Skene himself publishes several pages of this new translation in his *Celtic Scotland* (Vol. III., pp. 397-409).

CHARACTER AND CONTENTS OF THE RED BOOK.

The Red Book of Clanranald is, like the Black Book, a paper MS., but slightly longer and broader than the latter; its exact dimensions are $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ thick, as it stands at present. Its covers have been cut off, and it has lost the first 32 pages. How much it has lost at the end it is now impossible

¹ See Preface to Mark Napier's *Montrose*, page ix.

to say. That it once contained Ossianic poetry is certain ; it now contains none. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, who translated it, speaks of it in the 1807 "Ossian" in connection with the Edinburgh MS. 48, which has been printed in Vol. I. of the *Reliquiae Celticae*. After remarking that the poem "Se la gus an de" appears in MS. 48, Mackintosh says :—"This poem is also in Clanranald's book ; it gives a description of Fingal's palace and heroes. I have compared both this and the other poem ('Cnoc an Air') with those in Clanranald's book ; but the leaves on which they were written were loose and detached, five in number, and given to Dr Donald Smith, when assisting Mr Mackenzie in making out the report on Ossian, and who died before the report was quite finished ; and unless the leaves are found in the possession of Dr John Smith at Campbeltown, the brother of Donald, they must be lost. These leaves contained two other short poems ascribed to Ossian. I have copied these two last some years ago ; the one is a genealogy of Fingal, the other an account of the ages of the Fingalian heroes."

The leaves referred to by Mackintosh are, of course, lost ; but fortunately the interesting poem on the Ages of the Feime is preserved, along with "Cnoc an Air," in the Black Book, and is printed in our present volume further on. The poem on the genealogy of Fionn is, we fear, lost.

As at present preserved, the Red Book begins at page 33, and ends with page 310. The first 32 pages, containing the history and genealogy of the Macdonalds from Milé (1700 B.C.) of Spain down to the year 1234 A.D., is lost. It is clear that the Edinburgh MS. 50, which is a congeries of several manuscript *debris*, has incorporated in it 6 of the lost Red Book pages, detailing events from the death of Colla Uas in 335 to the middle of the exploits of Gillebride, father of Somerled, marked as pages 11-16. Fortunately the Black Book furnishes a complete though curtailed version of all the historical portions of the Red Book, and in the earlier part it is practically as full as the latter work. The contents of the Red Book as far as page 274 deal with the history of the Macdonalds, especially of Clanranald, and with the wars of Montrose and Alaster Colkitto, interspersed with elegies of various chiefs, one or two poems of praise, and a prose description of the last Lord of the Isles' array for battle, after the fashion of the older romantic school. Pages 275 and 276 contain a satire in English on Bishop Burnet ; this is the only English in the Red Book. After some blank leaves, on page 282, appears an Irish satirical medley of Rabelaisian tinge by Fergal og Mac an Bard ; it is very indistinct in some parts owing to damage done to several pages of the MS. by the action of water. The piece extends to

11 pages ; we reproduce none of it. There follows on page 293 a song in praise of love, and on page 295 another by Cathal (M'Vurich) in dispraise of the same, followed by a vigorous poem by Niall Mor M'Vurich wishing the prolongment of love's long night :—

Let not in the morn ;
Rise and put out the day !

These poems are printed further on. Then on page 298 there comes the first part of a poem by Diarmad M'Laoisighe M' an Bhaird on the armorial bearing of the Red Hand ; this poem and the reply to it by Eogan O'Donnelly are given in full in the Black Book. Here Niall M'Vurich answers both the Irish claims for the Red Hand in two poems of 23 verses each.

There are three handwritings in the Red Book. Up till the beginning of the story of the Montrose wars is in one handwriting, both prose and poetry, possibly written, as the historian Laing said, by Cathal M'Vurich ; while the Montrose wars and the rest of the history is the work, and doubtless the handwriting, of Niall M'Vurich. Cathal's handwriting reappears in the poem of O'Henna and the immediately subsequent description of the arming of the Lord of the Isles. The following poems are written in an ugly coarse hand :—Elegies on Allan of Clanranald (1715), on Norman Macleod (1705), and on Sir James Macdonald, and the poem about the exile of Ranald of Clanranald (1715-1725). The rest of the poetry is in Niall M'Vurich's handwriting. The contractions in the Red Book are comparatively few, in this contrasting strongly with the Black Book ; but, when they exist, they are the same in kind in both MSS.

CONTENTS OF THE BLACK BOOK.

We here give a short account of the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald. The first 14 pages contain a mixed gathering of scraps and jottings, English and Gaelic, half of the number of pages, however, being blank. There is little connection or interest in them, and the writing is mostly of the 17th century. The 15th page abruptly begins—the first portion evidently being lost—"circles are two, viz., greater and lesser. The greater are six, &c.," describing the zones of the earth, and proceeding to give a concise account of the globe and its divisions and, with the interruption of a blank page, a concise geography of the world ending on the 42nd page. All this is in English, and in the 17th century script. Then follows a chronology extending to 13 pages ; the Age of the World when Christ was born is given as 5199,

which is the same as the date implied in the chronology of the Macdonald History, and also the same as the chronology of the Irish *Annals of the Four Masters*. The handwriting is like the one on the previous pages, and it is followed by 4 pages of a chronology in an 18th century hand. The chronologies are all in English. On the 69th page begin the Irish genealogies in Irish, which develop the offspring of the mythic Eber, Ir, and Eremon, the sons of Milé, through long lines of kings down to contemporary Irish chiefs like Se'an O'Neill of Tyrone and the Macdonalds of Antrim. There is also given the descent of Milé from Adam downwards. The whole extends to 14 pages. After scraps of chronology and a blank page, we light upon 12 pages of Irish poetry, forming 6 pieces in all. In the first, Diarmad mac Laoisighe mhic an Bhaird proves in 17 verses that the Red Hand belongs to Clann Rughruidhe, the descendants of Ir, and the Ulster men, citing mostly the exploits of Conall Cernach (circa year 1 of our era), who placed two thousand heads on one withe in revenge for Cuchulain. In the second poem, of equal length, Eogan o' Domelly denies and ridicules this, claiming the Red Hand for Conn and his descendants, whereof are Clann Colla, whence, as we have it, the Macdonalds are descended. We have already noted that Niall M^c Vurich replies to both poets in the Red Book. The third poem consists of 4 (not 5) verses of advice *a la* Cormac's Advice to His Son in our ballads. These verses are:—

No 5 raiñ dhuit a Dhoñchaidh
deuna mar adera siád
diogha raiñ ni bhfuighir uaimsí
crain go ttorrthaibh uaisle iad

Brath haignidh abhair beagan
bi go reídih fo rachadh ort
na beir breith re gáol do ghaire
go breithe don taobh eile ort

Na hob sith na seachan cogadh
na creach ceall gion bus beó
na bi do gniomh tenn os tengaidh
na dena feall no gealladh gleó

Bi go mín accriochaihh carad
a cerioch biodhbhadh na bi tais
bi go cáoin re deoraidh Chriost
a leomháin do shiel Chorm^e chais.

No.

The fourth poem is a lament for a young lady's death, in eighteen verses, beginning—

Buan an leunsa air Leith Chuinn.

The fifth poem is ascribed to Deirdre, and we print it further on. Then follows a poem of ten lines, an address to a flagstone, "simnt ar dháoi," over a bad person, with its underlying contingent of maggots, beetles, and mortal remains.

On the 97th page, and attached to these Irish poems by being on the same sheet, are the three pages of Macdonald History detailing, with genealogies, the Macdonald Chiefs contemporary with the writer's time, written in Allan of Clanranald's chiefship (1686-1715). This will be found printed further on, practically where the Red Book places it. Five blank pages, when we enter on a new sheet of paper, and we have the History of the Macdonalds, as hereafter printed. It extends to 63 consecutive pages. But abruptly, on the 63rd page, and in the same handwriting, there begins, with the last two lines of the page, a treatise on Gaelic grammar and prosody, thus :—

Madh aill fios dfhaghail ciunnus is cóir Gaoidheilg do sgríobhadh 7 do leighedh ni fular dhuit fios na guidhuidhibh 7 na consonuibh do bhi agad.

The latter portion discusses prosody with examples, closing with the two heroic poems of the Ages of the Feinne and Cnoc an Air, which we print. There are only four pages of this grammatical material, exclusive of the poems. Then follows the genealogies of the clans Maclean, Mackenzie, Macbeth, and Campbell, which are, with equal abruptness and in a different hand, followed, on the reverse of the page, by the genealogies of the Antrim Macdonalds, extending to six pages. All these genealogies and histories will be found in our text.

On page 187 begins a poem of forty verses on "Siol Colla"—the Descendants of Colla, which details their glory and privileges —these same being detailed with more definiteness and less obscurity in an Irish extract in Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. III., pp. 462-466. On pages 194 and 195 is a poem of seven verses, condoling with a Beau, or Wife, at a Grave, and conjuring all the Fenian heroic wives to her assistance. After some blank pages come seven pages, in a large coarse hand, of Gaelic proverbial philosophy, founded on Solomon's Proverbs and the Wisdom of Ben Sirach. The following is the first page and a half :—

Ataid se neithe as beág ar dhia, et an seachtmadh ní as ro bheag air é. eadhon suile toileamhla 7 teanga cealgach, et lamha ioñalta le fuli, 7 cosa luath chum uilc do dheanambh, 7 croidhe smuaineas droch ghniomha no dhroch bhearta, agus fiadhnaisi

bhreagach, 7 an tí cuireas imreasuin eidir adhearbhraithreachaibh. Ataid trí neithe nach eidir shasadhbh et an ceathramh ní nach abair ataim sathach eadhon bean dhruiseambail, 7 talamh tirim, 7 ní sástar iffrión 7 ní faghaí an tine asaith coñaidh choidhche.

A taid trí neithe nach uras colas dfagail orrtha et an ceathramh ní heidir colas dfhaghail air .i. lorg iolar isin áer, et lorg aithreach nimhe ar carraig mar ambi na chomhnaidhe, 7 casan luinge isin muir et beatha dhuine attuchd oige.

On page 207 begin 31 verses on the sufferings and passions of Christ. After three blank pages there begins a poem on the history and present (17th century) state of Ireland, beginning—

Nuar a smúainm ar saoithibh na héirion
sgrios na ttiortha is díth na cléire
dioth na ndúine is luighead agreidhthe
bí mo chroidh im chlídh da ráoba.

There are 73 such verses, 54 of which detail the history from the Flood, and the other 29 the muster roll of Irish chiefs and the unhappy state of the country in the 17th century. Then follow five pages of odds and ends in Irish, mostly verse. From the Proverbial Philosophy to page 242 is all in the same large, coarse handwriting, slightly improving as it progresses.

At page 243 we may say that a new book begins. This is the praise of the Marquis of Antrim. The title runs :—

Antrim's Trophee
or five panegyrick speeches
Dedicated to the
Marquis of Antrimes
Excellence. Written att his excellences
arriving in Scotland anno 1646.

The first of the justice of his arines,
the second of the fortitude of his armes,
the third of his excellence true nobility,
the forth of religion and superstition,
the fifth of his lordships constancy and perseverance.

The work is by "his excellences devoted and true servant G. G." After the five Panegyries come accounts of the two escapes of the Marquis from Carrickfergus. The whole, which extends to 153 pages of florid English, is written in an 18th century hand, and doubtless is a copy of the original. In the same handwriting, and in English also, follows a chronology, with geography appended, extending to 33 pages. This is followed by a poem, which is the prototype of the song of the "Vicar of Bray," some 20 quatrains. After eight pages of blank we find the 445th page upside down. The fact is, that from this point to the end the book is written from the last page backwards. There are only five lines of Gaelic,

which are rude and shaky. Some astronomical jottings are followed by twelve pages of a letter describing the deathbed of James VII. at St Germains (year 1701). The Book concludes by a satiric poem of twelves lines, comparing King William's conduct to Satan's rebellion against God, and entitled "The Legacy." Such are the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald.

There are four hand-writings presented in the Gaelic portions of the Black Book, none of which can be identified with any of the three scripts in the Red Book, though there is a strong family resemblance between Niall M^c Vurich's writing in the Red Book and the chief scribe's of the Black Book, who wrote the Macdonald and Montrose histories; it is this writer's hand-writing that is reproduced in our *facsimile*. The genealogies—Irish and Scotch—present a hand-writing of their own; so do the Irish poems, the two sets, that which begins with Diarmad M^c Laoisige and that which begins with Siol Cholla. The fourth script is the coarse, large one already noticed as characterising the Proverbs and subsequent poetry. It may be mentioned that Neil, father of the illiterate testimony-giver of the Ossianic reports, could write the Irish character, while his uncle, Donald, who may be looked on as the last of the M^c Vurich bards, was the son of the Niall M^c Vurich to whom we owe the most of the Red Book. The genealogy runs thus:—Donald (floruit 1722 and later), son of Niall, son of Donald, son of Lachlan, son of Niall Mor M^c Vurich, who sings the praises of the famous Sir Rory Mor Macleod (chief from 1590 to 1626), his contemporary.

THE PRINTED TEXT.

The text of the Macdonald and Montrose histories here printed is primarily that of the Black Book; but the omissions in it, which are numerous in the Montrose portions, are supplied from the Red Book. The text is therefore continuous and full. There is only one historical poem in the Black Book—that of O'Henna. The Red Book text, on the other hand, is interspersed with elegies and eulogies, which have been here reserved to the end of the historical parts of the text.

The contractions are shown by the use of italics, and the character of these contractions may be understood by a reference to the *facsimile* and the printed page. The Red Book, as already said, has the same class of contractions as the other, but it uses them more sparingly. There is practically no punctuation in the Red Book, but the Black Book is well punctuated. The real difficulty in this matter is with the capital letters; it is almost impossible to say when t, d, c, g, p, b, and l are capital, while the only vowel that presents a capital form is a. Size alone must decide in such cases.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE MACDONALD HISTORY.

Aóis an domhain antan tainic mic Mileadh
aneirin · 3500.

Ag so anamaña m^c mileadh Esbain, i. Tr 7 Eremhon 7 Eimhir Fionn, araí an Colpan an chloidhinn 7 Eimhirghin ghluingheal an file, ase fa file 7 fa senchuidh 7 fa brethemb dhoibh, 7 céad ugdur Gháoidhealach, ni fhwighmid sliochd achd ar triuir dhiobh .i. Tr 7 Eremhon 7 Eimhir Fionn, an cethramh sliochd 'Ithe mic breghain .i. brathair athar do chloin Mileadh. Do bhadar sliochd an chethrair sin ag gabhail ceannus na heirenn, achd nach mo no triuir no cethrar do shliochd Lughuidh mic 'Ithe do ghabh ceannus na heirenn. Sliochd 'Ir m^c Mileadh re nabarthar ullauidh 7 clána rugraighe sliochd Eimhir fhionn re nabhartar muimhnidh 7 fir an taoibhades mar ata cláin chartha 7 siol mbriain, sliochd Eir(e)-moin o' fuil Conachtuidh 7 Laighnigh 7 an rioghriugh albanach. 'Irial fáigh mh^c Eiremhoin na rí, Eithrial mhac 'Treil na n'aontreibh an sliochd soin. Eiremhoin go haimsir ríge aine mhóire mh^c cochainn bhúaghuidh mhic Duacha Laghraigh mic fiachach tolgaíraigh mic Muiredhaigh bolgraigh mhic Simón bhric "mic Aodhain glais mhic Náaghad fiñfail mic Giallehad mic ailealla olchaoin mic Siorna Siorgalaigh mic Déin mic Deamhain mic Roithechtaigh mic Maoín mic Aonghus olmucadh mic Fiachach Labhradha mic Smirghuill m^c Enbhotha m^c Tighearnais | m^c Follaigh m^c Eithreoil m^c 'Irial fhaigh m^c Eireamhoin 7 do rojneadh dá threibh do threibh Eiremhoin ó aimsir Iughuine mhoir .i. treabh Chobhuiugh chaoilmhreagh 7 trebh Laoghuir luirc, achd ge do bhádar cùig m^c fhicéad ag 'Iuguiñe mor, ní roibh eoróin na riogachda, achd ag sliochd deisi dhiobh .i. siol Chobhuidh caoil mbregh 7 sliochd Laoghaire luirc; ar shliochd Laoguire ata an céad rí Ferghus tainig analbain .i. Ferghus mac Ferchuir m^c Feradhaigh m^c Laoghair luirc m^c 'Iuguiñe mhoir ag sin an chéad rí tainic ar albain dona Scotachuibh no do Ghaoideanuibh, ni roibh achd en rí ar Gaoidhealuibh go [techt] rígh Ferghus go halbuin antuairim 300. bliagan re ginemuiñ eisost 7 adeir foirenn eile gur ab ceithre chéad .ar sliochd Chobhuiugh caolmbhreagh ata urmhór riogh alban 7 eirion, do riñeadh da

TRANSLATION OF THE BLACK AND RED BOOKS.

**The Age of the World at the time the Sons of Milé
came into Ireland 3500 [1700 B.C.]**

Here are the names of the sons of Milé of Spain, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, Araman, Colpan of the Sword, and Emergin White-knee, the poet; he was poet and historian and judge to them, and the first Gaelic author. We do not find descendants but of three of them, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, the fourth race being that of Ith son of Breogan, viz. uncle of the children of Milé. The descendants of these four obtained the sovereignty of Ireland, but only three or four of the race of Lugaid, son of Ith, obtained the sovereignty of Ireland. The race of Ir, son of Milé, are called Ultonians and *Clan Rugraíd*; the race of Eber the Fair are called Momonians (Munster-men) and the men of the south, such as the *Clan Carthy* and the race of Brian (O'Briens); from the race of Eremon are the Connaught-men, the Lagenians (Leinster-men) and the Scottish kings.

Irial Prophet, son of Eremon, was king: Ethrial, son of Irial, it was through whom the race of Eremon continued one tribe till the time of the reign of Ugainé, the Great, who was son of Eochaid the Victorious, son of Duach Lagrach, son of Fiacha Tolgrach, son of Muredach Bolgrach, son of Simeon the Freckled, son of Aedan the Grey, son of Nuada Finnfáil, son of Giallead, son of Olill All-fair, son of Sirna Long-lived, son of Dian, son of Deman, son of Roheetach, son of Maen, son of Angus Much-swined, son of Fiach Labranne, son of Smigall, son of Enboth, son of Tigernmas (Death-lord), son of Follach, son of Ethrial, son of Irial Prophet, son of Eremon. And two tribes were made of the tribe of Eremon from the time of Ugainé the Great, that is, the tribe of Cobach Cael m-breg and the tribe of Loegaire Lore. And although Ugainé the Great had 25 sons, none of them had crown or kingdom save the race of two of them, viz., the descendants of Cobach Cael m-breg and the race of Loegaire Lore. Of the race of Loegaire Lore was the first King Fergus that came to Scotland, that is, Fergus, son of Ferchar, son of Feradach, son of Loegaire Lore, son of Ugainé the Great. That was the first king that came over Scotland of the Scots or Gaels. There was but one king over the Gaels until Fergus came to Scotland about 300 years before the Birth of Christ, and others say it was four hundred.

The greater number of the kings of Scotland and Ireland are of the race of Cobach Cael m-breg; two tribes were made of the

threibh do Sliochd cobuidh cháol mhbhreg ag Aonghus tuirigh temhrech m^c Eathach ailtletain m^c oilill chaisfiaclaigh m^c Conla chrúaidh chealgáigh m^c Iarruiñ Ghleo Fathaigh m^c Meilge molfuigh m^c cobhuighe chaoilbhregh, da mae ag Aonghus tuirmech .i. Eña aigneche 7 Fiachuidh fearmhara, ar shliochd Eña aignigh ata cláin Cuiñ céad cathach. ar sliochd fiachach fir mara ata an rioghriugh Albanach. Coñ céad cathach mac Feilidhni rechtmuir m^c tuathail techtmhuire mhic fiachach fioñola m^c criamh-un nianair mhic Lughach riamh nderg m^c nattri fiñemhna m^c Eochadh^a feighligh m^c roighmruaidh m^c Easamain eamhna m^c Blathacht m^c Labhradha luire m^c Eña aignidh . mae ag Coñ .i. art ; mae ag Art cormac, mae ag cormac Cairbre, dias mac Cairbre Lifeach fiachuir .i. Fiachuidh straifdine 7 Eochadh duibhlén. Sliochd Fiachuill sdraibhdine muireadach térech, Eochadh maomegon mac muiredhaigh thírigh . cuigear mae ag Eochadh maoimeghon ar an rabha sliochd .i. Niall naoighiallach 7 brian 7 fiachra, 'O niall naoighialla do sioláigh cláin Neill na heirim uile, 'OBrian mac Eochudha maoimeghon moran dheruibh coñacht, ó Fhiachuidh athair datbi mic fiachrach moran ar shliochd acoñacht agus anuiltuibh . cláin eochadh^a duiblein m^c cairbre lithfech m^c cormuic .i. triuir mae re anabarbar na tri Cholla, Colla Uais, Colla dha chrioch, Colla meañ, anamañ Baisde, Caireall, 7 Aodh 7 Muiredhach, as bert an file :

Cairel céad ainm cholla uas
Aódh coll meañ go mor chrúas
Muiredhach colla dha chrioch
Do budh urra * re heisíoth

Forra

Gabhais Collúas mac Eochadh^a duibhlen righe neireñ an bliagain daois chriosd 322 7 do bhí ceithre bliaghna na rígh eirenn gur éighridh Muiredhach tiredhach le nert sluaigh gur chur cath ar na tri Cholluibh gur fogir go halbuin iad, go fuair siad feruiñ iomdhá añ . oir do bhi Oileach inghin riogh alban amhathair . anaimsir Chormuic fhiñ do bheith na rígh ar albuin 362. Do chaithedor sel daimsir analbuin go ndainic do Muirechadh térech .i. rí eireñ gur^a has cogagh eider é 7 ulltigh .i. cláin rugruidhe gur chuir fis ar chloin dherbhrathar athar go

* uira (?)

race of Cobach Cael m-breg in the case of Angus Turmeh of Tara, son of Eochaid Broad-joint, son of Oill Bent-teeth, son of Connla Hard-wiled, son of Iron Bright-wise, son of Melge Praise-worthy, son of Cobach Cael m-breg. Angus Turmeh had two sons, viz., Enna Aigneach and Fiacha Sea-man. Of the race of Enna Aigneach are the descendants of Conn the Hundred-battled ; of the race of Fiacha Sea-man are the kings of Scotland. Conn the Hundred-battled was the son of Felim Law-some, son of Tuathal the Legitimate, son of Fiacha Finnola, son of (Feradach Fionnfectnaigh or F. Fair-righteous, son of) Crimthan Nianair, son of Lugaid of the Red Stripes, son of the Three Finns (Fair-ones) of Emania, sons of Eochaid Feidlech, son of (Finn, son of Finnlogha, son of) Roignen the Red, son of Esamin of Emania, son of Blathact, son of Labrad Lorc, son of Enna Aigneach.

Conn had a son, to wit, Art ; Art had a son Cormac ; Cormac had a son Cairbre. The two sons of Cairbre Liffeachuir (of the Liffey) were Fiacha Fire-shower and Eochaid Dublen. The race of Fiacha Fire-shower were Muredach Tirech and Eochaid Muig-medon (Slave-middled). Eochaid Muig-medon had five sons, who had descendants, viz.:—Niall of the Nine Hostages, Brian, and Fiachra. Of Niall Nine-hostaged are descended the Clan Neill (O'Neills) of Ireland ; from Brian, son of Eochaid Muig-medon, are many of the men of Connaught ; from Fiacha, father of Dathi mac Fiachra, are sprung many tribes in Connaught and Ulster.

The children of Eochaid Dublen, son of Cairbre Liffeachuir, son of Cormac, were three sons, who were called the three Collas —Colla Uais, Colla Da erioch, and Colla Meann ;¹ their baptismal names were Caireall, Aodh, and Muredach, as says the poet—

Caireall, the first name of Colla Uais ;
 Aodh, of Colla Meann of great vigour ;
 Muredach, of Colla Da chrioch ;
 They were imposed on them from rebelling.

Colla Uais, son of Eochaid Dublein, assumed the sovereignty of Ireland in the year of the age of Christ 322 ; and he was four years in the sovereignty of Ireland when Muredach Tirech opposed him with a powerful army, and gave battle to the three Collas, and expelled them to Scotland, where they obtained extensive lands, for Oilech, daughter of the king of Scotland, was their mother. In the time when Cormac Finn was in the sovereignty over Scotland, 362 (326), they spent some time in Scotland, until a war broke out between Muredach Tirech, king of Ireland, and the Ultonians, viz., the Clanna Rughruidhe ; and he invited the

¹ That is Colla the Noble, C. of the Two Bounds, and C. the Famous.

heiriñ do coghnamh leis anaghuidh cloiñe rugruidhe 7 choicerioch i. ar na trí colluibh . Do fregadar rígh eireñ 7 do riñedar cogadh neimhnich re clannuibh rughruidhe, gur thuite Ferghus afoga .i. rí ullad 7 atriuir mae leo 7 do ghachadar feín orlamhumus chúig ulad 7 oilltrian choigidh coñocht 7 moran do shochruibh oile do lean re na sliochd na ndiaighe ó ríoghuibh eirenn. Iomthos Colla uais ar chriochnuaghadh an coguidh sin do iompoigh ar ais dalbuin 7 do fháguibh na socuir sin uile aga bhrathribh . 7 ar caithemh chúig bliaghna deg dhó iñte do chúaidh ar saorchaírt deiriñ go bsuair bás an temhruaigh na iøigh año domini 335 Ceithre m^{ic} mhaithe ag colla úais .i. Eochuidh 7 Fiachra Tort 7 Feradhach 7 Maine . ar sliochd eochadha ata clan Domhnuill analbuiñ 7 a neiriñ uile . ar sliochd Fiachrach Tort atait Turtruaighe 7 fir luirc . ar sliochd Feraghuid ataid fir li 7 fr lacha . ni heol dhuiñ sliochd ar Maine . Do fhás sliochd maith aneiriñ ar Cholla dha chrioch .i. maguigir na cheñ ar cuiñdáoi Fhermanach . mag mathgamhna na ceñ ar cuiñtaoi muinechan. 'O hañlúain 7 o cellech 7 moran oile . ni fhaca me abheag scriobha do shliochd Colla Meañ achd an dechuidh sa negluis diobh do dháoinibh naomtha . Do bhí iomad do dhaonamh naomtha na halban 7 na heiriñ ar sliochd na trí colla . ag so an liñe direch anúas ó cholla úais do ghinedh Eochaídhe ó colla úas, do gimedh Carran ó eochaídhe, do gined Eare ó charran do gined Maine ó Eare, do ginead Ferghus ó Maine, do ghineadh Gothfruigh ó Ferghus, do ginedh Niallghus ó Gotfruigh. Geinealach m^{ic} Domhnuill cloinni cheallaigh, Flañagan mac taoidhg mic fir mhara, mic taoidg mic Lochlaiun, mic Airt mic Fianacht mic Domnuill o fulid clan Domhnuill cloinne cealluigh mic colgan mic ceallaigh mic tuathail mic Maoldúine mic Tuadain mic Tuathail mic Daimhlin mic Cairbre mic Doim-airgid mic Niallghusa. Do ginedh Suibhne ó Niallghusa do ginadh Mearghach ó shuibhne, do ginedh Solomh ó Merghach do ghinedh Giolla Oghamhna o Solomh. asé an Giolla oghamhnanasa ontainic clan Domhnuill ros Laogh ó dherbhrathair do Ghiolla Bhríde mac Giolla oghamhna. 7 is e Giolla oghamhnan do thog mainisdir na sgríne an Tíre íarach acuñtaoi shligeach accoigidh choñocht 7 ata aimm féin iñte. Giolla bríde mac

sons of his father's brother, that is, the three Collas, to Ireland to assist him against the Clann Rughruidhe and the adjoining districts. They responded to the king of Ireland, and waged a fierce war against the Clanna Rughruidhe ; and Fergus Foga, king of Ulster, and his three sons, fell by them ; and they took possession of the province of Ulster, and of the Oilltrian (Full-third) of the province of Connaught, and many other possessions which were inherited by their race in succession from the kings of Ireland.

As to Colla Uais, after he had terminated that war he returned back to Scotland, and left all those possessions to his brothers ; and having spent fifteen years there, he went on a free visit to Ireland, and died at Tara of the kings, anno Domini 335.

Colla Uais had four good sons, namely Eochuid and Fiachra Tort, and Feradach and Maine. All the Clann Donald in Scotland and in Ireland are of the race of Eochuid. The Turtruighe and Fir Luirg are of the race of Fiachra Tort. The Fir Li and Fir Lacha are of the race of Feradach. The race of Maine is not known to us.

A goodly race, descended from Colla Da chrioch, flourished in Ireland, namely Maguire, chief over the country of Fermanagh ; Mac Mahon, chief over the country of Monaghan ; O'Hanlon, and O'Kelly, and many others.

I have seen nothing written of the race of Colla Meann, except such holy men of them as went into the Church. Many of the holy people of Scotland and Ireland were descended from the three Collas.

Here is the direct line of descent from Colla Uais. Eochaid was begotten of Colla Uais ; Carran was begotten of Eochaid ; Ere was begotten of Carran ; Maine was begotten of Erc ; Fergus was begotten of Maine ; Godfrey was begotten of Fergus ; Niallgus was begotten of Godfrey. The genealogy of Macdonald of Clann Cellach ; Flannagan, son of Tadhg, son of Fermara, son of Tadhg, son of Lochlann, son of Art, son of Fianacht, son of Donald, from whom are the Clann Donald of Clann Cellach, son of Colgan, son of Cellach, son of Tuathal, son of Maolduin, son of Tuadan, son of Tuathal, son of Dainmhn, son of Carbre, son of Dom Airgid, son of Niallgus. Suibne was begotten of Niallgus ; Mergach was begotten of Suibne ; Solomon was begotten of Mergach ; Gill-Adamnan was begotten of Solomon. It is from this Gill-Adamnan descended the Clann Donald of Ros Laogh, from a brother of Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan ; and it was Gill-Adamnan who erected Mainistir-na-Sgrine, in Tir Iarach, in the county of Sligo, in the province of Connaught, and his name is there. (And be it known to you that the constant title borne by the clann of this tribe, from Ragnall, son of Somerled, up to Colla Uais, was

Giolla oghomhanan mhic 7 úaidhe Toisigh Earr Gaoidheal. 7
 ó Cholla armbeith dhó ameasg achinnigh aneiriñ .i. ón cláin
 na ecolladh mar atáid manchaidh 7 mathdamhnadh .i. ciñeadh
 meguigir 7 megmathghamhna tarrla do naieme soin coiñe 7
 comhdhail do bheith eatartha afermanach an duithigh meguighir,
 7 bá do nadhbharuibh ma gnoidhighib Giolla blhrighde go cuide
 duichthe do thabhair dhó do tére féin o do bhí se air dhíobra o
 na dhuchas o neart Lochlañach 7 Fioñghallach. o do choñuire
 Gille bride sluaghe mór do dháoinibh óga urrunta sa noirechtas 7
 iad fabharach dho fein, as i chomha do iar se ar achairdibh an
 tuillfedh san líos do bhí abhfogas sa naite do dhaoinibh do leigean
 leis dalban mar dhúil go ttugadh se sealbh adhúcha 7 a choda
 féin di. Do ghlusas Giolla bríde dionsuige na halban 7 an
 chuideachta sin leis 7 tangadar ar tir, tugsad sgathuidh 7
 ionsuighthe mionca ar aneascáirdibh ar feadh aimsir an trioblóide,
 oir do bí an aimhde laidir lionmhur sa naimsir sin. Do bí an
 roibh o mhánuinn go harcuibh doilenuibh ag Lochlannachuibh 7
 an rabh o Dhún bretan go catuibh atúath do hoiriore 7 ar mhair
 do Ghaoidealaibh na bhferan soin accoilltibh 7 an sleibhtibh do
 ndíden fein 7 an deireadh na haimsire sin do bhí mac maith ag
 Giolla bríde ar techt go hiomlan 7 go hoirr dhercas, tarrla don
 chuidecht bhig sin do bhí ag leamhhuin Gille bride 7 Somuirle go
 rabhadar ar sleibhtibh 7 a coiltibh aird gobhar 7 na morbláirne.
 7 tanghas orrtha an soin slúag mor do Lochlannachuibh 7
 dfioñghallaibh, cruinnighid an tiomchall Somuirle an rabha
 do shoighdeoruibh aige 7 muiñtir na caoracht¹ 7 cuirid túis
 7 deireadhorrtha. Targes Somuile anordughadh bláir fad 7
 tug taisbenadh mor do naimhuid ionta. ionus go ttug tri huaire na
 bhláaghuis anen chuidecht gur shaoiladar gur ab tri cuidecht do
 bhí an. Do ionusigh far sin fad 7 brisderorrtha le Somhuirle 7 le
 na muiñtir, ionus nar phill on rúaig gur chuir atúath tar abhan
 tsheile fad 7 an chuid fuair airdrigh dhiobh dona hóilenuibh,
 Nior sguir do nobuir sin no gur glan se an taobh síar dalban o
 Lochlannachuibh, acht oilein Fioñ Loclann, re naburthar Iñsi Gall
 7 búaig ar naimhdeibh sgach áonlathair aig. Do chaith aimsir seal
 re cogadh 7 seal oilre re siocbtain go ndeachuidh se re slúagh
 abfoghais do Ghláschú, gur mhurt apheidisi fein é, tug cheñ
 dionusigh an ríogh aña domini 1180. adeir adhaoín féin nach do
 gheineamh coguidh anaghuidh an rí do chúaidh sé ar an siobhal
 sin acht dfhaghil siochan, oir is mo do cheamnsuidh discardibh an
 rí na an derna sé do chogad air. Do bhí clann mhaith ag Somh-

¹ caoraigheacht.

O'Colla and Thane of Eargaoidheal). Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan, son of ——, and from him, the Thanes of Argyle, having been among his kindred in Ireland, that is, from the Ciann Colla, which are the Manchuidh and Mathdamnaidh, viz., the tribes of Macguire and Macmahon, it happened that this tribe held a meeting and conference in Fermanagh, on the estate of Macguire, and among the matters to be transacted was that Giolla Bride should get some estate of his own country, since he had been in banishment from his inheritance, by the power of the Danes and Norwegians. When Giolla Bride saw a large host of young robust people in the assembly, and that they were favourable to himself, the favour he asked of his friends was that so many persons as the adjacent fort in the place could hold should be allowed to go to Scotland with him, in the hope that he might obtain possession of his own inheritance and portion of it.

Giolla Bride proceeded with that party to Scotland, where they landed. They made frequent onsets and attacks on their enemies during this time of trouble, for their enemies were powerful and numerous at that time. All the islands from Man to Orkneys, and all the border land from Dumbarton to Caithness, in the north, were in the possession of the Danes; and such of the Gael of those lands as remained were protecting themselves in the woods and mountains; and at the end of that time Giolla Bride had a good son, who had come to maturity and renown.

It happened that the small party who were followers of Giolla Bride and Somerled were in the mountains and woods of Ardgour and of Morven, and they were surprised there by a large force of Danes and Norwegians. All the soldiers and plundering parties which Somerled had gathered round him, and he arranged them front and rear. Somerled put them in battle order, and made a great display of them to his enemies. He marched them three times before them in one company, so that they supposed there were three companies there. After that he attacked them, and they were defeated by Somerled and his party, and he did not halt in the pursuit till he drove them northward across the river Sheil, and a part escaped with their king to the Isles; and he did not cease from that work till he cleared the western side of Scotland of the Danes, except the islands of the Norwegians, called Innisgall; and he gained victory over his enemies in every field of battle. He spent part of his time in war and part in peace, until he marched with an army to the vicinity of Glasgow, when he was slain by his page, who took his head to the king in the year of our Lord 1180 (1164). His own people assert that it was not to make war against the king that he went on that expedition, but to obtain peace, for he did more in subduing the king's enemies than any war he waged against him.

X (except) those of the who got ship

airle .i. Dubhghall 7 Raghnall 7 an Gall mac Sgillin mar ainm ar an fer sin o fuil clann an Ghoill sna gliñib. Beathog inghen Shomhuirle do bhí na mnaoi riagalta 7 na cailligh dhuibh, así do thoguibilean teampall Chairinis anuibhist. Do gabh Dughall mac Somuirle ceñas Eirgaoidheal 7 Ladhairna, gabhuis Ragnall 7 shliochd go hionísibh Gall 7 cintire 7 shliochd na dhíaidh.

Ragnall rí Iñsi Gall 7 oirire Gaoidheal ceañ sochair 7 badha einigh 7 enghnomh Ghall 7 Gaoidheal, do cumhduighedh tri mainisdrech leis .i. mainisder manach dubh a ní anoir dé 7 Choluim chile 7 mainisder chaillech ndubh san bhaile cethna 7 mainisder maisach líath a Saghadal 7 asé fos do chumhduigh órd riaghalt molaisi. Bíadh fios agad *gur* be Ragnall 7 aneart is mo do bhí ag ri Alasdair anaguidh riogh Lochlann fa nam an tug na hoilein ona Lochlannacuibh 7 na dhíagh sin ar faghail croisi ó Sherusalaim dhó 7 ar caithemh chuirp criosd 7 ar corola fair do ég sé 7 do hagnuiceadh an reilic oghran an Tí é año domini 12007. bliaghna. Corra aimsir na dhíaidh só do marbhadh Ragnall mac Gofraigh rí Fioñ gall ameañ le hamhlamh mac Gofraigh año domini 1224¹ 7 úaidh so amach tainic cert ar Insi Gall ag Ragnall 7 ag siochd na dhiadh, oir is sí inghen Amhlamh Dheirg mic mic Gothfraigh mathair Ragnaill mic Somhuirle. Do bí aningensti Amlamh oigre dligach athair, 7 adeisi derbh Rathar .i. Ragnall amhlamh dubh.

Tangadar teachd ó Temhraigh Domhnall mac Ragnaill do ghahh ceñas Iñsi Gall 7 urmhор Gaoidheal. Do bhí cláin mhaith aige .i. Aonghus mór an tóighre 7 Alusdaor on shiolioudiúch cláin Domhnaill reñá, mic Uilliam achuigidh chonocht 7 cláin tsídigh na muman .i. o Siothach an Dornain mac Eachuin mic alusdar 7 mi cheile.

Aonghus mor mac Domnaill mic Raghnaill do ghabh ionadh athar 7 is re liñ do éiridh cogadh na mailliolach 7 na nbraoiseach Do gabh sliochd Dubhgoill mic Somuile don táoibh na mbáilleolach 7 sliochd Ragnaill mic Sonhuile ar taoibh Roibirt Braois, ionúis go rabha a nuile garasdon ó Inbher Feothfaramh an ros go maol cinn tire ag mac Dubhgoill fedh na haimsir sin, 7 an sliochd sin Raghnaill fa euing anamhad. Do bhí sliochd maith ar Aonghus mór .i. Aonghus óg an toighre 7 Eoine or shioluighe cláin Eoine aird na murchań 7 Alasdair or shioluidh clann alasdair

¹ Reading of last two figures doubtful.

Somerled had a good family, viz., Dugal and Ranald, and the Gall mac Sgillin, this man being so named from whom are descended the Clann Gall in the Glens. Bethog, daughter of Somerled, was a religious woman and a Black Nun. It is she that erected Teampall Chairinis, or the Church of Cairinis, in Uist. Dugal, son of Somerled, took the chiefship of Argyll and Lorn. Ranald and his race went to the Hebrides and Kintyre, where his posterity succeeded him.

Ranald, king of the Isles and Argyll, was the most distinguished of the Foreigners or Gael for prosperity, sway of generosity, and feats of arms. Three monasteries were erected by him, viz., a monastery of Black Monks (Benedictines) in Iona, in honour of God and Columba; a monastery of Black Nuns in the same place, and a monastery of Gray Friars at Saddle in Kintyre, and it is he also who founded the monastic order of Molaise.

Be it known to you that Ranald with his force was the greatest power which King Alexander had against the King of Norway at the time he took the Islands from the Norse, and after having received a cross from Jerusalem, partaken of the Body of Christ, and received unction, he died, and was buried at Reilic Oran in Iona in the year of our Lord 1207. And it was some time after this that Ranald, son of Godfrey, king of the Norwegians, was treacherously killed by Olave, son of Godfrey, in the year of our Lord 1229. From this forth the rightful inheritance of the Isles came to Ranald, and his race after him, for the daughter of Olave the Red, son of Godfrey, was the mother of Ranald, son of Somerled. This daughter of Olave was the lawful heir of her father and of her two brothers, viz., Ranald and Olave the Black.

Messages came from Tara in Ireland that Donald, son of Ranald, should take the government of Innsigall and of the greater part of the Gael. He had good children, viz., Angus Mor, the heir, and Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Domhnail Renna, Mac William of the province of Connacht, and the Clann Sheehy of Munster, who are sprung from Siothach an Dornan, son of Eachuin, son of Alexander.

Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, took the place of his father, and it was in his time that the war of the Baliols and the Bruces broke out. The tribe of Dugald, son of Somerled, took the side of the Baliols, and the race of Ranald, son of Somerled, the side of Robert Bruce, and all the garrisons from Dingwall in Ross to the Mull of Kintyre were in the possession of MacDugald during that time, while the tribe of Ranald were under the yoke of their enemies.

Angus Mor had good children, viz., Angus Og, the heir, and John, from whom sprang the Clann Eoin of Ardnamurchan, and

7 Aongus na coñluighe ó bhfuil clann Donchaidh 7 robersdonuigh 7 íomdha re na sgriobhadh ar an naonghus mor sin nach fuil an so. Do ég sé nile año domini 1234.* Aonghus og mac Aonghus mhoir mic Domnuill mic Ragnuill mic Somhuirle arfhlath uasal eghnamhach Insi Gall do phós sé inghen Cuiñbhuiçhe 'I Cathán así fa mathair deoin mac Aonghuis. 7 is le tainic an tshochra nemh ghmathach a heiriñ .i. eethrar ar fichéad do chlañuibh luchl oirechta or sioluighe ceithre teghlaigne fichead analbain. Do bhí mac oile ag Aonghus .i. Eoin og an Fraoich, or shiolaighe clann Eaaín Ghliñe comhan re an raitear clann Domnaill an Fhraoich. an taonghus og sin dég anile. achoirp cur an'I año domini 1306. Gabhas Eoin mac Aonghuis óig ionadh athair ard cheñas Insi Gall. Do bhí sliochd maith air .i. triuir mac eader é 7 Aña inghen Ruaghraídhe mic Ailim ardfhlath Lagarna 7 aon inghen .i. Maire. 7 do bí an Mhaire sin ben phósta Echdhuiñ mic Giolla Eóin tigerna Dubháird 7 Lochlann abhrathar tigerna chola 7 haghnaicedh si aní an thempall na ecaillech dubh.

Céad mhic Eoin Ragnall 7 Gothfruighe 7 Aonghus, giodhedd nior phos se o altóir máthair na bhfersa. 7 do euir roimhe apósadh a naimsir abáis oir do bhí adhiol do mhnaoi iñte 7 tainic a comhairligh na aghaidh uime sin, or do coñgas doibh nach fuighedh se adhiol clemhuis da mbiadh oighre denta ar a shliochd ar tus ge do bhí scé og ionlan, uime sin do riñe betha da mac Ragnall, así sin abfuil o chill cuimin anobuirthairbh go habhuiñ seile 7 o abhuiñ tseile gus an bhéileith fa thúaith, Eige, 7 rúm 7 dá uibhisid 7 na diaghsin do gluais sé go bun abhañ Glaschu 7 tri fichead long fada leis 7 do phós Marghred ingen Roibert Sdiubhart re a nabramuid rí alban, acht sé do bhí an Roibert Iarla Faif .i. derbrathair do Roibert¹ .i. an rí 7 isé fa guibhirneoir ar Alban 7 do rug sí deón triur mac maithe .i. Domnuill a hile an toighre, 7 Eóin mór an tánaisde 7 alasdaír carrach an tres mac. Do bhí mac oile ag Eóin .i. Marcos or ghní clañ Domhnail chnoic an chlúithi an Tír Eoghain, Do fuair an teonesi saoghall fada² an'I Cholaim Chille na aimsir fein 7 isé umorro do cumhduigh caibel an oilen Eorsaigh 7 caibel an oilen Fionlagain 7 caibel an oilen tsuibhne con anuile ionstru-

* Here the Red Book text begins on its page 33.

¹ After Roibert, R. B. has: seoín fernghiora.

² After fada, R. B. has : ase fa asegnamh.

Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Alasdair ; and Angus na Conluighe, from whom are sprung the Clann Donchaidh and Robertsons ; and much may be written about this Angus Mor which is not here. He died in Isla in the year of our Lord 1234 (1294).

Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled, the noble and renowned high chief of Innsigall. He married the daughter of Cuinnbluighe O'Cathan. She was the mother of John, son of Angus, and it is with her came the unusual retinue from Ireland, viz., four-and-twenty sons of clan families, from whom sprang four-and-twenty families in Scotland. Angus had another son, viz., John Og an Fhraoich, from whom descended the Clann Eoin of Glencoe, who are called the Clann Domhnall an Fhraoich (of the heather). This Angus Og died in Isla, and his body was interred in Iona in the year of our Lord 1306 (1326).

John, son of Angus Og, succeeded his father in the chief government of the Isles. He had good children, viz., three sons by Anna, daughter of Rorie, son of Ailin, high chief of Lorn, and one daughter Mary, and that Mary was the wedded wife of Hector Maclean, Lord of Duart ; and Lachlan was his brother, the laird of Coll, and she was interred in Iona, in the church of the Black Nuns.

The eldest sons of John were Ranald, Godfrey, and Angus ; however, he did not marry the mother of these men from the altar, but came to the resolution of marrying her at the time of her death, for she was a sufficient wife for him ; but his advisers opposed him regarding it, for it appeared to them that he could get no suitable match if an heir was made from his first progeny, although he was young and vigorous. Therefore he made a provision for his son Ranald, and that was all the land which extended from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff to the river Sheil, and from the river Sheil to the Belleith in the north, Eig and Rum, and the two Uists. And after that he proceeded to the mouth of the river of Glasgow, and had threescore long-ships with him, and he married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Stuart, whom we call King of Scotland, but the real person was Robert, Earl of Fife, that is the brother-german of old Robert Fearingiora, that is the king, and he was governor of Scotland. And she bore to John three good sons, viz., Donald of Isla, the heir, and John Mor the Tanist, and Alaster Carrach, the third son. John had another son, viz., Marcus, from whom descended the Clann Donald of Cnoic-an-chluith in Tirone in Ireland. This John enjoyed a long life. It is he that made donations to Iona in his own time, and it is he also that covered the chapel of Isle Eorsag and the Chapel of Isle Finlagan, and the Chapel of Isle Suibne (island in Loch

miñt dlesdanach do chum uird 7 aifreñ 7 séirbhís Dé 7 do bfer coñmhala chlereech 7 manach 7 sagairt an tigerna remraigh do ghnath na choimhídecht 7 asé do chumhduigh mainisdir na croch naomh fada re na bhás do 7 do ég se na chaislen féin anaírd tóirinis ar mbeith do manchuibh 7 do shagartuibh os cionn achúrp ar caithemh cuirp chriost 7 ar cor ola fair, tugadh go hÍ *Coluim Cille* 7 tanic ab 7 manuidh 7 biocoireadh na comhdhail amhlaidh mar do dhlesdaois techt acomhdhail cuirp riogh Fioñgall 7 do riñadar aseirbhís 7 a toruimhe go honorach ocht lá 7 ocht naoichthe, 7 do chuireadh an aonleabuidh re na athair an teampall oghraíne aña domini 1380¹ 7 do bhí Ragnall mac Eóin na aird sdiubhor ar Iñsibh Gall, anaímsir athar do bheth na aois ársuighe 7 ag riaghlaidh os a cionn dó ar neg *da* athair do chuir tioñol ar úaslibh Iñsibh Gall 7 ar bhrathribh go haonionadh, 7 tug sé slat an tigeruáis *da* bhrathair accill Doñaiñ a neige 7 do goiredh mac Domhnall de 7 Domhnall ahile anaighuidh baramhla fher Iñsi Gall, Do bhfer meduighe cheall 7 mainisdréach an Ragnalla mac Eoin mic Aongus óig ó na lemhuid *clann raghnaill* do rágh re na shliochd Do bhroñ sé tir umha dferañ anuibhisd do mainisdir 'Ie siorruidh go brath anonoir Dé 7 Choluim Chill. Do bhí sé na uachdarán ar anoirer athúath nile 7 ar na hoileanuibh no gur ég sé aña domini² 1376 na mhainer féin san Chaislen tirim, ar fágħbħal chuiger afer an ara shliochd, Tigmid añaos ar Domhnall ahile mac Eóin mic Aonghus oig .i. bráthair Raghnall mar do gabh tighernus le toil abhraithrech 7 úaile Iñsigall Do bhí each oile umhal dhó 7 do phós sé Maire ingħeu Iarla Rois 7 is da taoibh sin tainie 'Iarrlacht Rois ar chloin Domnaill, Do goiredh 'Iarla Rois 7 mac Domnaill 7 ard fhlath Iñsigall dhe, ataid ionad caithrem 7 gniomartha ar na chur sios sgriobhtha air anionmuighibh oile, Do bħrisd se cath gaifech³ ar Dhiúc Murchadħ ag sesamh achiort fein air fa Iarrlacht Rois, 7 ar techt don chéad rí Semus ó braighdenas riogh Sagsan fuair Domnall a hile toil 7 dainghen an riogh ar Ros 7 ar an chuid oile *da* inbhe 7 do cuiredh an ceñ do Diuibħge Murchadħ 7 da mac do bfer coñmhala cleireach 7 sagairt 7 manach na coimhídecht 7 tug se feruiñ amuile 7 a nile do mhainisdir 'I 7 gach saoarsi *da* da rabh mainister 'Ie ona siñearuibh roimhe 7 do riñe cumdach óir 7 airgid do thaísibh laimhe cholouim chille 7 do ghabb sé fein brathres anuird ar

¹ After 1380, R. B. has: mile tri chét ceithre fiche.

² For anno domini, R. B. has: an bhliaghna daois chriosd.

³ After gaifech, R. B. has: cairfech.

Sween), with all their appropriate instruments for order and mass and the service of God, for the better upholding of the monks and priests this lord kept in his company ; and it is he that erected the monastery of the Holy Cross a long time before his death ; and he died in his own castle of Ardtornish, while monks and priests were over his body, he having received the body of Christ, and having been anointed, his fair body was brought to Iona, and the abbot and the monks and vicars came to meet him, as it was the custom to meet the body of the king of the Hebrides, and his service and waking were honourably performed during eight days and eight nights, and he was laid in the same grave with his father in the church of Oran in the year of our Lord 1380.

Ranald, the son of John, was High Steward over the Isles at the time of his father's death, being in advanced age and ruling over them. On the death of his father he called a meeting of the nobles of the Isles and of his brethren at one place, and he gave the sceptre to his brother at Cill Donan in Eigg, and he was nominated Macdonald and Donald of Isla, contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles. A man of augmenting churches and monasteries was this Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og, from whom the name of Clann Ranald has been applied to this race. He bestowed an Unciata of land in Uist on the monastery of Iona for ever, in honour of God and of Columba. He was governor of the whole of the Northern Coastland and of the Isles, until he died in the year of the age of Christ 1386, in his own manor of Castle Tirim, having left a family of five sons.

We shall now treat of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og, the brother of Ranald, how he took the lordship with the consent of his brethren and the nobles of the Isles, all other persons being obedient to him, and he married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Ross, and it is through her that the earldom of Ross came to the Macdonalds. He was styled Earl of Ross and Macdonald, and High Chief of the Isles. There are many exploits and deeds written of him in other places. He fought the battle of Garrioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch in defence of his own right and of the earldom of Ross, and on the return of King James the First from the captivity of the King of England, Donald of Isla obtained the king's goodwill and confirmation of Ross and the rest of his inheritance, and Duke Murdoch and his two sons were beheaded.

He (Donald) was an entertainer of clerics and priests and monks in his companionship, and he gave lands in Mull and in Isla to the monastery of Iona, and every immunity which the monastery of Iona had from his ancestors before him ; and he made a covering of gold and silver for the relic of the hand of

fágbail oighre dlesdanach diongbhála abhflaithes Iñsi Gall 7 Rois .i. Alasdair mac Domnaill Do ég se iar soin a nile 7 do haghnaicedh ina¹ tempoll Oghráin. Do ghabh alasdar a mhac ionadh athar .i. Iarrlacht Rois 7 tigernas Iñsi Gall Do phós Marghréid Livisdon .i. inghen Iarrla Liteu mathair Eoin mic alasduir re nabarta Eoin a hile mac Alasdair a hile mic Domnaill a hile. Aonghus óg mac Eoin re nabhtarthaor oighre Eoin do phós se inghen mic Cáilín 7 fásuidh aimhreighe eider e 7 athair fa comhroin aeriochthe 7 feruin Tainic cogadh dhe sin eidir airmuiñ Iñsi Gall 7 ciñeadh mic Domnaill, an ciñedh ar taobh Aonghuis 7 na hárnuin ar thaobh Eoin, ionus gur oibrigh an chúis go ndechedh eoin aceñ mhic caillín go tug dho an roibh eidir abuin Fhada 7 álta na Sioñach ambráigh chiñtire ar dul leis an lathair an riogh do causoid ar a mae ; aimsir athghoirdí n/a dhaigh do bhi coine mhor ag Aongus ogsa re feraibh an taoibh tuaigh aminbhernis Do murtadh le mae 'I Chairbre achlairseoir fen é, gur gherr amhuinel le sgin fhada, Do bhi athair beó bliaghna da eis 7 do aontadh na criocha uile dho, gidhel thug thairis don ri moran diobh ; Do bhi inghen mic Cailín ben Aonghuis torrach fa nám ar marbhadh se 7 do gabhadh no gur tuismedh i 7 do rug si mae 7 tugadh Domnall fair 7 do cuñbhad ar laimh é gur fhághuibh adheicbhliaghna ficheadh daois 7 no go tug fir Ghliñe comham le nimertas féine amach ar techt a laimh dhó tainic diñsibh Ghall 7 do chruinidh uaisle Iñsi Gall uime. re feadh na haimsire an rabha Domnall Dubh ar laimh, do bhi buaighirt mor eadar Gaoidhealuibh ag dreim re ceñas, ionus gur sgrios mac Ceain ard na murchan sliochd Eóin mhoir mic Eoin a hile 7 a ciñ tire Do gabhaadh Eoin Cathanach mae Eóin mic Domnaill Ballaigh mic Eoin mhoir mic Eoin mic Aonghus óig .i. tighearna shliochda Eoin mhoir 7 Eoin mór mae Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Eoin óg mae Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Domnall Pallach óg mae Eoin Chathanaigh le feill le Mac Cean anoilén Fhionn-Lagáin a nile 7 rug leis go Dúnéiden iad 7 do thogbhadh croich doibh féin /a ñ da ngoirther Baramiur, 7 do crochadh iad 7 do cuiredh an tempall Saint Phrionsies acuirp da ngoirther an tempail nua an tansa, nior fhagbhadh duine do-

¹ For *ina tempoll*, R. B. has : a chorp lan uasal san taobh a deas do thempall.

Columba, and he himself took the brotherhood of the order, having left a lawful and suitable heir in the government of the Isles and of Ross, viz., Alexander, son of Donald. He afterwards died in Isla, and his full noble body was interred on the south side of the church of Oran.

Alexander, his son, succeeded his father in the earldom of Ross and lordship of the Isles. He married Margaret Livingstou, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow; she was mother of John, who was called John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla.

Angus Og, son of John, who was called the heir of John, married the daughter of the Earl of Argyll, and a disagreement arose between him and his father about the division of his territory and land, in consequence of which a war broke out between the chiefs of the Isles and the tribe of Maedonald, the tribe having joined Angus, and the chiefs having joined John. And the affair having been thus carried on, John went to Argyll and gave him all that lay between the river Add and Altna Sionnach at Braigh Chiumtire (that is, the lands of Knapdale), for going with him before the king to complain of his son. Shortly afterwards this Angus Og had a large entertainment with the men of the North at Inverness, when he was murdered by Mac ICaire, his own harper, who cut his throat with a long knife.

His father lived a year after him, and all the territories submitted to him, but, however, he restored many of them to the king.

The daughter of Argyll, the wife of Angus, was pregnant at the time he was killed; and she was kept in custody until she was confined, and she bore a son, and Donald was given as a name to him, and he was kept in custody until he arrived at the age of thirty years, when the men of Glencoe brought him out by a Fenian exploit. On his coming out of custody he came to the Isles, and the nobles of the Isles rallied round him.

During the time that Donald Dubh had been in custody there was a great struggle among the Gael for power, so that Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan almost destroyed the race of John Mor, son of John of Isla, and of Kintyre. John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Balloch, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, Lord of the race of John Mor, and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and John Og, son of John Cathanach, and Donald Balloch, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken prisoners by Mac Ceaain on the island of Fionnlagan in Isla; and he conveyed them to Edinburgh, and a gallows was erected for them at that place which is called Boroughmuir, and they were executed, and their bodies buried in the church of Saint Francis, which is called New Church at the time. There were none left

cloinn Eoin Cathanaigh *achd* Alasdair mac Eoin Cathanaigh 7 Aonghus 'Ilech 7 iad *da* bhfolach sna glinibh anEiriñ 7 iñister ar mac Ceaain *gur* chaith se anoir7sa nargid¹ do ioñmhas re denamh thúagh go coilltibh na glineadh do ghearradh ar dhóigh go sgrios-fadh se Alasdair mac Eoin Chathanaigh as na ghlinibh 7 as an saoghal uile. Tainic faoi dheireadh go nderna mac Ceaán 7 Alasdair clemhnas 7 reite re cheile, Do phós Alasdair ingen 7 do rug cláñ maith do.

Ar an cor ecetna do bhí an choram ar chloin Domnaill san taoibh túath, oir an diaigh báis eoin ahile Iarrla Rois 7 marbhaidh Aonghus do ghlac Alasdair mac Giolla easbuig mac alasdar ahile scalbh aniarlacht Rois 7 aña noirire túath go hiomlan 7 do bhi inghen mhorbair moireogh pósda aige, Giophadh tainic euid dferuibh an taobh túaigh *gur* eiridh clann choiñdh 7 siad sin anaghaidh alasduir *gur* brisdedh blár air re anarbair siad blar na Paire, ni rabha do dháoinibh ag alasdair *acht* an raibh aige dferuibh Rois. Tainic Alasduir go tráigh na dhiaidh sin diarraídh niort diñsi gall 7 do chúaith ar luing fhada do noirir ades dfechain abfuighed abheg beo do shliocht eoin mhór do eirgedh léis, do mhíethuidh mac ceoin ard murchañ do ag seoladh secha, do lean ar alorg é go horañsaigh cholbhansaigh 7 do chúaith fa thigh air 7 do marbhudh añ Alasdair mac Gille esbuig le mac eanain 7 le halasdar mac eoin chathanuidh. Do bhí sin mur sin seal daimsir no go ttainic Domhnall Gallda mac Alasdair mic Gille easbuig do chum aoisi 7 tainic se o na Ghaltacht le seoladh mhorhar moireógh, go ttainic se dinsibh gall 7 do thoguibh Mº Leóid Leoghais leis 7 euid do úaisibh Innsi gall do cùadar amach ar rudha aird na murchañ 7 tarla Alasdair mac Eoin cathanaigh doibh iar sin 7 do riñe sé fein 7 Domhnall mº Alasdair cengal 7 reite re chéile 7 do ioñsagdar daoin laimh mac cenain san nionadh re nabarthar creg anaирgid 7 do marbhadh é fein 7 a thriúir mac añ 7 moran mor da muiñtir. Do goireadh mac Domnaill do Dhomhnall gallda don daobsa do rugha airda na murchañ 7 do umhluigh fir Innsi gall dó 7 nior mhair beo na dhiagh sin *acht* asecht no hocht do shechtmuinibh. Fuair se bás an cerna Borg amuile gan sliocht gan oighre *acht* triuir derbhiseatrach do bhi aig .i. triuir inghen Alasdair mic Golla esbuig 7 do riñedh inbhe anoirir túath ar na hingenuibh sin 7 do scar Ros riú. Do bhi mac diolmuin ag Alasdair mac Golleasbuig air abhfuil cáileigin sliochta .i. eón cám mac alasdair . air ashliocht

¹ R. B. has not *nargid*.

of the children of John Cathanach but Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and Angus of Isla, who were hiding in the Glens in Ireland. And it is related of Mac Ceaain that he expended much wealth of gold and silver in making axes for the purpose of cutting down the woods of the Glens, in the hope that he might be able to banish Alexander, son of John Cathanach, out of the Glens and out of the world. It happened at length that Mac Ceaain and Alexander made an agreement and a marriage contract with each other. Alexander married his daughter, and she bore a good family to him.

In a similar manner a misfortune came over the Clann Donald of the north side, for after the death of John of Isla, Earl of Ross, and the killing of Angus, Alexander son of Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, took possession of the Earldom of Ross and of the northern Oirir entirely, and married the daughter of the Earl of Moray. However, some of the men of the northern side came, when the Mackenzies and others rose up in opposition to Alexander, and fought a battle against him, which they call Blar na Pairce.

Alexander had no men left but such as he had of the men of Ross. Alexander came to the coast after that to seek for a force in the Isles, and he embarked in a long-ship to the southern coastland to see if he could find a few remaining of the race of John Mor. Mac Ceaain observed him, and followed him on his track to Oransay of Colonsay, and entered the house upon him, where Alexander, son of Gillespie, was killed by Mac Ceaain and by Alexander, son of John Cathanach.

This matter remained so for a space of time, until Donald Gallda, son of Alexander, son of Gillespie, came of age; and he came from the Lowlands by the direction of the Earl of Moray, until he came to the Isles; and he brought Macleod of Lewis with him, and a good number of the nobles of the Isles. They went out on the Point of Ardnamurchan, and there they met Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and he and Donald, son of Alexander, made a compact and agreement with each other; and they together attacked Mac Ceaain at a place called Creagan Airgid, and he and his three sons and many of his people were slain there.

Donald Gallda was nominated Mac Donald of this side of the Point of Ardnamurchan, and the men of the Isles submitted to him; but he did not live after that but seven or eight weeks. He died at Cearnabog in Mull, leaving no family or heir; but three sisters he had, viz., the three daughters of Alexander, son of Gillespie. A settlement was made on those daughters in the northern coastland, but they gave up Ross. Alexander, son of Gillespie, had a natural son, of whose descendants there is some

ata fer achuidh na cothaichen san bráighe 7 Domnall Gorm mac Raghnaill mic Alasdair dhuibh mic eóin cháim.

Iomthos Domhnaill Duibh mic Aonghus mic eoin ahile mic Alasdair ahile mic Domnall ahile mic eóin ahile mic Aonguis oige .i. oighre direach dleasanach Iñsi Gall 7 Rois ar techt alaimh dhó, tainie diñsibh Gall, 7 do cruinigh fir Iñsi Gall uime 7 do riñe fein 7 Iarrla Lemhnacht coimheenghal fa árm mór do chur ar achóis ar slighidh adhul an scilbh choda féin 7 tainig long ó Sagsan chuchta le cungnamh ionmhuis go cogadh go caol muile 7 tugadh an tioamhus do mae Giolleóin Dubhaidh re na roin ar uachdararuibh anairm, ní fuadar ar riaruighadh mar bádha mian leo, ionus gur sgaoil an tárma ; mar do chuala Iarrla lemhnocht soin do léig sgaoiledh da arm féin 7 do riñe areite ris an ri. Gluaisis mae Domhnaill go heirin diarraidh neirt do chogadh, 7 ar ashlighidh go Baile athá Cláth fuair bás an droichid áth le fiabhrus chúg ochthe gan mae no inghen ar ashliocht.

Sliocht Ragnaill mic eoin mic aonghuis óig an so.

Alín mae Raghnaill an toighre 7 inghen Iarrla athfall do mathair aige, ó nailinsi aderar Siol Alín, 7 Domnall mae ragnaill an támáide o nabrar Siol Domnall mic Ragnaill, Eoin dall o nabrar sliocht eóin mic Ragnaill, Aonghus riabhach o ful sliocht aonguis riabhuidh ; 7 Dubhghall o bhfuil Siol Dubhuiill ; aois an tigerna an bhliaghuin *teasda* an tailinsi mic Ragnaill san chaislin tírim .1419. 7 do cuiredh achorp an aonleabuidh re na athair an roilic oghráin amí choluum chille. Áois an tigerna an bhliaghuin *teasda* Domnall mae Ragnaill .i. Sdiubhart loch hapar eg umorro an loch hapar 7 achorp do thabair go hí 7 adhmacal anenleabuidh re na athair 7 re na bhrathair an reilic odhráin 1420. Gabhas Ruagruidine mae Ailín mic Ragnaill tigernus a athar 7 a shenathar 7 ingen sdiuiburt na hapaí do mhathair aige, do bli m^e eile ag ailín re anabairtháoi Eaán ó ful sliocht Eaán mic cailin Año domini an bliaghain *teasda* aonghus riabhach mae Ragnaill 1440 .i. tigherna Ghairbhtreine chluinni Ragnaill ar ngaibhail braithris úird mhuire do a negluis 'Ie, do hadhmaicedh anenleabuidh re na athair an roilic odhráin é año domini .1481. ag so an bliadhuiin *teasda* Ruagruidine mae ailín tigherna chluinni ragnaill tugadh a chorpa go hí, 7 do hadhmaicedh an roilic odhráin ainein lebuidh re na athair é año domini .1426. an bliaghna *teasda* Dubghall mae

account, viz., John Cam, son of Alexander, from whom are sprung the men of Achnacochine in Brae Lochaber, and Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, son of Alexander Dubh, son of John Cam.

With regard to Donald Dubh, son of Angus, son of John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, viz., the lineal lawful heir of the Isles and of Ross, on his release from confinement he came to the Isles, and the men of the Isles gathered about him; and he and the Earl of Lennox made an agreement to raise a large army for the purpose of his getting into possession of his own property; and a ship came to them from England to the Sound of Mull, with money to help them in the war. The money was given to Mac Lean of Duart to divide among the leaders of the army; they did not get as much as they desired, and therefore the army broke up. When the Earl of Lennox heard that, he dispersed his own army, and made an agreement with the king. Macdonald then proceeded to Ireland to request a force to carry on the war, and on his way to Dublin he died at Drogheda of a fever of five nights, without leaving a son or daughter as his offspring.

Race of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Allan, son of Ranald, the heir; and his mother was the daughter of the Earl of Athole. From this Allan the race of Allan are called; and from Donald, son of Ranald the Tanist, the race of Donald, son of Ranald, are named; John, from whom are called the race of John, son of Ranald. Angus Riach (Brindled), from whom are descended the race of Angus Riach; and from Dugall are sprung the race of Dugall.

The age of the Lord the year that this Allan, son of Ranald, died, in the Castle Tirim, was 1419; and his body was interred in the same grave with his father, in the Cemetery of Oran in Iona.

The age of the Lord 1420 was the year in which Donald, son of Ranald, deceased. He was steward of Lochaber, and died in Lochaber, and his body was brought to Iona, and was interred in the same grave with his father and his brother in Relig Oran.

Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, assumed the lordship of his father, and of his grandfather, and the daughter of Stuart of Appin was his mother. Allan had another son named John, from whom are descended the race of John, son of Allan.

Anno domini 1440. Angus Riach, son of Ranald, died. He was Lord of the Garbhthrian of Clanranald, having taken upon him a Friarship of the Order of Mary in the church of Iona. He was buried in the same grave with his father in Relig Oran, anno domini 1481. This is the year in which Rory, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, died. His body was brought to Iona, and he was buried in the same grave with his father. A.D. 1426, Dugall, son of Ranald,

Ragnaill na mhainer féin an reispoll 7 tugadh achorp go hí 7 do hadhnaicedh maille re na bhrathribh an roilic odhráin a ñ domini . 1460 . san bliagainsi *teasda*¹ tigerna trén teñbhághach do cloïn Raghnaill bás.i. Alasdair mac Domhnaill mic Raghnuill anoilén abas² 7 tugadh a chorp go hí 7 do hadhnaicedh anaoinleabadh re na athair an roilic ódhráin . san bliaghui chétna, fuair rí alban bás le geiñ guña mhóir, do bhris achos 7 é ga sheoladh ar chaislén rosbrog . i. an dara rí Semus san bhliaghain céthna tesda Alasdair mac³ mic Gothfruigh mic Ragnaill mic eóin .i. tigerna an chiñ túaith duibhisid, san bliaghin chetna do chrechadh arcamh le Huisdiuin mae m^{ic} Domnuill, san bliaghain chétna do marbhadh eóin mac Loelainn mic Gioll eóin le catanachuibh anaírd Gobhar, mae maith ag Ruaigri .i. alín mae Ruaighri 7 inghen mic Domnaill anoirir a des do mathair aige .i. mairghred inghen Domnaill bhallaugh mic eóin mhóir ; do bhí mic oile ag rúaighri .i. Doñchadh Garbh 7 inghen tigerna chola do mathair aige, 7 cláñ dioluim eile .i. Ferchar 7 Eóin ; gabhais Alín tigernas 7 budh maith anairigh ar inbhe an tailinsin oir do chuir se a úamhan 7 eagla ar a escairdibh 7 ar mhoran don chuidsi dalbain 7 do fuair se saoghal fada 7 do fhágúibh sliocht maith na dhiaigh . Ragnall bán an toighre 7 Alasdair da mae inghine mic Eoin aird na murchañ clann oile .i. Ailín riabhach mae ailín, eoin beg mae ailín, eoin broñach mae ailín, eoin molach⁴ Domhnall m^c ailín, Semus mae ailín, 7 Ragnall Gallda mae ailín mic Rúaghri an mae is óige do bhí ag ailín 7 inghen mic Simigh do mhathair aige an tailinsi mae Rúaghruidhe ar techt aceñ an rí dhó 7 ar ngaibhail córach ar dhúchuigh on cheram ri Semus a ñ domini . 1509. do ég se amblár anathfall 7 do chuireadh achorp amainisdir an bhaile sin.

Mile bliagna sa naoi leis,
cúig céad bliagan re aithris
on te do chabhuir gach tir,
go héig ailin mic Rúaghruidhe.

Gabhais Ragnall bán mae ailín tigernas an diáigh a athar 7 budh maith a ñ soin é óir budh hard a haignededh 7 fa móir asmacht 7 fa maith recht 7 riaghul athire an seal athghoirid do mhair, acht ar ndul acceñ an riogh, do chur críche ar na gnoidhighbh nar fhead athair do chriochnughadh, fuair se bás am baile Phert a ñ

¹ R. B. corrects *teasda* to : fuair.

² R. B. has not *abas*, but on margin : abhorrlaimh.

³ After *mae*, R. B. has : alasdaír.

⁴ Black Book has after *eoin molach* the word : mae ; then, Domnaill.

died at his manor in Reispoll ; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried along with his brothers in Relig Oran ; A.D. 1460 ; in this year died a powerful, bold-warlike lord of the Clanranald, viz., Alexander, son of Donald, son of Ranald, on the island of Abas ; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried in the same bed with his father in Relig Oran. In the same year the King of Scotland died by the shot of a big gun which broke his leg, while he was directing it on the Castle of Roxburgh—that is, James the Second. In the same year died Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey, son of Ranald, son of John, laird of the northern end of Uist. In the same year Orkney was plundered by Hugh, grandson of Donald. In the same year John, son of Lachlan Maclean, was killed by the Clan Chattan in Ardgour.

Rory had a good son named Allan, son of Rory, and the daughter of Macdonald of the South Oirir was his mother, namely, Margaret, daughter of Donald Ballach, son of John Mor. Rory had other sons, namely, Duncan Garbh, and the daughter of the Laird of Coll was his mother ; he had other illegitimate children, viz., Farquhar and John.

Allan assumed lordship, and well worthy of a property was that Allan, for he put his terror and fear over enemies and over many of this part of Scotland. He enjoyed a long life, and left a good progeny after him, Ranald Ban, the heir, and Alexander, who were the two sons of the daughter of M^c Ian of Ardnamurchan. Another family, namely, Allan Riach, son of Allan, John Beag, son of Allan, John Bronnach, son of Allan, John Molach, son of Donald, son of Allan ; James, son of Allan ; and Ranald Gallda, son of Allan, son of Rory, the youngest son that Allan had, and the daughter of Fraser of Lovat was his mother. This Allan, after having been before the King, and having received a settlement of his estate from King James the Fourth, A.D. 1509, died at Blair-Athole, and his body was interred in the monastery of that town :

A thousand years and nine added to it
 Five hundred years to be related
 From the time of Him who redeemed every country
 To the death of Allan, son of Rory.

Ranald Ban, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after his father, and he was good in it ; for exalted was his position and great was his sway, and good were the laws and regulations of his country during the short time he lived. But having gone before the King to settle finally the affairs which his father was not able to effect, he died in the town of Perth, A.D. 1514, the year that King James

to be read before 15th March 1910 (v.)
Cluainneacháin, 1910, 1918)

domini . 1514 . an bliaghna do marbhadh rí Semus an cethramh
accath, do fhágúibh¹ Ragnall amhaic an tigernus .i. Dubhghall
mac Raghnuill. Acht leigfed achuimhne ar fereigin eile ciunnus do
chaith 7 do criochnaidh abheatha. [Follows elegy on Allan and
Ranald. See Elegies].

Do gabh Alasdair mac ailin tigernas an deóigh báis
Dubhghoile mic Ragnaill, do chaith a sheal féin fuair se bás san
caislen tirim, cláin mhaith ag alasdair .i. eóin müideordach
7 Aongus 7 Ruaigruidhe rúagh 7 Domnall an locháin an chéad
chlaen do bhi eder é 7 Derbhfail coin áird 7 ailim oghar 7 Ruaig-
ruidhe Person clann inghine Thormoid mic Giolla Phádraig.
Ferchar mac alasduir inghen Ferchuir thóisigh do mhathair áige.
Gabhais Eóin müideordach mac Alasdair tighernas, duine fórtunach
re cogadh 7 re sith ionus gur chuir crith ar na criochuibh da
eagal go minic ar Ghalluibh 7 ar Gaoidhealuibh 7 do bhrisd se
blar ar mac Simigh ag ceann Locha Lóchaidh da ngoirtheor Blar
Léine tuairim na bliaghna dáois chriosd 1545. Fuair an teoin
müideordachsa saoghal fada 7 do bhi aimsir bhuaigherrtha re na
liñ oir do bhi rioghacht na halban rañta abfaesonuibh eatarrrtha
fein 7 is urusda leis na sgríbhmeoiribh labhart go trom ar g' duine
n' bi ar éu fhaesoin leo fén 7 do chlunim go fulid ag labhairt
ar Eoin müideordach 7 go háirig Bóccannán acht fiathfroigh do shior
Seorus ciúnus is mian leis labhair air ambhairphriunnsa dar chóir
deón mhúideordach abheith diles acht ge be cháines an ceann ni
gnath leis na buill do mholadh acht do thaobh eoin mhúideordach
do chaith deireadh abhetha go diagha trocaireach, do thogaibh
tempall a ceillmaoilridh anárasaig 7 tempall a ceill Donáin aneige
7 do fágúibh máoin do chum caibeil do thoghnail an hognór
amuibhlis bhala ar cuireadh achorp sao bhliadhna daois chriosd
1574.* Gabhuis ailin mac eoin müideordach tigernas, duine fial
faí/suing fiumtach 7 é carrañach cialmhar foímrí ar clu do chur 7
do cosnamh, ase tug abriarthar n' geallfadh se ar meisge ní nach
coimhgeladh ar eftlonguidh, uime sin fa gnath leis an diaigh oil
no poite mioña do coimhail re abhutachalluibh 7 re locht friotolnha,
ar chruaíchain leo ni ar bioth do gheall se uaidhe nar coimhlion se.
ag so an cláin oile do bhi ag eoin müideordach .i. Eoin óg 7 Dom-
nall górm 7 Ruaigruidh óg clann inghine tigerna chnoirdeoir.
Ruaighruidh dnbh 7 Ragnall 7 eoin dubh 7 aongus cláin ingheine
Neill mhic terrlaich aois an tan² teasla Ailín mac Eoin

¹ Black Book has faghuiibh for fhágúibh.

² R. B. has : bhliaghain.

* Here Dr Cameron's transcript ends.

the Fourth was killed in battle. Ranald left his son in the lordship, namely, Dugall, son of Ranald. But I shall leave it to another certain man to relate how he spent and ended his life.

[Follows in Red Book an elegy on Allan and Ranald].

Alexander, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of Dugall, son of Ranald. He spent his own turn; he died at Castle Tirim. Alexander had a good family, viz., John Moydartach (of Moydart), Angus, Rory Roy, and Donald of Lochan, the first children he had by Dorothy: John Ard and Allan Oyar and Rory Parson were the children he had by the daughter of Norman Mac Gillipatrick: Farquhar, the son of Alexander, had for his mother the daughter of Farquhar Mackintosh.

John Moydartach, son of Alexander, assumed the lordship. He was a fortunate man in war and in peace, in so much that he often spread terror over the territories through fear of him upon Lowlanders and upon Gaels. He gained a battle over Fraser of Lovat at Loch Lochy Head, which is called Blar Lenie (Battle of the Shirts), about the year of the age of Christ 1545. This John Moydartach enjoyed a long life, and there was a troubled time in his period, for the kingdom of Scotland was divided into factions amongst themselves, and the writers find it easy to speak heavily of every person who was not of the same faction with themselves; and I hear that they are so treating of John Moydartach, and particularly Buchanan; but ask Sir George how he likes to speak of the Princess to whom John Moydartach should be loyal; but whoever dispraises the head, it is not usual for him to praise the members. But concerning John Moydartach, he spent the end of his life godly and mercifully. He erected a church at Kilmarie in Arasaig, and a church at Kildonan in Eig; and he left funds to erect a chapel at Howmore in Uist, where his body was buried in the year of the age of Christ 1574. Allan, son of John Moydartach, assumed the lordship. He was a generous, open-hearted, hospitable man, and was affable, sensible, and desirous to establish and maintain a good name. It is he that pledged his word that he would not promise anything in his inebriety which he would not also promise in his sobriety; therefore it was customary with him after a drinking or potation, in order to keep his word of promise with his servant men and attendants, to ask them if they remembered he had promised to give anything that he did not fulfil.

These are the other sons that John Moydartach had, namely, John Og, Donald Gorm, and Rory Og, the children of the daughter of the laird of Knoydart. Rory Dubh, Ranald, John Dubh, and Angus, the children of the daughter of Niall, son of Charles. Age of the Lord the year that Allan, son of John Moydartach,

muideordaigh · 1590 do chuireadh a chorp an noilen fhíonain . Cláin mhaith ag ailín .i. ailín óg 7 inghen m^{ic} Leóid na hearadh do mathair aige, ase achét mhac é, tug se na diáigh sin inghen m^{ic} Giolla eóin dubhard 7 fuair clann mhaith ria .i. Eoin an tsróim do marbhadh é le toirmesg le na bhuachall fein le cloich 7 iad ag lamhach maenuis as chrántábaill san sróm charaíach, oir is an do bhí do oilemhuin ag tigerna an tsroim 7 gline garadh. Aonghus mac ailin do ghabh tighernas an diaigh bás athar, nior mhair acht athghoirid, do mortadh le haonghus mac Shémuis é 7 é na phriosonach aige an dunnaomhaige. Do ghabh domnall mac ailin tigernas do eis 7 do bhi gach maithes re na lin 7 do ég san caislén tirim san bhliadhain daois chriod 1617· 7 do ég Ragnall mac ailín accanaig san bliadhán 1636 do cuireadh achorp an hoghnór san bliadhain chétna 7 aنسانا naithe chétna teadsa Ragnall óg mac Domnaill m^{ic} ailín 7 tugadh a chorp doilen fhíonain san bliadhuisi teadsa eoin mac ailin agcaináigh 7 tugadh achorp duibhisde 7 do hadhluiceadh an togmór san bhliadhán chetna do ég Domnall gorm m^c aonghus m^{ic} ailín anuibhisd 7 do chuireadh a chorp an toghnór . as mó dánbharr ar na huaislibhsí do chlann Ragnall do ég san bliadhuisin.

Gabhas Eóin muideordach m^c Domhnuill m^{ic} ailin tighernas an diaigh bais athar. Máire inghen Aonghuis m^c semuis do mhathar aige .i. ardfhlath 'Ile 7 Chiñtire Dhiúraigh Ghiodháigh 7 colbh-annsaigh. Dias m^c oilé Dhomhnaill .i. raghnall óg a dubhramar roimhe 7 alasdar óg fuair síad bás gan sliocht

[Follows an elegy by Cathal M^c Vurich on Donald, son of Allan. Thereafter his elegy on the four Macdonalds who died in 1636. See Elegies].

Ag sin agad marbhna an chethrair sin do dhaonibh maithe .i. Ragnall m^c ailin 7 raghnall mac Domhnuill m^{ic} ailín 7 Domnall gorm m^c aonghuis m^{ic} ailín 7 eóin m^c ailín do fhágúibh g^e duine diobh so sliocht acht raghnall óg m^c Domhnuill m^{ic} ailín.

Ragnall mac ailín duine maith do reir na haimsire ina ttarraí se go fial farrisuinge 7 é crúadalach¹ carraíach. Tug se do chéit mnaóí inghen Ragnall m^{ic} Semaís .i. tainisde anoirire ades 7 rug sí mac maith dho, aongus mór mac Ragnall, do léig se i,² do bhi post ag coll mac Giolla asbuig na dhiaigh sin, así fa mathair do chloiní choll .i. Giollasbuig 7 Ragnall 7 Alasdair 7 chlaín mhaith inghen do pósadh re daóinibh uaisle maithe . Tug Ragnall mac ailín iár cur inghen Ragnall m^{ic} Semuís úadha. Fionscorth abure³ a coigeadh coñocht o chúntaoi maoigheó, 7 do rug triuir mac do .i. Alasdair 7 ruagruidh 7

¹ B. B. has here : cradalach. ² R. B. has after i : 7 is i.

³ R. B. has after abúrc : ben úasal do Bhurcachibh choigedh connacht.

mon sic regit, do leis re i, do bñ potc ss
coll me spol agnbi n zibis ri, ri pa
mact do elom coll i. siallebrys i res
y blagd i cleg mact misen do poff
re dalmi vappie mact. do s.
me slyn ii cup misen res ne ce
mz vedi. fiontcorc alvpe loys
eod conig o cymecor mafes, do myz
aff me do i. blagd i myz i i
eg, do leis re ofdo fiontcorc i do
pos re mafes misen vymo mact
leod na heald, & bñ do bi ss
spesll i mc leod leod i, myz i
clan do me slyn i. slyn os me pes.
fis & bñ mact ri bes uada, tis na
ri i i mact misen sialle eabrys i
eig conig i do myz mc do i. donc
zog mc res i do leis re i. i do p
os re na mact i i ple mafes
misen blod i mc semz i do mafes os
ples 2 shor i i lippie bessla i i
arr, do juis ii clan mact do i. pes
os & totsle i eom os i. bens os

FACSIMILE PAGE OF BLACK BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

SEE PAGE 172, LINE 36.

died, *i.e.*, 1590. His body was interred in the island of Fionan.

Allan had a good family, viz., Allan Og, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; he was his first son. After her he took unto him the daughter of Maclean of Duart, and had a good family by her, viz., John of Strome. He was accidentally killed by his own servant man with a stone, while they were at play, shooting with a sling at Strome, Lochearron, for it is there he was being fostered with the laird of Strome and of Glengarry. Angus, son of Allan, who assumed the lordship after the death of his father, did not live but a short time, he having been put to death by Angus Og, son of James, while he was a prisoner with him at Dunyveg. Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after him, and there was every goodness during his time; and he died at Castle Tirim, in the year of the age of Christ 1617, and Ranald, son of Allan, died in Canna in the year 1636; his body was interred at Howmore. In the same year Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan, died, and his body was brought to the island of Fionan in this year. John, son of Allan, departed this life at Canna, and his body was brought to Uist, and was buried at Howmore. In the same year Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan, died in Uist, and his body was buried at Howmore; excessive the number of nobles of Clan Ranald who died in that year. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of his father; and his mother was Mary, daughter of Angus, son of James, viz., the head chief of Iona and Kintyre, governor of Gigha and Colonsay. The other two sons of Donald were Ranald Og, whom we have mentioned before, and Alexander Og; they died without issue. [Follow Elegies, which see].

There you have the elegy for those four noblemen, namely, Ranald, son of Allan; Ranald, son of Donald, son of Allan; Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan; and John, son of Allan. Each of these men left issue, except Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan.

Ranald, son of Allan, a good man according to the times in which he lived; he was hospitable and generous, thrifty and friendly. He took unto him as his first wife the daughter of Ranald, son of James, *i.e.*, Tanist of South Oirear, and she bore him a good son, Angus Mor, son of Ranald. He put her away, and she was afterwards married to Coll Mac Gillespie. She was the mother of the Clann Coll, namely, Gillespie, Ranald and Alaster, and a good family of daughters, who were married to good gentlemen. Ranald, son of Allan, after having put away the daughter of Ranald, took Fionnsgoth Burke, a lady of the Burkes of the Province of Connaught, in the County Mayo, and she

Ferchar, do léig se úadha Fionnsgoth 7 do phós se mairgréd inghen Thormoid mhic Leoid na hearadh, an bhen do bhi ag Toreall og mac Leoid Leóghais, rug sí cláin do mac ailín .i. ailín óg mac ragnaill. Fuair an bhen maith sin bás úadha, tug na dhiaigh sin Máire inghen Giolla easbuig mhéidhe conaill 7 do rug mac dhó .i. Domhnall Gorm mac Ragnaill 7 do léig se i, 7 do phós se na ndiaigh sin uile mairghred inghen Aonghus m^c Sénus 7 do roinéadh oighreacht do sliocht sin ar bhiñe bhaghla 7 air airdnis, do rug si cláin mhaith dhó .i. ragnall óg an tóighre 7 eóin óg 7 aonghus óg, Ragnall 7 Ruaighruadh, cláin ag Domhnall mac aonghus m^c ailín m^c aonguis m^c ailin,¹ Domhnall do mbarbhadh [leg. mharbhadh] ag Filipach anarm marcuis montrós 7 alasdar 7 alasdar dar mhathair Seonoid inghen Domnaill m^c ailin, do báithed se fén 7 abhen 7 theglach ag techt a cola doileu na muc, do bhi cláin diol-mhuin oile ag Domhnall m^c aonghus. Cláin mhaith ag eóin mac ailín eider é 7 Sile inghen Thoreall óig m^c Leoid Leóghais .i. Domhnall do baithedh ar chúan uibhsil an bliaghruin tar éis báis athar. Alasdair do ghabh hoigreacht do éis. Eoin dubh 7 ruaignri 7 clann diolmuin oile. Cláin ag ruaignri m^c ailin .i. Eóin óg do ghabh a ionadh da éis 7 clann oile.

¶ Trachtuim ar neigin dar eirídh re liñ maimsir fén, ase fa ri re liñ mo chét cuimhne .i. an céd Shérlus mac don '6: Sénus don treibh Sdiúlthardaigh ag so cuid dona huachtruanuibh do bhi ar Ghaoidealtuib fan ri san naimsir sin, .i. Ragnall óg mac Ragnaill aranuigh marcos antrom ar an Rúta 7 ar na gliñibh anéiriñ, 7 Giolla asbuig caóch mac Giolla asbuig Ghruaimeuidh m^c Giolla esbúig dhuiñ .i. marcós Earrgaoidheal; Sir Lachluin mac Giolla eóin tigherna Dhubhaird; Eóin müideordach mac Domhnall m^c ailin caipdin cloine ragnaill 7 tigerna mhúideord 7 uibisd; Eóin mac Rúaighruadh mhór m^c Leoid na hearadh, Sir Domhnall gorm mac Giolla asbuig mhie Domnaill triath Sleibhte 7 Thrónntarnis, cúirtceir mó ag ri Sérlus; 7 Niall an chasléin mac neill m^c Neill² bharrraig; Lachluin mac eoin bhailebh m^c Fionguine an tsratha; eóin garbh mac Giolla cholum raarsaigh; eóin garbh mac eoin abruidh tigerna chola; Muirchadh mac Giolla eóin Lochbuighe; Domhnall an tsróim mac aongus mic Alasdair tigerna Gliñe garadh 7 enoidebhart na shenláoch an tosach mo chuumne 7 úa na ógána ar láimh an Dúnéalan 7 na dhiaigh sin na mhorbhair chloinne Domnuill .i. aonghas mac alasdar mic Domnuill . 7 Ailín m^c Domnuill duibh na uachtaran ar chloin chámshroin 7 a úa san na óganach .i. Eóghan m^c Éáain m^c ailin mairfes fós . 7

¹ m^c aonguis m^c ailin, not in R. B

² R. B. has not m^c Neill.

bore three sons for him, namely, Alexander, Rory, and Farquhar. He put away Fionnsgoth, and married Margaret, the daughter of Norman Macleod of Harris, the wife whom Norman Og Macleod of Lewis had. She bore a family to the son of Allan, namely, Allan Og, son of Ranald. That good wife died from him. After her he took Mary, the daughter of Gillespie of Medhe Connaill, and she bore a son to him, namely, Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, and he put her away. After all these he married Margaret, the daughter of Angus, son of James, and her issue were made heirs of Benbecula and of Ardnish. She bore him a good family, namely, Ranald Og, the heir, and John Og, Angus, Ranald, and Rory.

Donald, son of Angus, son of Allan, had a family; Donald, who was killed at Philiphaugh in the army of the Marquis of Montrose, and Alexander, whose mother was Janet, the daughter of Donald, son of Allan. He himself, his wife, and household were drowned while coming from C'oll to Muck. Donald, son of Angus, had another natural family.

John, son of Allan, had a good family by Julia, the daughter of Norman Og Macleod of Lewis, namely, Donald, who was drowned on the coast of Uist the year after his father's death. Alexander assumed the heirship after him; John Dubh and Rory and other natural children. Rory, son of Allan, had a family, namely, John Og, who succeeded him, and other children.

I treat of certain affairs which have happened during my own time. Charles I., son of James VI. of the Stuart family, was King at my earliest recollection. Here are some of the Chiefs who were over the Gael, under the King at that time, viz., Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, Marquis of Antrim, over the Route, and over the Glinns, in Ireland; and Archibald Caoch, son of Archibald Graamach, son of Archibald Dun, viz., Marquis of Argyll. Sir Lachlan Maclean, laird of Duart. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, Captain of the Clanranald, and laird of Moygart and Uist. John, son of Rory Mor Mac Leod of Harris. Sir Donald Gorm, son of Gillespie Macdonald, lord of Sleat and Trotterness, a great courtier with King Charles; and Niall of the Castle, Mac Neill of Barra. Lachlan, son of John Balbh Mackinnon of the Strath. John Garbh, son of Gilliecalum of Raasay; John Garbh, son of John Abrach, laird of Coll; Murdoch Maclean of Lochbuie. Donald of Strome, son of Angus, son of Alaster, laird of Glengarry and Knoydart, who was an old hero at the time of my earliest recollection, and his grandson a young man in confinement at Edinburgh, and after that was Lord Macdonald, namely, Angus, son of Alaster, son of Donald. And Allan, son of Donald Dubh, was Chief over Clan Cameron, and his grandson was a young man, namely, Ewan, son of John, son of Allan, who lives yet. And

seorus doñ m^c choiñidh óig Iarrla síthphort uachtarán chtoíne coiñidh . 7 Domhnall dúabhláil mac aodha úa maghnuis .i. morbh-air meghrath na cheñ ár mhorgañachuibh 7 móran do daonibh maithe oilé do bhi na nuachtaranuibh sa naimsir sin acht n^c sgriobhthar añ so acht na daóine do coñaic me fein 7 fes coda da ngniomhtharuib ar cuimne agam.

Giodheth is furusda dhuit as an tenguidh choitchiñ ina bfuiler ag sgiobhadh san rioghacht fios ar thriobloid na haimsire dfaghail acht so amháin gurab cuimhnech liom gur ab íad na halbanuidh is taosga do thioñsgain cogadh sa na tri Rioghachtuibh 7 nar bhíad sagsanuigh no eireañaigh ; oir tair eis coibhinent no comhchengul do ghenamh anaghaidh an ríogh 7 Shagsanach um na heasbaguibh do chur ar cul 7 Presbetri do chur na nionad gur chuireadar fios ar an rabh doifigechuibh albanach san rioghachtuibh oilé taóbh thall dairge 7 go ndenadar árd chommandair dalasduir Leislí .i. sensoigdeir do bhi fada accogadh ar choigerich, do ghlúas an tarmsin ar anaghaidh go Sagsan ase sin an chét arm do cuiredh ar chois naimsir rí Serlais 7 is na aghaidh do bhi se. Do cháiigh na riogachta tre na chéile oshin amach san bliaghain do nañaladh tarrla sin 1639· 7 an tes na ngnoidhig sin do chuir marcos aontrom .i. Ragnall óg m^c Ragnaill arañuidh páirtaigh airm a heiriñ le hordughadh an ríogh go halbain 7 daóine úasle do chiñedh leó .i. Alasdair mac colla m^c Giolla asbuig 7 coileneil Séamus mac Somuirle m^c Séamus nabana 7 daóine uaisle oilé, do cuadar na loinges a mbaile hac ami juli¹ 1644· nor gabhadar cala no tir go rangadar caol müile 7 do cuiredar leigeir ma caislén cheañ Loch alann 7 do gabhadar é 7 do fágsad bárdlagha air, do ghluaisedar asa sin go cáislen mhiogharí, do gabhadar é le mór saothair, do fagbhadh daóime air da mhuintir, do ghlúaís Alasdair mac colla 7 an phártaithe do ceois go caol reithe, do seol an luinge go loch Eiseord san srath go Sir Domhnall, do bhi ordughadh an rí 7 an marcois antrom um cheñus na ndaoine do gabhail chunge 7 deirghe leó 7 gach duine do eirghed leó. Leath bhliadhain roimhe sin fuair Sir Domhnall bas, tairges alasdair mac cholla ceñus na ndaoine do Sir Séamus mac Domnaill 7 diultais Sir Séamus sin, oir budh beg leis an cuidechta 7 an rioghacht uile na naghaidh 7 gan san chuideacht acht cùig cét dég fer, gur be comhairle do chuir Alasdair roimhe filledh ar ais go heiriñ o nar freagradh ordughadh an rí úatha . Fa nam sin tangadar trí longa móra do loinges choguidh na Parlameinte albanuidh timchell o lite gur sheóladar go rangadar bun locha heiseord 7 luingeas alasdair astigh san loch, tugadar troid dóibh gedheadh do gabhadh luinges alasdair, ionus

R.B. has after juli : san bliadhain. For hac before a ni juli, E.B. reads : hác.

George Donn Mackenzie Og, Earl of Seaforth and Chief of the Mackenzies. And Donald Dubhail Mackay, grandson of Magnus, viz., Lord Reay, and Chief of the Mackays; and many other good men who were chieftains at that time. But nothing is here written except of the people whom I have seen myself, and from my own recollection am acquainted with a part of their deeds.

It is easy for you, however, to obtain information about the troubles of the times from the common language in which they are writing in the kingdom. But this, however, I remember that the Scots were the soonest to begin this war of the three kingdoms, and not the English or Irish. For after having made a Covenant or Union against the King and English for the purpose of setting aside the bishops and appointing presbyters in their stead, they sent for all the Scottish officers in the other kingdoms beyond the sea, and they made commander in chief of Alexander Leslie, an old soldier, who had been for a long time fighting in foreign countries. That army marched into England; it was the first army set on foot in the time of King Charles, and it is against him it was. The kingdoms were put into commotion from that out, which happened, according to date, in the year 1639. And in the heat of these transactions the Marquis of Antrim, Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, sent a party of armed men from Ireland to Scotland by order of the King, and gentlemen of his own kin along with them, namely, Alaster, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, and other gentlemen. They took snipping at the town of Hae, in the month of July, in the year 1644. They did not take harbour or land until they came to the Sound of Mull, and they laid siege to the Castle of Kinloch Alan, took it, and left a garrison in it. They proceeded from thence to the Castle of Mingarry, which they took after great trouble, and a party of his people were left in it. Alaster, son of Colla, and the party marched on foot to Kyle-reas. The ships sailed to Loch Eiseord, in the Strath, to Sir Donald, for the King and the Marquis of Autrim's orders were for him to take the command of the army, and to take every man who would rise with them, but Sir Donald died half a year before that.

Alaster, son of Colla, offered the command of the army to Sir James Macdonald, but Sir James refused it, for he thought the army too small, since the whole kingdom was against him, they having only fifteen hundred men, so that Alaster came to the resolution of returning back to Ireland, since the King's orders were not obeyed by them. At that time, three large ships of war belonging to the Scottish Parliament sailed round from Leith, and came to the mouth of Loch Eiseord, while Alaster's ships lay in the loch; they fought them, but Alaster's ships were taken, which

gur bheigen dalasdair aumhuin san rioghacht ina ttarla ole ar mhaith leis e.

Gluaisis roimhe tar chaol reithe, tar monadh chuaich, asa sin doibh go gleñ garadh, go nernadar campa ann 7 fueradar martacht go saidhbhir da mhuiñtir 7 nior éiridh abheg do dhaóinibh. asa sin doibh go Báidineech 7 do riñedar campa an soin, do fhogradar do mhuiñtir na tére sin techt astech anarm an riogh no go loisgfedh 7 go creachfadhl an tir, do taisbenadh an tordughadh dhoibh 7 do thóghbadar leis anordughadh clann mhuiñrigh Bháideineach 7 caipdin 7 ceñfedhna maith da fuil fein rompa .i. eogain óg m^e andra m^c eóghain tug tri chet fer da fhuil fein leis anarm an ri 7 do bhadar ro shesmach sau narm an fedh do mhair an cogadh do eiridh clam Fhionnlraig Bhraighe mharr leo 7 ceñ fedhna da fuil fein rompa .i. Domhnull óg m^c Domhnaill m^c Fionnláigh do gluaisadar asa sin dafall 7 taorla Iarrla muntróas doibh amblar anaf afaila aceruth ceñuidhe cláraige 7 málín fa na bhrághúid ar ttecht o Sagsan 7 ordughadh an riogh leis um gíneirecht na harmaile do bheth aige 7 Alasdair mac colla na mháidseoir Simrel aige 7 do ghlacadar go toilemhail chuca é, do gabh urmhór fer afall leó clan Donchaidh 7 Sdiubharduigh afall do bhi tosach an fhóghmhuir aca nunámsin, 7 do ghlúais do chum an mhachuir ghallda, Tug arm ail mor dona coibhinnéntairsi coiñe dhoibh angar do Phert an roibh ocht mile fer 7 ni rangadar féine da mhile coisige do shluagh acht gedhedh rugadar búaigh orrtha ni dhechaidh as diobh acht an rug luas each úatha . Do gabhadar Pert 7 do badh édalach ionmhussach iad tar éis an catha soin Phert . ni rabh acht cúig la dég eter an cath sin do thabhairt 7 cathoile do bhrisded ag Obuirdhegh ar na covineters aite abfuadar cumasg cruaidh 7 troid theñ torañbhorb, do mhétuidh búaigh an da chatha sin misnech 7 menmma Ghaódheal o sin amach, ionus nach tugdis cùl do namhaid ar choram na ar anchoram. Tarrla do mac cailin .i. Iarrla Earr Gaoidheal abheith na cheñ don Prespri 7 na urruigh mhóir dona chovinentears 7 anaghaidh an riogh 7 tanic se daírd na murchan 7 do chuir sídsí ma chaislén miodhairidh 7 nior chiñ leis athabhairt amach. Tainic Eoin múdeordach on chaislin tirim dionsaighan champa sin mhic chailin air iarradas m^c cailín oir fa dóigh le mae cailín go neirghedd Eoin muideordach 7 clam ragnall leis na arm fein anaghaidh áirm an riogh . ni fada

obliged Alaster to remain in the kingdom into which he had come, whether he liked it or not.

He marched off from thence over Kyle-reay and over the mountains of Cuaich, from thence they proceeded to Glengarry and encamped in it, where they got plenty of beef for their army, but few of the people joined them. From thence they went to Badenoch, encamped in it, and threatened the men of that country that if they did not join the King's army they would burn and spoil the country. The order was shown to them, and by the order they were joined by Clan Vurich of Badenoch, who were led by a captain and good chieftain of their own blood, namely, Ewan Og, son of Andrew, son of Ewan, who brought 300 men of his own kin with him into the King's army, who were very steadfast in the army while the war continued. They were joined by Clan Finlay of Braemar with a chief of their own kin, namely, Donald Og, son of Donald, son of Finlay. From thence they marched to Athole, and the Earl of Montrose met them at Blair-Athole, in the character of a timber merchant, and a little bag hanging from his neck, having come from England with the King's commission of general of the army, and Alaster, son of Colla, to be his major general, and they received him joyfully. The most of the men of Athole joined them, the Clan Duncan, and the Stewarts of Athole ; that was in the beginning of harvest. From thence they marched to the Lowlands, where a great army of Covenanters met them near Perth, consisting of eight thousand men, while their own army consisted only of two thousand foot ; but, however, they gained a victory over them ; none of them escaped but such as the swiftness of horses carried away from them. They took Perth, and they were wealthy and rich after that battle of Perth. Fifteen days only intervened between the fighting of that battle and another battle which was fought at Aberdeen against the Covenanters, where they received a severe repulse and a forcible and fiercely clamorous fight. The success of those two battles raised the courage and spirit of the Gael from that forth, in so much that they did not turn their backs to the enemy, either on even terms or under a disadvantage.

Mac Cailin, Earl of Argyle, happened to have been a leader of the Presbyterian faction and a great supporter of the Covenanters against the king ; he came to Ardnamurchan, and laid siege to the Castle of Mingarry, but did not succeed in taking it.

John Moydartach came from Castle Tirim to that camp of Mac Cailin, at the request of Mac Cailin, for Mac Cailin hoped that John Moydartach and the Clanranald would join him in his own army against the king's army. He did not remain long in the camp when he returned, and raised all the men of Uist, Eig,

dó san champa do fhill tar ais 7 do thionoil fecht Uibhisid, 7 Eige,
 mhúideord 7 árásaig 7 is i cét sheirbhis do roinéadh leó .i. Shuineord
 do chreachadh gan bhó gan chaora dfhaghail ínte 7 tabhairt go
 faichae an chaislen tirim 7 do chuir se Domnall amhac le cuid don
 chreich sin do chum na mbárd do bhí ar chaislín mhiodhairigh,
 7 sanám chétna tainie Alasdair mac colla anuas o mhunróas do
 thabhairt réilf do chaislén mhiodhairigh 7 tarlla Alasdair 7
 Domnall mac Eóin muideordairgh da cheile añ 7 fa luathghaireach
 iad fa na cheile dfaesin oir do bé sin túis aneórais ar acheile,
 tangadar asa sin don chaislen tirim ar fágbhail athrughadh bárd
 ar chaislén mhiodharidh, do ghluais Eoin muideordach 7 iad fein
 dárasaig 7 do mhorshrón 7 do cuireadar techta dioinsaigh míc
 Leóid diarraidh air techt astech anarm arí do reir a dhligidh 7 do
 dhiult se dhoibh 7 tangadar do chnóideord 7 tarlla Aonghus mac
 míc Alasdair riú ainsin, 7 do bhadar ag iarraighe air eirghe 7 ni
 dearrna sanuairsin, Giophadh do eiridh Domnall gorm derbh Rathair
 athar leó 7 an chuid budh mo dferuibh chnóideord 7 ghliñe garadh,
 do thrialladur ó chéin loch neimheis amach uán chlach ard go
 loch habar 7 don bhráighe 7 do éireadh Domnall glas mac míc
 Raghnall 7 fir an bhrághad leo 7 tainie Sliúbhdorlaigh na hapan
 chuca añ soin 7 cláin Ea ain ghliñe comhan 7 fer ghliñ neimheis 7 an
 raibh taobh hoir do Lóchuidh do chloin chamsroin, do ghluaisadar
 as soin go Báidinech 7 tar mhonadh dhruim uachtar 7 go blar an
 afall 7 tarlla marcos muntrós riu ainsin 7 fa buigheach é don
 toigheasdal sluaigh sin do chuiridh le heoin muidheordach chuipe
 do ghéanamh scirbhisi ariogh shaoghalta. Do chuireadh chomh-
 uirle choguidh na suighe san bhall sin 7 dfhéigsin caite a ceth
 ceaithfedh síad an geimhredh ase shaoiladh an sinireil gurab ar
 Ghálldacht do bionchaithmhe an genhradh 7 do mhios cách gurab
 ar Ghaoidhealtacht fa dainge dho an tárma do bheith do aontaigh
 muntrós an ni sin ar choingheall go fuighedh an tárma biadh 7
 loisimed añ 7 do chuireadar fios ar aonghus m' ailín duibh go
 lathair na comhuirle .i. duine uasal dferuibh Ghliñe comhan do
 chuir muntrós ceisd ar aonghus nar bheolach aña ttiorraibh m'ic
 cailín no an fuigheadh an sluagh biadh no fas longart ionta san
 gheimhradh do fhreagair aonghus an morbhair 7 isedh a dubhaint
 n' raibh baile no leith bhaile fa thighernas m'ic cailín nar bheol dó
 7 da foghnadh tighe dionach 7 bath remhra mar bhiadh re
 chaithenn ionta go fuighedh doibh e do thaitin an fhreagra ris an
 marcós 7 do áom triall dearr Ghaoidheal. Do ghluais an sluagh a
 braighe afall 7 do chuadar go hapuinn an meinéinigh 7 do loisgeadar
 í 7 asa sin dhoibh go ceñ loch tatha 7 do loisg síad ar g' taobh dhe

Moydart, and Arasaig, and the first thing they did was the spoiling of Suinart, leaving neither cow nor sheep in it that they did not carry away to the plains of Castle Tirim ; and he sent his son Donald with a part of that prey to the garrison who were in Castle Mingarry. Meantime Alaster Mac Colla came down from Montrose to give relief to Castle Mingarry ; and Alaster and Donald, son of John Moydartach, met each other there, and they were glad to see each other, for that was their first acquaintance with one another. From thence they came to Castle Tirim, and after having left an exchange of garrison in Castle Mingarry, John Moydartach and themselves proceeded to Arasaig and to Morar, and they sent a message to Macleod requesting him to come and join the king's army according to his law, but he refused them ; and they came to Knoydart, where they met Angus, the grandson of Alaster, and they requested him to join them, but he did not join them at that time. However, Donald Gorm, his father's brother, joined them, and the greater part of the men of Knoydart and of Glengarry. They went forth from the head of Loch Nevis by Clachard to Lochaber and to the Brae, and Donald Glas, the grandson of Ranald, and the men of the Brae joined them, and the Stewarts of Appin came to them there, and the Clan Ian of Glencoe, and the men of Glen Nevis, and all those to the east of Lochey of the Clan Cameron. From thence they went to Badenoch, and over the range of Drumachter, and to Blair in Athole, where they met the Marquis of Montrose, who was very thankful for that collected army sent to him by John Moydartach to do service for their earthly king. A council was held in that place in order to consider where they should spend the winter. The general supposed that they should spend the winter in the Lowlands, but all of them thought the country of the Gael the best place for the safety of the army. Montrose consented to that, on the assurance that the army would get victuals and accommodation in it, for which purpose Angus, son of Allan Dubh, was invited before the council ; he was a gentleman of the men of Glencoe. Montrose put the question to Angus, Was he not acquainted with the countries of Mac Cailin, or could the army get victuals or encampment in them in winter ? Angus answered his lordship, and said that there was not a town under the lordship of Mac Cailin but was known to him, and that if stanch horses, and fat cattle as victuals to feed upon, in them would answer their purpose, that they would procure them for them. That answer pleased the Marquis, and they unanimously prepared to go to Argyle. The army marched from the Brae of Athole, and they went to the Menzies in Appin, which they burnt, and from thence they went to the head of Loch Tay, and burnt both

7 tainic *clann* Griogoir 7 *clann* anaba a chucha do chungnamh le hárma ní rí do chuireadh Eom muideordach 7 amuinntir fein 7 fir an bhrághad ar slighidh ar leith ón chuid eile do narm do ghenamh creachadh ar fedh g^e tire iōns nar tharrla re muntróas e go rangadar Cill martain anglasradh 7 tug an crechta¹ sin mile bó ar aontiubhadh do chreith astech go campa mhuntróas ni ful re rágh aī acht gur chreachadh 7 do losgadh tiorrtha mic caillín uile don toisgsin, 7 gur marbhadh 800 7 ceithre ficheat 7 cuig fir déag sna tiorruibh gan bhlár gan machuire do thabhairt ionta. Do ghluais an tárm abear Ghaoiheadh tar an chonguil Ladhánuigh ag siubhal g^e tire go rangadar inber Lochuidh an Loch habar ní roibhe mac caillín diomhaoin oir do chuir se iarradh ar thigerna achadh na mbreac as Eirinn chuite, oir do bhi se aneirinn o thosach an choguidh 7 duithadh Tarrla aontrom aige 7 abailte móra ar aláimh 7 arm na sheasamh aige ionta. Do chúaith an marcos fein go Dún éidin da chásáoid re comhuirle na halban nach roibh muntrós no Alasdair mac colla ag fuireech ris do chum catha do thabhairt doibh 7 do chuireadar reisiment chuig cét leis do shoighdeiribh mar chungnamh 7 mar fiadhain, Tainic tigerna achuidh na mbreac as Eirinn chuea 7 do ghabh mir 7 dásacht é mar fuair se ar na losgadh 7 ar na creachadh a dhuthaidh ar a chion, Do chruinigh se *clann* mhéig Dhúimne go lionmhur ler thionoilte 7 do trialladar ar lorg anairm sin muintros 7 Alasdair m^c colla, acht ar techt do mhuntróas go hinber Lóchaidh, tainic Sir Lochliñ mac Giolla eoin chuca aī 7 aonghus mac m^c Alasdair tigerna Gliñe garadh, acht do bhi daóine m^c m^c Alasdair san narm roimh sin do ghnath 7 ar nglúasacht as inbher Lóchuilh don taobh túath ni fada do chúadar anuair tainic sgela chuca go ttainic mac Cailín 7 an mhór shluagh sin go hinbher Lóchaidh 7 gur loisgeadar bráigh loch habar, do fhilladar a cill chuimin anobairthairbh an tarm sin riogh sérlus sa nuarsin 7 marcos muntrós na geniler aca 7 Alasdair mac colla m^c Giolla esbuig na maigheor ginirel 7 na huasle sin chloïne raghnuill 7 chloïn Domhnaill .i. Eoin muideordach m^c Domhnuill m^c ailin 7 a mhac Domhnaill 7 aonghus mac m^c Alasdair tigerna Gliñe garadh 7 a cciñedh 7 an daóine muintire fein leó 7 na trí Reisimente cireñacha do dherbh dháoine muintire Tarrla aontroma, Do bhi aī acciñedhna fein romptha .i. corneil Séamus mac Somhuirle mic Seanais na baña mic Shomhuirle bluighe 7 ragnall óg mac alasdair mic allasdar mic aonguis Uaimbhurigh, 7 Mághnus m^c an Giolla dhúibh í chathan derbh chomalt Tarrla aontrom. Do tháobh mic Giolla eóin Sir Lochlainn ni roibhe do dháoinibh na fhochair acht tuairim da fher dhéag da muintir da choimhdecht; Do bhi duine maith aī duaslibh alban .i. morbhair Oglabi 7 anbh' duine gasda .i. sir Tómós. Do ghlúaisdar o chill chuimín tar láire thurraid 7 astech

¹ fechta / cuidechta / [reading doubtful].

sides of it. The Clans Gregor and Mae Nab came to them to assist the king's army. John Moydartach and his own party and the men of the Brae were sent in a separate direction from the other part of the army to make a preying throughout the country, so that Montrose did not meet him until they came to Killmartin in Glassary. From that single preying expedition they brought in a thousand cows to the camp of Montrose. In short, all the territories of Mac Cailin were spoiled and burnt on that occasion, and eight hundred four score and fifteen men were killed in these countries without battle or skirmish having taken place in them. The army marched from Argyle over Connel of Lorn, traversing every country until they came to Inverlochy in Lochaber.

Mac Cailin was not idle, for he sent to the laird of Auchinbreck to come to him from Ireland, for that man had been in Ireland since the beginning of the war, on the Earl of Antrim's estate, and having its large towns in his possession, with a standing army in them. The Marquis [Mac Cailin] himself went to Edinburgh to complain to the Council of Scotland that Montrose or Alaster did not wait for him to give them battle, upon which they sent with him a regiment of five hundred soldiers as an assistance and force. The laird of Auchinbreck came from Ireland to them, and he was seized with fury and rage on finding his estate burnt and plundered before him. He gathered the Clan Campbell numerously and extensively mustered, and they went in the track of that army of Montrose and of Alister, son of Colla. When Montrose arrived at Inverlochy, Sir Lachlan Maclean came to them there, and Angus, son of the son of Alister, laird of Glengarry; but the men of Mac Alister's son were always in that army. Having marched from Inverlochy, they had not gone far when news came to them that Mac Cailin and his large army had come to Inverlochy, and that they had burnt the Braes of Lochaber. The army of King Charles returned from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff, at that time commanded by the Marquis of Montrose, their general, and Alister, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, major-general, and these nobles of Clanranald and Macdonalds, namely, John Moygartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, and his son Donald, and Angus, son of Alaster, son of Donald, son of Angus, laird of Glengarry, along with their own kindred and friends, and the three Irish regiments of the true men of the people of the Earl of Antrim, led on by their own commanders, namely, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, son of Somerled Buighe, and Ranald Og, son of Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Angus the Proud, and Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh Mac Cathan, foster brother to the Earl of Antrim. Maclean, Sir Lachlan, had only about twelve men of his people to attend him. There was a good man there of the nobles

go Gleñ ruaigh 7 tairis an sbethain 7 tarra la pártuidh don namhuid dhoibh añ soin 7 do leansad iad 7 do marbhadh anurmhor 7 an droing do chuaidh as diobh tugadar sgeala don champa 7 do bhi annach dia sathrain ar techt orrtha an tra rangadar ar comhuir anamhad . do chúaith an slúaigh m^{ic} Cailín ar accoimeid 7 do bhi toraire gae sluaigh dhiobh ag lamhach ar achéile ar fedh na haóiche, Do chúaith mae cailín fén na luing 7 do fhágaibh tigerna achuidh na mbree re haghaidh na hiorghaile, acht a bfhior thós^e na maidne do cóirghedh na catha aneagar 7 anórdughadh Dia dómlnaigh la féile bríde an cét la dearach año domini 1645. Do cuiredh amach a harrm an rí cuideachta 7 Magnus mae an Ghiolla dhuibh i chathain rompa, 7 do enireadh cuideachta eile na naghaidh as arm m^{ic} Cailín, 7 Giolla asbuig mae Giolla esbuig óig tigerna na mbingingedh tug an da Phártuidh troid da cheile nior fada gur brisdedh ar añ partuigh sin airm m^{ic} cailín gur cuired na corp féin go haimdheónach íad do chuaidh corp anairm tríd a cheile dhe sin tugadh anaduañsa orrtha 7 do brisdedh uile, Do marbhadh úrmhor an tsláugh 7 do báthadh iliomad diobh ar bhun neimheis, do marbhadh tigerna achaidh na mbree 7 tigherna cháraduil 7 Próvisd Chilli muña do ghabhadh tigerna an Bharrbhrie, tigerna óg Charaduil, mae Tomhair na Piñginge moíre, do gabhadh an chuid nar marbhadh do chinedh m^{ic} Cailín uile an la sin. Easbadh airm an ri .i. Tómos m^c morbhár oglabi Capdin Brain 7 seisir do soghdeiribh. Gluaisis muntrós tar eis an catha sin 7 árm an rí don taobh atúath 7 tainic mae coñidh .i. Iarrla Sithphort chuca 7 tug abhriathar go tioefa féin 7 adhaóine leis a náirm an rí da chuidinghadh do chuir se tionol 7 tiomsachadh ar a mhuiñtir aleóghus 7 as gach tire oile do rabh aige ; ionthós muntrós do chaith se an terrach aña taobh atúath ag nertughadh alaírm fein 7 tainic na Gordonuigh da ecommoradh 7 morbhár Górdon mae marcos huntli 7 do bferde iad. Fa námsin tainig arm na combairle Albañ as an taobh adeas; 7 tainic mae Coñidh 7 a arm fein o thráigh fir Leoghuis 7 anoirire a tuath a se ni do riñe m^c coñidh féin 7 a mhuiñtir dol dioñsaigh airm na Parrlamente 7 shocal do bhrisdedh ar muntrós 7 ar arm an rí. Tarla ag alta eiriñ muntrós 7 arm an rí ma namsin 7 morbhár Górdon 7 amhathshluagh 7 ashluagh coisi. Tainic Nataniaí Gordon on foraire chuca 7 tug sgela dhoibh go rabha an námhuid

of Scotland, namely, Lord Ogilvie, and his son, a good man, *i.e.*, Sir Thomas. They marched from Fort-Augustus over Lairer-thuirard, and into Glenroy and over the Spean, where they were met by a party of the enemy, and they killed the most of them, and such of them as escaped brought intelligence to the camp. Saturday evening was coming on them when they arrived before their enemy. Mac Cailin's army went on their guard, and the sentries of both armies were firing at each other during the night. Mac Cailin himself took to his ship, and he left the laird of Auchinbreck to face the fight. At the very beginning of morning the battalions were put into arrangement and order, being Sunday, the Festival day of Bridget, and the first day of Spring, A.D. 1645. A party was sent out from the King's army, headed by Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh O'Cathan, and another party was sent from Mac Cailin's army to oppose them, headed by Gillespie, son of Gillespie Ogg, laird of the Bingingeadhs. The two parties having given fight to each other, it was not long until that part of the army of Mac Cailin gave way ; having been forcibly driven back on its own main body, the main army became confused, they were roughly handled and defeated. The greater part of the army were killed, and a very great number of them were drowned at Bun Nevis. The laird of Auchinbreck, the laird of Caradale, and the Provost of Kilunnn were killed. The laird of Barrbreck, the young laird of Caradale, [and] Mac Iomhair of the Pingin Mor were taken prisoners. All those of the kindred of Mac Cailin that were not killed on that day were taken prisoners. The loss of the King's army was Thomas Lord Ogilvie, Captain Brain, and six soldiers.

Montrose marched to the north with the King's army, and Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, came to them and pledged his word that he himself and his people along with him would join the King's army to aid it ; he collected and gathered his people from Lewis and from every other country which he possessed. As to Montrose, he spent the spring in the north strengthening his own army ; and the Gordons, with Lord Gordon, the son of the Marquis of Huntly, came to congratulate them, and they were pleased with it. About that time the army of the Scottish Parliament came from the south, and Mackenzie, with his own army came from the Coast of the men of Lewis and the northern borders. What Mackenzie himself and his people did was to join the army of the Parliament and break his word with Montrose and the King's army.

While Montrose and the King's army lay at Auldearn, Lord Gordon with his good force of horse and foot being with him, Nathaniel Gordon came to them from the advanced guards and

angar doibh, marcach maith an fearsin lamh fhuilteach áthasac an Gordonach caoeh aimm oile dō. Do cóirighedh catha glesda glan-airm *mach* Gaoidhel ar chomhair a nescharad 7 tugadh an lamh dhes don mharcsluagh ghloinmhír Górdonnigh 7 da morbhair 7 sdiuradh cuirp an chatha don mharcus mheav mhórdhalach muntrós, 7 gabhus sir alasdair arm dherg échtmhinig i.e. mac calma churaonta colla chiotaig mic Giolla easbuig mic Colla mic allasdar mic eoin eathanaig lámh chlé anairm chuige fá chomhair laimhe deisi na námhad, 7 ar mbeith dallasdar ag córugadh amhuiñtire, tainic dúine úasal ón mhorbhair le techtairécht chuige 7 do labhair san bfoirmisi. Do chualamor amhic Domnaill go rabha coimhcengal 7 caradrudh ag ar siñseruibh re chéile 7 nar bhuailladar buille anaghaidh a chéile ge be ar biotb ceñarc do bhiad éter an chúid eile dalbanachibh 7 iad 7 nar mhó clú chrúadáil ar threabhíbh oile na ortha, ar a nadhbhar sin dathnuaghadh an coimhcenghui budh mían leam a chónadh dfagħbhaill úaibhsí 7 asi siñ malairt choisighaill an chét lá dom sheirbhis dom ri saogalta, ase sin mo shluagh coisi féin do ghabhail chugad 7 do choisighesi do chur chugam. Do riñedh go hathlamh le hallasdar mar colla an ni sin, do chuire deichnemhar 7 ceithre fichét dioñsaigh mhorbhár Górdón dona señ soighdeoribh, ar na nderbhadh go minic amor dhochribh animad daítibh 7 tainic chuige na mót sin trí chét coisidh do mhuiñtir bhug na gaoithe 7 srathabhalgaidh 7 bhraighe an mhachnire nar chlecht cunaitsg na crúaidhe comhlaín na toraunn treathan-gharbh troda. Acht gerbh ole dallasdar an mhalaire sin, fa maith do muiñtir i oir ni rabhadar am blar no an sgeirmis riamh fa saoire dhaoibh na é, tar leó nach roibh do curuim ar mharcsluagh na nGórdonach acht abheith ag tesaúrgim na ecoisigedh o nuile chuñtabhart. Iomthus allasdar tairnges anuiniñtir amach agarrdha ina ttarrladar 7 nior choñaiibh aige da gnáth mbuiñtir féin acht teachnamhar 7 do fhlichet da daoinibh naisle 7 cuiris cuiger ar fhlichet diobh sin san chét ranga 7 cuiger ar ficheit san ranga dheighenach dhiobh 7 do tarruung athri et coisighidhe Górdonach na meaghóin 7 do għluais féin romptha 7 is iad daóine tarrla ar accomair réisiment thigerna Labhaie daóine trémaitl denta 7 daóine naisle Leóghuis na acuidecht a cheile do thioñsgaù toraū na trodha mhuiñtir is gnath sanuile mhachuire 7 nior mhaith fullann sin ag na coisighibh do bhi an diaigh allasdar mic colla, oir ni cluinfedh cuid diobh sioñsa soighde no fed peileir n° dénadħ cromadħi ciñ no iomrall aisdir; ase fa cosmanh dallasdar nuairsin ag imdhecht an diaigh achúil ag sméidet alaimh ar anuiniñtir misnech mhaith 7 meirseil athlamh do dhemanh 7 gan dfheidhm ag a dhaoinibh naisle da ghénidh acht a coñihail acuidechta na nordughadha no

informed them that the enemy were near them ; that man was a good knight and a fortunate warrior; Gordonach Caoch was another name for him. The trained and well-armed battalions of the Gael were arranged in order opposite the enemy, and the right hand side was given to the dread knight Gordon and to his lord, and the command of the body of the battalion to the active, arrogant Marquis Montrose. Sir Alaster, the red-armed horse-knight, *i.e.*, the brave and courageous son of Colla Ciotach, son of Gillespie, son of Colla, son of Alaster, son of John Cathanach, took the left wing of the army to him against the right of the enemy, and while Alaster was arranging his party, a gentleman from Lord Gordon came with a message to him, and spoke in this manner :— “ Mac Donald, we have heard that there was an agreement and friendship between our ancestors, and that they did not strike a blow against one another, whatever strife might have been between the other Scots and them ; neither was the fame of any other tribe for valour greater than theirs ; therefore, by way of renewing the agreement, I would wish to receive a favour from you, and that is an exchange of foot on the first day of my service to my earthly King, viz., you taking my foot forces and you sending me your foot.”

That affair was quickly performed by Alaster, son of Colla. He sent ten and four score of the veteran soldiers, who were often tested in great dangers in many places ; and there came in their stead three hundred foot of the men of Bog of Gight, Strathbogy, and the Braes, who were not accustomed to skirmishing, hard conflict, or the loud, harsh noise of battle. Although that was a bad exchange for Alaster, it was good for his men, for they were never in any battle or skirmish which was cheaper [safer] for them than it. It seemed to them that the cavalry of the Gordons had no duty to perform but to defend the foot from every danger. Alaster drew up his men at the place where they had come to, and found that there remained with him of his own men but ten and two score of his gentlemen ; he put five and twenty of these in the first rank, and five and twenty of them in the last rank, and drew up his three hundred foot of the Gordons in their midst, and marched before them. The men who opposed them were the regiment of the laird of Lawers, well trained men, and the gentlemen of Lewis along with them. The clamour of the fight began as is usual in every field of battle, which the foot who were behind Alaster, son of Colla, could not well endure, for some of them would not hear the sough of an arrow or the whistling of a ball without bowing their heads or flying about. Alaster's defence then was to go backward, beckoning to his party with his hand to be of good courage and march quickly, while his gentlemen were

gur sháruidh orrtha do baithnígh damh daoine no riñe marbháil ar na eisighibh Gordonach da ecoñmhail o brisdedh do ghabháil mar do choñiae an námhuid an ni si eibhghedár anioñsuigh 7 an tasalt do thabhairt. Tug alasdair ordugh an garrdha as ar thriallad roimhe sin do thabhairt orrtha 7 tangus orrtha faoí sin le pícibh 7 le sóighdibh do bágas ag denamh marbha ortha ar gach taobh don garrd(h)a ma fuair an chuidechta astech añ, do bhris cloidhemh alasdar 7 fuair se cloidhimh oile na laimh 7 ni roilh enimhni aige féin cia tug do é acht daoine ag tabhairt baramhla gur be achliabhain mae cáidh aird na croisi tug dhó a chloidhimh féin 7 do thuit mae cáidh sa muairsin 7 fer dirch¹ inág aodha 7 daoine uasle maithe oile ma dhoras an gharrahdha do bhí ag fumuiñ re halasdar do char astech romp 7 ar ndul dalasdar astech san garrdha do chuir glés troda ar an roibh astigh añ do thabhairt relife do mhuiñtir do bhí amuigh, 7 fa diobh raghnall mae Domnuill mic Aonguis mhuilaigh me ceamain² ni leigim thoram an bhéagansá do cur sios da ghríomharthaibh do rala dho a bheith ar siubhal ameasg na ngordonach 7 ni hionáin taobh don gharrahdha gus ar ghabh e 7 an chuid eile do dhaonibh uaisle alasdar do bhi ameasg na ngordonach ar siubhal no gur mhothuidh se an teapar do chur ma via slíneáibh aige do iompaigh a agaídh re na namhaid do bhi a chloidhemh ma bhraghuid 7 sgiath air alaimh chle 7 guña glaice na laimh dheis do chuir se an gunna riú 7 do sladar cuidecht do lucht pieedh do bhi na dhiaigh mar tarrla slighe cumhang rompa les sin ni rabha duine da chuidecht fein do bhi na dhiaigh gan dul roimhe do bhi marbháil tiugh ag lucht bóghadh ga dhénamh ar na eisidhibh Gordonac ma nám sin tarrla d'fhorbogha a bheith ag rioth seachad ar raghnall 7 é ag chur soighed ar Ghordanachibh tug stíl tar a ghualaimh 7 do coñaih an fuireach do chuir raghnall air lucht na bpieedh 7 do iompaigh alamh on bfer do bhi roimhe do shéol a shoighed ar raghnall³ do bluail san pheirceall do chuir dorn dí anach ar an bpeirceall oile aifisín do sgaoil raghnall an turch 7 ni ar fer an bhogha teilgis an gunna úagha 7 euiris límh aceen a chloidhimh do bhí a sgeithe abfad úagh anach da im dhíden ar phícibh tug iarraidh da chloidhimh 7 ni thainic leis oir do rioth an erios⁴ timcheall leis 7 ni thainic an cloidhimh anach tug an dara fecht leagadh ar límh na sgeithe fa masgail ar truaill an chloidhimh 7 tugadh anach é. Giordhedh do cuireadh eüig piee eder an chioch 7 an smeig añ leis anbfolbh-ughadh⁵ acht ni rabha orleach ar doimhne anen áludh da ndernadar air ansoin seal ar an seol soin ag gerradh phiceddh 7

¹ B. B. has : doirch. R. B. reading is doubtful.

² The next 35 lines are not in the B.B.

³ erois ! eros ?

* the unsheathing of the sword (from the emptying of its scabbard) v. O'Reilly, 595 i. 32

entirely engaged in keeping their companies in their order, but they failed to do so ; I knew men who killed some of the Gordons' foot to prevent their flight, which when the enemy perceived they prepared to attack them and to make the charge. Alaster ordered them to gain the enclosure which they had forsaken before, but they were attacked with pikes and arrows, and many were slain on every side of the enclosure before the party got into it. Alaster's sword broke, and he got another sword into his hand, and he did not himself remember who gave it to him, but some persons supposed that it was his brother-in-law, Davidson of Ard-nacross, that gave him his own sword. Davidson, Fear Doirche Mackay, and other good gentlemen, fell at that time at the entrance of the enclosure, who were waiting to have Alaster in before them. As soon as Alaster got into the garden, he set all those in it in fighting order to give relief to those of his party who were outside ; one of them was Ranald, son of Donald, son of Angus Mac Ceanain of Mull. I do not omit to set down this small part of his deeds. He happened to have been walking among the Gordons, and it was not the same side of the garden that he took and the other party of Alaster's gentlemen who were walking among the Gordons, when he felt the Teapar having been put on his shoulders. He turned his face to the enemy, his sword was at his breast, his shield on his left hand, and a hand-gun in his right hand. He pointed the gun at them, and a party of pike men who were after him halted. There happened to be a narrow passage before them, and on that account there was not one of his own party that had been after him but went before him ; there was a great slaughter made among the Gordons' foot by the bowmen. It happened at that time that a Bowman was running past Ranald and he shooting at the Gordons ; he looked over his shoulder and saw the halt which Ranald brought the pikemen to, and he turned his hand from the man who was before him, and aimed his arrow at Ranald, which struck him on the cheek, and he drove a fist's length of it out through the other cheek. Then Ranald fired the shot but not at the Bowman ; he threw the gun away and put the hand to his sword, while his shield arm was stretched out to defend himself against the pikes ; he made an effort to get the sword, but it would not draw, for the cross hilt whirled about and the sword did not come out ; he tried it the second time, but it did not come ; he tried it the third time by holding the scabbard of the sword with the hand of the shield which he put under his arm, and it was drawn out, but five pikes pierced him between the breast and the chin on account of that process ; however, not one of the wounds they then inflicted on him was an inch deep. Having been engaged for some time cut-

an méid do churtháoi an sás na sgeithe diobh. Do tharr se adhruim ris angharrdha do chum a choimhéta 7 do bhi ag dénamh imechta ar eigen dioinsaigh an doruis. Do bi lucht na mpicedh ag dol anédánacht air ón mhét do bhi ag gearradh dhiobh acht aoinfer do bhi da thuargain go harraínta iomarcach tar leis an bfersin go ecoiméadadh a píce gan gherradh 7 go tuitfedh afher comhloin leis. Do bhi raghnall ag esdecht re halasdair ag gabhail do bhatha ar Ghordonachibh fa olcas an lámhadh do bhádar da ghenamh do thabhair relief dho fein as a nionadh ina roibh acht do bhi se ag triall go dorus an gharrdha céim ar chéim 7 anuair do shaoil bheith angar don dorus tug léim ard athlamh ó fher na píce 7 tug a chul dó 7 aghaidh ar an dorus 7 do chrom a cheñ, lenais fer na píce é gur chróm a cheañ fein faoi an dorus, do bhí alasdar san úairsin do bfeithimh 7 tug buille dfior na píce, 7 ger bathlamh do chum iompóigh aris is edh tarrla ceñ anógláigh da bhualadh fa na heasgadagh ar Ragnall on bhuille tug Alasdair dhó, tuites achorp san dorus 7 achein san ghardha, ar ndírgedh adhroma do ragnall 7 ar namharc na dhíagh ar an dorus ag sin mar coñaire achompánach ; Do gheradh an t-soighet do bhi an Ragnall 7 tugadh as í 7 fuair as í 7 fuair a thenga go maith 7 comus labhra ni nar sháoil.

Do burusd a rágh n° go thí-diomháoin do bhadar an chuid oile dárm an rí sanuairsin i. Marcós mer meunmách misnech mhór muntrós 7 morbháir cróda curanta gasda galaúta gasgemail Gordón gona anaislíbh na fharrad. 7 an cuid oile don droing dhána dháchtuidh¹ Domhnallagh 7 don reimh runblhuirbh ro chalma reachtaigeñtaigh raghnallaigh . acht tugsad a naghaidh anámbad go harracht urreonta gan uamhan gan imeagan buille na urchaire. Et tarrla do muntrós a gionarál go rabha re na shluáigh 7 é ar árd chnoic, 7 do coñaire an guasacht 7 an gábhadh an rabha Alasdair, 7 ase ni do riñe do léig gláodh mor as ag brosnughadh na níusle 7 an tsluaig do bhí an ait eisdechta dó 7 isedh duibhert, is mor anáire duin an daon duine ag tabhair ar clú dhiú do ghnáth mar bhrisder ar nuile namhuid romhuiñ ag sin alasdar ar breith búagha ar an mhuiñtir do bhi as achomhuir fein don chatha 7 tuguibhsí anadbansa go glésda gradathlamh ; Do fregradh go furacha ar fhogra sin ó na v geiniréil, ionus nach rabha mareach nar teñ a sháil re haisgail eich . no coisidhe nar chruaidhigh a chéim go talemhor troighesguidh 7 go santach solamhagh ionus go ndeachadar ameasg anamhad don ruatharsin, 7 do brisedh ar mathshluag na namhad gur chuireadh amesg na ecoisighed iad ; ionthus alasdar, do mhothuidh do mheirge mhóir

¹ titápnuidh ?

ting off the pikes, some of which stuck in the boss of the shield, he set his back to the garden to defend himself, and he was forcibly endeavouring to go to the door. The pikemen became deterred on account of the great number of them that were being cut off, except one man, who was striking at him desperately and severely, for it seemed to that man that if he could preserve his pike from being cut off, his combatant man should fall by him. Ranald was then listening to Alaster complaining of the Gordons for the bad exertion they were making to rescue himself out of the place in which he was ; but he (Ranald) was advancing towards the garden door, step by step, and when he considered to be near the door he gave a high quick spring away from the pikeman, he turned his back to him, with his face to the door, and stooped his head ; the pikeman followed him, and stooped his own head under the door. Alaster was at that time watching them ; he gave the pikeman a stroke, and although he might have been inclined to return back again quickly, what happened was that the young man's head was knocked against Ranald's shins from the stroke which Alaster gave him ; his body fell in the door and his head in the garden. When Ranald straightened his back and looked behind him at the door, it was then he saw his companion. The arrow which was stuck in Ranald was cut and pulled out of him, and he got the use of his tongue and power of speech, which he did not expect.

It may be easily conjectured that the rest of the king's army was not idle all this time, viz., the active, intellectual, and courageous Marquis of Montrose ; the brave, heroic, active, gallant, warlike Lord Gordon, along with his gentlemen ; and others of the bold and warlike Clan of the Mac Donalds, and of the truly fierce, very brave, powerfully spirited band of the Clanranald, and they faced the enemy manfully and bravely without the fear or terror of strokes or shots. Montrose their general, being with his army, stood on a high hill, and saw the great danger and jeopardy in which Alaster was, and what he did was to call out loudly to encourage the gentlemen and the army who were within hearing of him, and said, “ It is a great shame for us that one man should always carry off our fame from us by conquering every enemy before us : there is Alaster gaining the victory over the party that were opposed to him in the battle ; therefore lead on this army in good order, zealously and quickly.” This order of the chief general was carefully responded to, so that every horseman pressed his heels to the flanks of his horse, and every footman's step moved on vigorously, light-footedly, anxiously, and nimbly ; and in that charge they went among the enemy, when the enemy's forces were routed and were driven among the foot.

an riogh ag techt ar cùl an reidsiment do bhí ag tabhair trod dhó, ain sin do chuir gles ar amhuiñtir do tarraing amach as an ghardha do chum troda 7 tainic marcach o Muntrós chuige faoi sin, tug alasdair adhaóin as an ghardha, in mhéid do bhi infhedmdha diobh, giodheth do fháguibh secht bfhir dhéig do bhi bùailte astigh do dhaóinibh uaisl nar fhét techt a mach tairis ar marbhadh dhiobh do chuir gles troda ar an ecuidechta 7 do ionsaigh anamhuid an fecht tanaisde 7 do ionsaigh muntrós ar an laimh oilé iad, ionus gur thuit an reidsiment sin tigerna Labair 7 úrmhor fher Leoghais mar aón riu narángadh, do leadh an ruáig orrha gur theisirg Inber nis an chuid do tharr as diobh 7 is ar eigin do chuaidh mae Coinidh as ar each ar call a dhaoine 7 achlú. Do biomdhla lanh áthasach do Dhomallachibh 7 Ghordonchibh do bhi san lathair sin gan ionrágh ar a heaghnamh na ar hard chosgar. amhuilt adeir muntrós ag techt ar an lá anáit oilé, gur abh aige féin do coñac an seiser as mo do ghabh mire 7 dásacht cath go marbhadh daoine da faca se aige féin na ag duine oilé roimhe no na dhaigh 7 fa dhiobh Nataniel Gordon 7 ragnall óg mae alasdair¹ mae aonghus uaibhraigh 7 morbhair Gordon féin 7 triuir oilé ge be iad. an túis samhraidh tugadh an chathasa uilt eiríu san bliadhna 1645. Tar eis eur an blhláir do léig² siad an sgios tamall an dúthadh morbhair marsail do bhí na chóvenantair 7 na eascarad dhoibh. Tainic alasdair mae colla go tráigh do thóbhaile daóine ar Ghaoilheltavht 7 diarrauidh mic Giolla eoin 7 eoin muideórdugh, is an do chuir an comhuirle albanach arm ar achois 7 Sinireil Beilliadh rompa 7 mae cailín na ecuidecht, do bhi sgela acca sin go raibh alasdair ag tráigh, do chuireadar romphtha coíne do thabhairt do muntrós ni is taosga na thioefa Alasdair 7 an chuid oilé do Ghaoilheatuibh da chungnamh 7 tarra an ní sin; tugadar coíne do chóile analphort i. Sinireil Beilli 7 mae cailín 7 arm na comhuirle albanuig, go liomhbor leir thionoilte, 7 is iad so do bhi abfarradh muntrós darm an rí i. morbhar Górdón 7 a mharcshluagh ghléasd groidhéghadh Gordonach na fhochair, 7 aonghus mae mhé alasdair tigerna Ghlinne garadh sa nuair sin 7 an rabha do chloin Ragnaill na fhochair 7 fir Bhaidineach 7 páirtuigh d'fheruibh afall 7 ar bfaiesin a cheile dona sluaghadh, do chuireadar glés fiachdha fuathmhur fiorathlaibh orrha leith ar leth, do cuiredh ó arm an rí buighin d'feruibh Baaidinech dfógra na deabhtha 7 do thionsgnamh na troda 7 do chuireadh buighen oilé na naghaidh sin ó arm na Parlamente an sin do labhair

¹ R. B. has after alas-dair : mae alasduir.

² For Uig, B. B. gen rally has leig.

As to Alaster, he perceived the great standard of the king advancing to the rear of the regiment who were fighting against him there. He put his party in order to bring them out of the garden to fight, and a horseman came from Montrose to him concerning that. Alaster brought his men out of the garden as many as were serviceable, for seventeen of his gentlemen were disabled, who could not come out, besides those of them that were killed. He set his men in fighting order, and attacked the enemy the second time, and Montrose attacked them on the other hand, and that regiment of the laird of Lawers fell, and the greater part of the men of Lewis along with them in their ranks. They were pursued in the rout, and such of them as escaped were saved at Inverness, and it was with difficulty that Mackenzie escaped on horseback after losing his men and his honour.

Many were the warlike feats performed on that battlefield by the Macdonalds and the Gordons, without mentioning its casualties and great slaughter, as Montrose had stated in treating of that day in another place, that he himself saw the greatest feats performed and the greatest slaughter by six men that he had ever seen performed by himself or by any other person since ; and of these six were Nathaniel Gordon, Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of Alaster, son of Angus Uaibhreach, and Lord Gordon himself, and three others whoever they are. It was in the beginning of summer this battle of Auldearn was fought, in the year 1645. After fighting the battle they rested for some time in the estate of the Lord Marischal, who was a Covenanter and an enemy of theirs.

Alaster, son of Colla, came to the Coast to raise men among the Gael, and to seek for Maclean and John Moydartach there. The Scottish Parliament raised an army, commanded by General Baillie, and accompanied by Mac Cailin. They had intelligence that Alaster was at the Coast, and they resolved to give Montrose battle before Alaster and the rest of the Gael should come to aid him, and so it happened. They met at Alford, namely, General Baillie and Mac Cailin, and the army of the Scottish Parliament numerously and completely mustered. And those of the king's army along with Montrose were Lord Gordon, with his excellent and well-equipped cavalry of the Gordons ; and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Glengarry at that time ; and such of the Clanranald as were with him, and the men of Badenoch, and a party of the men of Athole. When the armies came in sight of each other, both sides put themselves into a defiant and very active position of fighting. A party of the men of Badenoch were sent from the king's army to give a warning of the skirmish, and to begin the fight ; and another party was sent against them

aon dona covinenterse re na arm féin 7 is edh adubhaírt, Is gnáthach leis na daónibh ata inbur naghaidh túis gach iónsuighe do bheith aca oruibh 7 na tuguibhsí an tosach sin doibh anuigh, acht iónsuigibh iad go hathlamh aigentach ; 7 do labhair fer oilé an arm anarm an rí .i. morbhár Górdón na biadh faitches ar aon aguibh n^t tiubhra misi Beilli chuguibh ar mhuinel a meghoin a chuidechta ; as an soin tug an da cuidechta sin da rúathar rechtmar roithnísnech a geert chomhdhail achein, baoi do luás na mársala do rónsad go ndecheuidh cuirp an da airm na céile sul loisg an da phairtuigh do chúaith uatha do dhusgadh na troda aon urchar air achéile gur ab é ni do rónsad béis an goñadh diúmpug ar chorp anairm 7 an lám do bhi iointa do thabairt doibh 7 is úatha tainic an turchar tupaisdech ler thuit morbhár Gordon 7 é ag eur alaimhe san chrios cloidhimh do bhi fa bhrághaid Shinireil Beilli, do bhadar na sluagh an dosanuibh acheinle sanuairsin an mathsluagh 7 angruaga andornuibh cléi acheinle 7 iad ag gabhail da mpiostaluibh a ecloignibh aroile 7 ansluagh coisi gan fios aca crét do gheindis o bhuaighradh anech do bfhiaghain ar sin alasdair m^c raghnaill m^c ailín oir is e féin 7 ailín óg m^c m^c alasdair do bfoifigidh don chloin raghnaill do bhi san lathair si oir do bhi m^c m^c alasdar féin san turpa farre muntrós . adeir alasdar mac Ragnall go rabha féin tamall 7 biorrdhias achloidhimh re lár gan fios aige cia ar ambulifedh buille gan aithni aige ar caruid sech namhuid, do bhadar mar sin no gur sgairt an toificeach tapaidh maiger Lidas sam tenguidh bherla na heich uile do shearrughadh, nior chuala an focalsin aon marchach nar glan aech féin amach o na coisighibh . o sin amach fuaír amule dhuine comas feadhma do dheanamh le na laimh 7 lena loiñ . 7 nior léigedh ath iompsogh do mharesluagh na coveneters acht a leannuiñ ar an druim do sior mharbhadh. Do chuir tuitim mhorbhar Górdon do chrádh orrtha, gur fhogradar gan cethramh do thabhairt do dhuine ar bioth an la sin, nior fhill duine ar bioth on rúaig do mhathshluagh muntrós no gur sgith anechradh, 7 do bhi tigerna Ghliñe garadh san rúaig aige ar marcóis Earrghaoideal no gur sgithigh ech faoi 7 é anaite fraghaire dho ghnáth gur mhalair(t) an marcóis trí heich an la sin ag teicedh roimhe go ndecheaidh as le lúas a eachraidh.

Iomthós Alasdair m^c Cholla do ghlúais se ó thraighe 7 o na Garbh chriochaibh 7 cuidechta mhór mhaith leis ; an rabha ag baile ag Eoin muideordach do dhaoinibh óga a dhúcha 7 a chiñidh 7 Domhnall amhac rompa 7 cláin Giolla eoin omhuile 7 Stiubard-

from the army of the Parliament. Then one of the Covenanters spoke to his own army and said—"It is customary with the men who are opposed to you to begin the attack before you ; let them not have that lead to-day, but attack them briskly and courageously." Another man in the king's army, namely, Lord Gordon, said—"Let none of you be afraid that I shall not bring you Baillie by the neck from the midst of his party." It was then that these two armies made a strong and very violent rush directly against each other, and their march was so quick that the forces of the two armies encountered each other, before the parties who had been sent out from them to skirmish fired a shot at each other. And what they did was to turn the muzzles of their guns against the main forces of their armies, and give them the contents that were in them ; and from them came the unlucky shot by which Lord Gordon fell, while he was putting his hand in the sword belt which was round General Baillie. By this time the armies were in close conflict with each other, the cavalry seizing each others' heads with their left hands and striking one another on the heads with their pistols, and the foot forces did not know what to do for the raging of the horse. Alaster, son of Ranald, son of Allan, is a witness to that, for he and Allan Og, the grandson of Alaster, were the officers of the Clanranald in that battle, and the grandson of Alaster himself was in the troop guarding Montrose. Alaster, son of Ranald, says that he himself was for a time and the point of his sword to earth, not knowing on whom he would strike a blow, not knowing a friend from a foe. They continued in that manner until the active officer Major Lidas called out in the English language to withdraw all the horse, and every horseman who heard that command brought out his own horse from among the foot. From that forth every man was at liberty to use his hand and his blade as best suited him, and the cavalry of the Covenanters were not allowed to return to the charge, but were closely pursued and continuuedly killed ; they were so mortified at the fall of Lord Gordon that they ordered that no quarter should be given to any man that day. Not a man of Montrose's cavalry returned from the chase until their horses became fatigued ; and the laird of Glengarry was in pursuit of the Marquis of Argyle until his horse became fatigued under him, and always within seeing distance of him, and the Marquis changed three horses that day fleeing from him, and escaped by the swiftness of his steeds.

As to Alaster, son of Colla, he came from the Coast and from the Rough Bounds with a great number of men, namely, all the young men that John Moydartach had at home of his country and kin, and commanded by Donald his son ; and the Clan Maclean

uigh na hapan 7 cláin Ghriogair 7 foireñ oilé. Ar¹ riocchtain doibh campa múntrós do bhi failte mor 7 luathair ag muntrós 7 ag each oilé rompa do thaisbenadh² g^c cuidecht ar leath diobh don Ghinireil 7 tug an chuidecht sin m^{ie} eoin mhuideordhaigh .i. Domhnall fer mainda chrothach narach taisbadh² nemhshodalach abfiaghnaisi acharad an fer soin 7 e nertmhár nemhsgathmhár ar aghaidh a eascavrad 7 aceen afhicket bliadhna da aois fa nam soin. Tarrla comragh anochthesin an teint an Ghinireil 7 an Gimireil et an maigeir gionaral .i. Alasdair m^r Cholla go ndubhair muntrós nar mhór an chuidecht do chaipdín chloinne ragnaill gan lion creichthe do tabhairt astech go harm an rí do chur le na mhae chuige do fhregar alasduir gur cuir se sin leis do eiridh alasdaír as an teint amach 7 rainic an lóisdín ina rabha Domhnall 7 do raigh ris a Dhomhnaill am^{ie} ar se dein ullmhugh³ do mhuinntri do chum creach do tabhairt don champa 7 bidisld réigh agad go gluasacht ar madain amáraich 7 ni racha leat acht do mhuinntir fein 7 lucht eoluis don tir ambí ar nordughadh. Do fuardar nordughadh ar maidin na diaigh tugadar creacha mora don champa anaimsir athghoirid do do thaitinsin le muntrós 7 leis an arm uile ionús gur be Domnall 7 mhuinntri is mo do roin chrechuibh do raibh san narm uile. Cuid daghbharuibh na creach sin do thuit air tardaoinibh oilé do bhiodh morán do Ghaoisheadhuibh oilé do churrthaí do thogmháil chreach ag imdhécht leis na crechuibh de nídis dioinsigh an ttiredh fein gan ched da nginiral ni ghénadh m^e Eóin mhuideordhaigh an ni sin oir ni leigfedh nech da mhuinntri le creich na la cobhartaich úadha 7 adhbhar oilé nar bhurusda da mhuinntri dferribh na noilen techt le creachaibh dioinsigh an tiorrtha féin on nubachaire ghalda ó na hadhbharuibh-si do thuit trom na creach do chur don champa ráighthe an tshaunhraidhsin air , tug se creach mhór a dúthailh mhórbaor mharsal 7 chreich omachar aonghuis 7 is e do chreach na mhaoirne a tarrla seinduine onórach dhoibh 7 iad ar an chreachsin do bhi ag inisín sgéala 7 is senchais doibh aceen g^c sgéil eile dar inis doibh a dubhert nar chreachadh an mhaoirne o náimsir do creachadh le Domhnall a hile i an bhliaghain tug se cath garbhthee do duibhthe heireachagh 7 saoilim ógánaigh gur ar sliocht na ndoime ata sibhsí mass; sibh chaipdin Chloinn raghnail.

Ma namsa do chruinidh comhuirle na halban aceen acheile, do mios siad gur nae 7 sganalach dhoibh partuigh bheg airm do Ghaoisheadhnibh do chiosachadh na rioghacht, nime sin do

¹ The rest of this paragraph is wanting in B. B.

² This word is on the margin, and may come in after mhuideordhaigh.

The reading of both *mainda* and *crothach* is doubtful.

³ The word *ar* is deleted. The text should be : ullmhughadh ar.

from Mull, and the Stewarts of Appin, and the Clan Gregor and others. When they reached Montrose's camp they were joyfully and gladly welcomed by Montrose and all the rest. Each party of them were separately presented to the general, and the party of the son of John Moydartaech, *i.e.*, Donald, was brought forward. That man was a harmless, bashful, affable, unpresuming man in the presence of his friends, but powerful and undaunted before his enemies, and was in the twentieth year of his age at that time. A conversation happened that night in the general's tent between the general and the major-general, namely, Alaster, son of Coll ; and Montrose said that it was not much help for the Captain of Clanranald without having brought in a large prey to the King's army, which should have been sent with his son to him ; Alaster answered that he had sent that with him. Alaster went out of the tent, and came to the lodging in which Donald was, and said unto him—"Donald, my son," said he, "make ready your men to bring a spoil to the camp, and have them prepared to proceed to-morrow morning, and none shall go with you but your own men and those to guide you to the country to which you will be ordered." They received their orders the following morning, and they brought great spoils to the camp in a short time, which pleased Montrose and all the army, and Donald and his men made more preys than any others in the entire army. Some of the reasons why those spoils fell to his lot more than other people were that many of the other Gael who were sent to collect spoils carried away the spoils they raised to their own country without the permission of the general. The son of John Moydartaech would not do any such thing, nor would he allow indeed any of his men to go away from him with a prey or spoil ; another reason is that it was not easy for the men of Isles that belonged to his party to come with spoils to their own country from the Low Country. On these accounts it fell to his lot to send the great bulk of the spoils to the camp during the quarter of that summer, for he carried away a great spoil from the estate of Lord Marischal, from Angus, and it is he that preyed the Mearns.

When they were engaged on that spoil they met an honourable old man who was telling them stories and historical affairs, and along with the other stories he told them, he said that the Mearns had not been spoiled since the time it was spoiled by Donald of Isla, the year he fought the battle of Garioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch ; "and I suppose, young man, that you are descended of him, if you be the captain of Clanranald."

About this time the Parliament of Scotland met together, and they observed that it was a shame and a scandal to them that a small armed party of Gaels should harass the kingdom. They

chuiredar cruiñiughadh ar slúaghaibh na rioghachta uile an mhéid do bhí ionairm dhiobh, do glúaisadar an diaigh muntros 7 Ghaoidealt an mhorsluagh sin na halban . annaísle 7 anoisicidh a marrseannuidhe 7 amuirnealaidhe ionnus go raibh cùig mile maruighe na cuidechta nar throid ar tir riamh gus a nuairsi annaír do mothuigh an beg sluaigh sin riogh bretan 7 Ghaoidealt an ni sin do chuiredar glés coimhleá orrtha fein da ndíden o thir go tir 7 ratréta orrtha g^e aon la 7 imghecht ar eigen acasán ga ghenamh go hurruint colghasach. La do dhoibh o choill mheadhoin 7 ratréth go teñ 7 imghecht ar eigen aca, do be la fa mo an tám namhad do chongadar riamh na ndiaidh. Tarrla do m^e Eóin muvideorduigh 7 da muinntir abheith san rírar anla 7 an maigheir sinireil ag seasamh aposda fein ar aon riu 7 troid do ghnáth aga namhuid do chuinníail orrtha. / Do bhi aon mharcach arranta roimh chách ag techt astech do shior ionta ionas nach tegmhadh bel átha no abhuin riu n^r cui'fedh an marcach sin buaighruadh mór ionta 7 tar le mhuinntir 7 leis fein gur bhe aon lamh fhedma na halbañ é (sedh budh ainnm dhó Coirnilar)¹ tug se a 3 na 4 dona hechaibh bagaisde diobh an la sin. Do bhi aonghus m^e ailim duibh ar deireadh a chuidechta féin ar muin eich gan phillin gan diallad 7 guna fada trasda na ucht ar a bhélimh, ni do mhuin eich fa gnath leis congnam do ghenamh acht da chois tar leis gur mothraigh an marcach ag denamh uair no dho air uair duairibh da ndainic an diaigh aonguis tug aonghus an chos re lár 7 do léig a each fein uaidh do chuir a ghuonna ar cloich go hathlamh, 7 do loisg an turchuir, 7 do thuit fer an trusgain dhéirg fo chosaibh a eich le asgarbuib sróil 7 le lásuibh airgid, tug mhuinntir gáir mhór do chaoinedh do faobhughedh é 7 fágbhadh añ sin, 7 ni hainig an namhaid ni budh dána na sin orrtha an lá sin na an la na dhiaigh do bhadar ar nordughadh sin a tri dég na ceithir dég do laoithibh² gan suamhnes ar biot acht ruaig do ghnath orrtha . Muntros ag denamh díchill gliocais dfechuin an fétadh an tám mór do bhí na dhiaigh do sgithinghadh ar bharamhail go sgaoleadh cuid diobh uatha an doigh go fíedad blár do thabhairt doibh gídhedh do bhí na soigdeire da sgithinghadh le dith bídh 7 codalt, ar techt an gar do chill saoif doibh ar siobhal óidheche do ghabhadar campa 7 longphort sa nionadh sin ; moch na maidni ar na mháraich crét do chídíos acht antarm mór eter mharesluagh 7 coisighe . ase ni do bhi añ gur beigen darm an rí an campa dfhághbhail gan fheoil gan aran do chaithemh ma bhí se aca 7 gles trota no teichidh do chur ortha . ar tarruïng na cuidechta do chuadar annaísle 7 anoisigheadh accomh-airle cia aca do gheinidis blár do thabhairt no an rátrét, do iarr Muntros an chúis do leigen faoi breithemhnus na soighdeoiré 7

1 R. B. has here : Coirnilar do bainm 7 do boific dho.

2 For the last seven words, B. B. has : caocis, "fortnight."

therefore collected the whole forces of the kingdom, as many as were fit to bear arms, and that large army of Scotland marched after Montrose and the Gael ; their nobles and their officers, their marching kerns and their marines, so that there were five thousand mariners along with them who never fought on land before that time. When the small army of the King of Britain and of the Gael knew that, they formed a means of watching for themselves to protect them from country to country, and a retreat on them every day ; and escaping with difficulty perseveringly and stealthily.

One day as they were urgently retreating and escaping with difficulty from Methven Wood was the day on which the greatest army they ever saw was pursuing them ; John Moydartach's son and his men happened to be in the rear, the major general being at his post along with them, constantly skirmishing with the enemy. There was one bold horseman before the rest who constantly attacked them, so that there was not a ford or river they came to but that horseman gave them great trouble, and it seemed to his men and to himself that he was the chief champion of Scotland ; Colonel was his name and his office ; he took three or four baggage horses from them that day. Angus, the son of Allan Dubh, was in the rear of his own party, on horseback without a pillion or saddle, having a long gun across his lap before him ; it was not on horseback he was accustomed to fight but on foot. He thought he heard the horseman coming once or twice, and at one time that he came after him. Angus dismounted, and let his own horse go away from him. He quickly set his gun on a stone and fired a shot, and the man of the red coat fell under his horse's feet, with satin trappings and silver lace ; his men gave a great cry lamenting him ; he was stripped and left there, and the enemy did not press them more boldly than that on that day or the day following. They continued in that state for thirteen or fourteen days without any rest, but always retreating, Montrose using his best ingenuity to see if he could weary out the great army which pursued him, hoping that by some of them separating from them he would be enabled to give them battle, but the soldiers were fatigued from want of food and sleep. Coming nigh to Kilsyth, after a night's march, they pitched a camp and stronghold in that place. At early morning of the following day what should they see but the great army, both horse and foot. The king's army had no choice but to leave the camp without eating flesh or bread, if they had them, and prepare themselves for fighting or retreat. Having marshalled the army, their nobles and officers held a council to determine whether they should give battle or retreat. Montrose requested to have the

anáirn uile, ase ni adubhairt an sluagh uile daitheasg aoinfhir *gur* bfearr blár do thabhairt ar mhéid achnátabhairt no ruraig do bli orrtha do ló 7 doichthe do ghmáth. Cuireas Muintrós trompadair dioinsuigh anáirn mhóir le sgéala go bfaighdis machaire do choimhle riu, mur do chuala ar mhórshláagh ami sin, buadh móir ameananna, ionas *gur* léigedar gairtha móra áoibnis 7 luathaire os áird asda, do choirgedh anegar 7 anordughadh iad, do cuiredh tri mile do lucht picedh 7 mhosgadh ar mbelamh ar trí sgoinsuibh 7 do tárnellí aon mile déag fer na impataillenuibh air chál sin, 7 tar leat buadh crúaidh anobuir do bhegan buigne aghaidh do thabhairt ortha manámsin. Do coirigbedh cath cosaíntach cruaidh chroidhech glanarmach Gaoidheal 7 isé anuibir ceithre mile coisighe 7 cuig cét mearach ase iñcal do chuiredar ortha coslomnocht 7 an leinte angobhal g° aon aca, 7 leinte geala ar uachtar carradh amarcsluagh. ✓

Do ghluaisadar na foirne feramhla fergaibhlseach siñ anaghaidh mhosgadh 7 mhór ghuñadh bádair re na nucht san uair sin, do thiongsgain an troid le togha reisimente do Gaoidheluibh eireñach 7 albanach, do bhi tiúnta ar lámhach 7 teghníla ar troid 7 máidseoir Lacháin rompa 7 Alasdair mac colla ga seoladh 7 ga ngresacht do bhí da reidsiment oilé re relief do thabhairt dalasduir 7 den bhuigin da chuadh sios ar ttús i.e. reidsiment m° Giolla coim 7 reidsiment Dhomnaill m° Eoin muideortuigh, acht do bfhoisge do throid da thabhair cláin Giolla coim do thaobh anorduighe na cláin Ragnaill 7 do bhi do thes na troda ar máidseoir Lachanan *gur* sgaírt alasdar m° colla go deifireach relief; tarrla cáil fheicemhinnis san nuairsin eter Domnall m° Eoin muideorduigh 7 Domnall m° Eachuin óig m° gillieán um thosach dul sios, giolchedh gerruis cláin Ragnaill antslighe tar bhrághuid *clann* illeón 7 do ionsnighe na sgoinsuig ar arabha an namhaid, Domnall m° Eóin muid-eorduigh re na á muiñtir 7 Pádraig caoch m° Griogair 7 a mhuiñtir anaon reidsimeint 7 *clann* raghnúil tugadh an tasalt daoin réim le harm Rathmhór ri breata sa nuairsin 7 is é amacsin Eóin inhuideorduigh chét duine do léim sgoísa na naomhad diobh 7 a mhuiñtir na dhiaigh do cuiredh na rúaig mhádma ameasg an tsluagh mhóir do bhi re na ccíl iad 7 do leanadar cásach go dion dasachtach iad, 7 do bhrisd ar an tsluagh mhór uile, go rabhadar fedh an laoi an rúaig orrt da leadairt 7 da lán chosgair 7 ar ceriochnughadh ar eur an bhláir do ghabhadar camp in hamaltdún 7 tainic eochracha an chaislin mhóir ó Dhuneiden chuca 7 do sdrioc alba uile dhoibh.

Do gheibhíñ moran re na sgríobhadh do sgéiluibh ar gnoidhilb

opinion of the soldiers and of the whole army on the case. The whole army unanimously replied that it would be better to give battle, even with the greatness of its danger, than to be constantly pursued by day and night. Montrose sent a trumpeter to the great army to inform them that they should have a field of battle to fight with them. When the great army heard that their gladness was so great that they gave loud shouts of delight and joy, and they were dressed into rank and order. Three thousand pike and musket men were placed on three bulwarks in the front, and eleven thousand men were drawn up in battalions in the rear of these, and you may suppose what a hardship it was for a small force to encounter them at that time. The defending, hard-hearted, clean armed army of the Gael were arranged, and their numbers were four thousand foot and five hundred horsemen, appearing barefooted, every one of them having his tunic between his legs, and the cavalry having white shirts over their garments.

These heroic, very fierce bands marched to the attack in the face of the musketry and great guns. The fight began by an excellent regiment of Irish and Scottish Gaels who were expert at shooting, and inured to fighting, and Major Lachanain before them, and Alaster, son of Colla, directing and encouraging them. There were two other regiments to give relief to Alaster and to the party that went down first, viz., the regiment of Maclean and the regiment of Donald, son of John Moydartach, but Maclean's men were nearer the fight as regarded their order than the Clanranald, but the heat of the fight was so great upon Major Lachanain that Alaster, son of Colla, ordered him immediate relief; some difference happened then to arise between Donald, son of John Moydartach, and Donald, son of Hector Og Maclean, about the precedencey of engaging, but, however, the Clanranald made their way in front of the Clan Maclean, and rushed at the walls on which their enemy were. Donald, son of John Moydartach, with his men, and Patrick Caoch Mac Gregor and his men in one regiment with the Clanranald. The assault was then made simultaneously by the fortunate army of the King of Britain, and the first man of them that leaped the enemy's wall was that son of John Moydartaeh, followed by his men; they were driven back in a routing defeat among the great army which was behind them, and all pursued them impetuously and fiercely, and the entire of the great army were routed, and were pursued during the day, cutting them down and slaughtering them. After the battle was ended they encamped at Hamilton, and the keys of the great Castle came to them from Edinburgh, and all Scotland submitted to them.

I had many stories to write on the events of the times if I

na haimsir da ecuirfin romham e *acht* as e tug oram anuradsa fein do sgríobhadh *mar* do coñaire me gan iomrágh air bioth ar Ghaoidhealuibh ag na sgríobhnoiribh ata ag techt ar gnoidhibh na haimsire an mhuinnitir do riñe an tseirbhais uile.¹

Iomthos mhareuis mhuintrós do ghluais 7 cuid do árm leis ar sligidh dul go Sagsan do tabhair relif don rí 7 é a neigen ag sagsan-achuibh samuairsin, 7 do bhrisedh ag Philipfach air 7 nior fhéid furtacht do thabhairt don rí. Tainic Alasdair mac colla o champa hamalton go ciñtire 7 do ghlan do féin i 7 do fhógar aisde cláin mhéig dhuimhne, do thóguibh Dún ábhairtuigh mar dhaingen Tainic Domnall m^e Eóin muideorduigh on champa sin hamaltun do thir féin 7 do bhí muñtros ar techt ón bhriseadh Filipfach san taobh atuath 7 ar inhair aige do dhaoinibh ar an seol sin dhoilfh seal daimsir. Muntros san taobh túait dalban 7 Alasdair mac colla aciñtire ag cor dithe ar Earr ghaoidheal 7 ar chomhghall 7 air na chriochaibh 7 eoin muideordach sna Garbh chriochuibh an teañta re tráigh. Do chuaigh eoin muideordach 7 amhae Domnall go hile 7afecht féin leó 7 do fhógradar eisde an rabha do chloin méig duinne ínte. Fa namsin⁴ tainig Iarrla aontrom a heirin do chiñtire dhios anáirm sin do bhi aige féin innte 7 do chuir fios ar an raibh mar aon re Muntros 7 tangadar sin chuige don chéid iarruigh. Tainig dhe sin muntros do dhul as an rioghacht diarruigh congaonta ar righibh 7 ar phrionsuibh oile do chonghnámh le rí Serlus 7 ar filledh do on turus sin do milleadh go heasonorach le comuirle na halbau leis na covenenters é féin 7 mareos huñtlí 7 moran duaislíbh oile do bhí ar táobh an riogh; do chruiñidh cuid inaith duaislíbh Insigall go hiarrla aontrom mar ta cláin Giolla eóin 7 cláin Ragnall, do bhadar ar tí airm do chur ar achois arís a leith an ri, sa naimsir chetna tainic ordugh an riogh go hiarrla aontrom sgaóileadh do leigen don nárm, oir do bhi an rí san nam sin ar laimh aga naimdibh .i. Parlameint Shagsan 7 alban daonlainh na aghaidh. Do léig Iarrla aontrom sguileadh do nárm, 7 do chúaidh féin deirin do an Alasdair mac colla an ciñtire 7 do roighnidh² daigh-neach ínte, 7 aníle. Do fhuidh na Gaoidheal oile do bhí an leith an riogh antiomchel a bferaín féin ga seasamh ar namhuid.

Tangas ma ecuaírt orrtha fa dheoigh le harm mór Sir Dábhád Leislí 7 mac cailín go ciñtire dhoibh gan bhrath dfhaghail ar ambheith³ ag techt no go rangadar an learg áite ina raibh Alasdair 7 mhuinnitir sgaoilte o na cheile, do cuiredh as acheile an chuideacht sin Alasdair, do gabhadh Ragnall óg m^e alasdair m^{ic} aonghuis.

¹ This paragraph is not in B.B.

² R. B. has for roighnidh : leas.

³ R. B. has : ambhét ; or ambhi.

⁴ R. B. has : Fa na haimsirsin.

undertook to do it, but what induced me to write even this much was, when I saw that those who treated of the affairs of the time have made no mention at all of the Gael, the men who did all the service.

As to the Marquis of Montrose, he marched with a part of his army intending to go to England to relieve the King, who was sorely pressed by the English at that time, but he was defeated at Philiphaugh, and was not able to give assistance to the King.

Alaster, son of Colla, came from the camp at Hamilton to Kintyre, and cleared it for himself, and he drove out of it the Clan Campbell, and he erected Dunaverty as a place of strength. Donald, son of John Moydartach, came from the camp of Hamilton to his own country. Montrose proceeded to the North from the defeat of Philiphaugh with all those that survived of his men, and they continued so for some time. Montrose was in the north part of Scotland, and Alaster, son of Colla, in Kintyre, spoiling Argyle and Cowal and the territories : and John Moydartach in the Rough Bounds near the shore. John Moydartach and his son Donald went to Islay, and their own forces with them, and they drove out of it all the Clan Campbell that were in it.

About this time the Earl of Antrim came from Ireland to Kintyre to enquire after the army that he himself had in it, and he sent for those that were with Montrose, and they came to him at once. In consequence of this Montrose left the kingdom to solicit assistance from other kings and princes to aid King Charles. On his return from that journey, he was dishonestly destroyed by the Parliament of Scotland by the Covenanters, together with the Marquis of Huntly, and many other nobles who were on the side of the King.

A good many of the gentry of the Hebrides flocked to the Earl of Antrim, such as the Clan Maclean and the Clanranald, intending to set an army on foot again on behalf of the King ; meantime the King's order came to the Earl of Antrim to disband the army, for the King was at that time in the hands of his enemies, viz., the Parliament of England and Scotland united against him. The Earl of Antrim disbanded the army, and he himself went to Ireland.

Alaster, son of Colla, remained in Kintyre, and made a stronghold in it and in Islay. The other Gaels who were on the side of the King went about to their own lands to protect them against the enemy. They were at length surrounded by a large army. Sir David Leslie and Mac Cailin came to Kintyre, without any notice being obtained of the time they would come till they came to Largie, where Alaster and his men were separated asunder. Alaster's party were dispersed ; Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of

uaibhrigh, 7 do chuireadh go bás anínbher ágráth é tamall na dhíagh sin.

Do chuaidh alasduir m^r colla go heiriñ 7 do marbhadh acenoc na ndos ó 7 móráin duaslibh oilé do chloin Domnall san cath tug *Murchadh o Briain* dhoibh san bliadhna 1647.

Tainic an tár morsa Dhábhád Leislí 7 m^r cailín leo go hfile 7 go muile 7 do slrioc anuile dhuine dhoibh acht Eóin muid-eordach na aónar 7 ar ghabh leis.

[Follows eulogy on Donald of Moydart, by Cathal M^r Vurich].

Iomthós Eoin mhuiideortuigh m^c Domnall m^c ailín tigerna chloiné Ragnall ar na threigsin do nuile dhuine tar éis muntrós 7 inharcois hunlí do chur chum báis 7 ar mhair beo dona huaislibh do bhi a leith an ri ar dhiobra aceriochuibh céana comhuighech. Do bhi seisín na aónar ag fanmuin a muigh ón rieghacht 7 an tiarsma do mhair don mhuinnitir do bhi a leith aríogh ar tional mathiomachall. Do bhi techartairecht le cumhada do ghnath ag techt chuige on rioghacht da atach um reite riu 7 nior ghabh acht do chuir amhae Domhnall go heiriñ¹ 7 ar mhair aige deireñchuibh 7 cuid da daoinibh uaisle albanach leo 7 do fhan féin 7 an chuid eile don muiintir ag sesamh a dhúthcha. Iomtós Dhomhnaill do ghluais sé a huibis ar fligert glésda do luing ghálta do bhi aige 7 ar luing fhada Ghaoithealach an timchell tri chet do soigdeiribh dénta dulchañacha san bliadhain 1648 as asin doibh go chaol muile go colbhaísaig 7 go cáol ilé tarra long mhor doibh an 7 do ghabhadar í fa na lucht do shiol eorna do ghlacadar long oile san chúam ni fuarsad édail ar bioth iúte do leigadar uata i do shéolsad go heiriñ rug sdoirm orrtha ar anoirir ionus gur sgaradh o cheile anardruidh ráinie cuid aea cúaí na ecceallbeg do chuaidh Domhnall 7 ar lean ris ar tir ar chorráin áird mhégiollagaim do léig uaigh na hardradh go halbain. Do ghluais go hachagh dacharad ait ina tarra geiresdon cairdemhai/ doibh as sin doibh go euñtai an chabhain ait ina tarra Filip óraibhill riu i. tigerna na tíre sin 7 cara dhoibhsion do ghluais as asin go muilen cerr na midbi 7 do fhuagibh anluinnitir ar chethramh san bhaile sin 7 do ghluais se fein go cill choiñigh baile ina raibhe comhuirle na heiriñ na suighe, fuaire se ordugh é féin 7 muiintir do dhul astech anaím na comhuirle fa chumanda Sinirel Priosdón, ase sin arm ina raibh Alasduir m^r Iarrla aontrom 7 ar mhair dalbanachilh 7 deireñachuibh do chuaidh le halasdaír m^r

¹ The voyage to Ireland is omitted in B. B.

Angus Uaibhreach, was taken prisoner, and was put to death at Inveraray some time after that.

Alaster, son of Colla, went to Ireland, and he was killed at Cnoc-na-n-Dos, with many other gentlemen of the Clan Macdonnell, in the battle which Murchadh O'Brien gave them in the year 1647.

This great army of David Leslie, and Mac Cailin along with them, came to Islay and to Mull, and all submitted to them except John Moydartach alone and those who joined him.

[Follows Eulogy on Donald of Moydart. See Elegies, &c.]

With regard to John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, being forsaken by all after Montrose and the Marquis of Huntly had been put to death, and such as lived of the gentry who were on the King's side had been banished to strange foreign countries, he alone stood out from the (Rulers of the) Kingdom ; and the few that lived of the party on the King's side were gathering round him. Messages were constantly sent to him from the Rulers of the Kingdom requesting him to make peace with them, but he did not accept them. However, he sent his son Donald to Ireland, and all those who remained with him of the men of Ireland, and some of his Scottish gentlemen along with them, and he himself and the rest of his men remained to defend his inheritance.

As to Donald, he set off from Uist in a rigged low-country frigate which he had, and in a long Gaelic ship, with about 300 soldiers, composed of veterans, in the year 1648. From thence they went to the Sound of Mull, to Colonsay, and to the Sound of Islay, where they fell in with a large ship, which they captured with her full cargo of barley corn ; they took another ship on the sea, found nothing in her, and they let her away. They sailed for Ireland, they were overtaken by a storm on the coast, so that their ships were separated. Some of them reached the harbour of Killybegs in Donegal. Donald and those who were along with him landed on the point of Magilligan in County Derry, and they sent back the ships to Scotland. He went to Achagh Dacharad, where there was a garrison favourable to them. From thence they went to the County of Cavan, where they met Philip O'Reilly, chief of that country, and a friend of theirs. They went from thence to Mullingar, and he left his men quartered in that town, and he himself went to Kilkenny, where the Council of Ireland were sitting. He received orders for himself and his men to join the Council's army under the command of General Preston. That is the army in which was Alexander, the Earl of Antrim's son, and those who lived of the Scots and Irish of the Mac Donnells and their friends, who went over with Alaster,

colla go heiriñ, do chloin Domhnall ⁷ da ndaoinibh muinntirdha. Ni roibhe an reidsimeintsi gan chuíg cét-deg do thogha daoine uaisle inté. Domnall mac eoin mhuiderduigh na hiftenant coilineil inté, ⁷ aongus m^c Alasdair tigherna na Lergan ceintiridh na chéit chaipdín inté; seal sa narm sin fa chlú ⁷ fa onóir ag tabhairt bhailte móra amach ona naimhdibh no gur bhris siad amach ¹ a harm an Priustánidh go rugadh orrtha san chuindadh riabhuigh. Do bhi buigen mhór déireanachuibh do chámhanachuibh maille riù, ⁷ iad fa lucht eoluis doibh ⁷ anuair rangadar sin eolus acrioch fein ⁷ fragharc coilleadh do bhi a foisge dhoibh do theichedar ⁷ do fhágsad ris cach, ionus go tainic an namhuid na miosg astech orrtha gur chuireadh as a cheile iad gur gabhadh Domnall tigerna chloine Ragnall, ⁷ aonghus tigerna Ghlinne garadh, do cuiredh ar laimh do chill coindh iad, do bhadar sin seal an priosun, no go fuair Marcus aontrom slighe air a bfuasgladh. Is luaithe tainic m^c m^{ie} alasduir amach na m^c Eoin mhuidéorduigh ⁷ do thriall m^c m^{ie} Alasdair nuñ ar fairge an diaigh an ri: ⁷ ² do fhág Domhnall san prisún ⁷ do bhi seal añ no go ndechuidh tuilledh airgid da fhuaignadh ³ o Duitse Bucingean .i. ben phósta mharcóis aontrom do chuaidh se as sin go loch gármañ do cuiredh long le Marcus Aontrom leis no gur chuir fa thír acáolas sdáláigh anuibhisd e ⁷ aonghus m^c m^{ie} alasdair tigherna na leargadh mar aonfris fa luath ghaireach a cháirde fana techt da nioñshuigh. Tangador adhaoine uaisle go grod na dhiaigh ar luing do ghabhadar ar anoirir eireñach do biad na daoine sin do chuaidh leis deirin .i. murchadh m^c m^{ie} neill bharráigh duine mor maiese ⁷ e treighech degthabhartha suás, alasduir m^c Eoin m^c ailin na bhuaillog Domhnall gorm m^c ailin Domhnall ruagh m^c Domnuill meic lochluiinn m^c muiredhuigh Eoin mac Domnuill Faghlaich meigbethadh aonghus m^c alasduir m^c m^{ie} Gothfruigh tainic Eoin mac briair mhéig mhuidiridh ⁷ cuid oilé dona daoinibh ar slighidh eile doibh fém ar techt de Dhomnall on turus sin do chaith athair ⁷ é féin anaimsir ag seasamh an dùthcha no go bfhuair siad siothain on rioghacht Gidhedh do bhi ainbhfhiacha ag nescáirdibh ag fás orrtha fedh na haimsire sin, gur fhágúibh fa letróm do ghnáth iad fein ⁷ an sliocht na ndiaigh.

Año domini 1670 an bhliadhna do theasda Eoin muideordach anéirisgáigh anuibhisd ⁷ do etiaredh achorp an Thogh mór ar fagbail aon m^c .i. Domnall ⁷ triur inghen, Mór bain tigerna chola, Catriona bain tigerna Bharraigh, ⁷ Aña bain tigerna Beñi-mhaola. Domnall m^c Eoin mhuidéorduigh se bliaghna degh eter bás athar ⁷ a bhás do chaith se na sé bliaghna dég sin re gnoidhibh siothchána seal ag feithembh curta lán do chen ⁷ donoir tre fheabhas

¹ R. B. has here : amiach. ² Donald's experiences are omitted in B. B. So are the names of his companions further down.

³ The word meant is : bhuaisgladh. The MS. has a stroke above the g.

J. RIA
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son of Colla, to Ireland. This regiment had not less than fifteen hundred chosen gentlemen in it, Donald, son of John Moydartach, being lieutenant-colonel of it, and Angus, son of Alexander, laird of Largie in Kintyre, being first captain.

For some time this army were esteemed and honoured for their taking of great towns from the enemy, until they broke away from the army of Preston, but were overtaken in the county Riabhach. They had a large number of Irishmen with them of the Cavenaghs, who acted as their guides, and when these came to the places they were acquainted with in their own country, and on a border of a wood which was near them, they fled and left all there, so that the enemy rushed in among them and dispersed them. Donald, laird of Clanranald, and Angus, laird of Glengarry, were taken and sent prisoners to Kilkenny : they remained there for some time in prison until the Marquis of Antrim found means to release them. The grandson of Alaster came out sooner than the son of John Moydartach, and he went over sea to the king, and left Donald in prison, where he remained for some time until more money was given for his ransom by the Duchess of Buckingham, namely, the married wife of the Marquis of Antrim. He then went to Wexford ; a ship was sent for him by the Marquis of Antrim to convey him to land at Caolas Sdalaigh in Uist, and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Largie, came along with him, and his friends were joyful at his return to them. His gentlemen soon came after him in a ship which they took on the Irish coast, namely, Murcha, son of Mac Neill of Barra, a great, handsome man, accomplished and well educated ; Alexander, son John, son of Allan of Buaillog ; Donald Gorm, son of Allan ; Donald Roy, son of Donald, son of Lachlan Mac Vurich ; John, son of Donald of Benbecula ; Angus, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey. John, son of Brian Mac Vurich, and another part of the men, came another way for themselves.

After Donald returned from that expedition he and his father spent their time in defending their country until they obtained peace from the rulers of the kingdom ; their enemies, however, held them in debt which increased upon them during that time ; this left themselves always in distress, and also their posterity.

Anno Domini 1670, the year in which John Moydartach died at Eriskay, in Uist, and his body was interred in Howmore, leaving one son, viz., Donald, and three daughters, Mor, Lady of Coll, Katherine, Lady of Barra, and Anna, Lady of Benbecula. Donald, son of John Moydartach,—sixteen years intervened between the death of his father and his death. He spent these sixteen years in affairs of peace, sometimes attending at Court, full of respect and honour through the excellence of his disposition

abés 7 adegh iomchuir 7 seal oile ag baile re diol ainbhfíach do ég se accanaigh añaño *domini*¹ 1686, an bliadhnuin chetna *teasda* an dara ri Serlus do chuireadh corp an Domhnuillsi an Togh móra anaonleabuigh re a athair, ar fágbhail dias m' 7 triur inghen na dhiaigh .i. ailin an tigherna 7 Ragnall móir 7 seonoid 7 maire na hinghena, Mór inghen Eoin m'ic Leóid amathair, 7 Mór ingen Ruaignigh mhóir m'ic Leóid mathair anathair .i. Domhnall. Fa mor an truime 7 an turrdhubhadh do chuir bás andeigfhirsi ar iñsi gall amhuiil thaisbentar na marbhnuaidh.

[Follows elegy on Donald, son of John of Moydart; thereafter one on his son Allan, who fell in 1715].

O héná do ríne so deoin a hile²

E.B.

Céntus Ghaoidheal do chlúin cholla, cōir a fhógra
siad aris na geathibh cétna, flatha fóndla

Céntus eireñ 7 albuin an fhuiñ ghrianaitigh
atá ag an dréim fhuilidh fhaobhraigh euiridh cliaruidh

Fuair céntus na haicme uile, eoin a hile
fuair Alasdair, flath na feile, rath na ríge

Domnall eoin 7 dā aongus má nfhial fháolidh,
cethrar do bhen riár do ríghibh, sdar ghiall Gaoidheal
Domnall is Ragnall don rioghradh/riamh nar tughadh/
Somuirle nar mheall amoladh ceñ na ceuradh/

Cethrar ó Shomairle shúl ghorm, suas go Suibhne
ceathraor sin nach foill nimhbe, cōir ageumhne
Seisior ó Suimne, riomh Rathmar, go rígh colla
fion aca fa bláruach baña, a cuachuibh corra

Da naivfni an ttainig uime, díáslibh Ghaoidheal
beim ur enghluim úadh go hálathaimh ni fuair aoinfhor

¹ R. B. has for anno domini : san bhliadhna.

² Here resumes on a new sheet of MS., after some blank pages, Cathal's (supposed) handwriting. This is the only poem given in the B. B. in regard to Macdonald History.

* v. Lloyd, Alasdair mac Colla, p. 50f.

and good behaviour, and sometimes at home to pay debts. He died in Canna in the year 1686, the same year that King Charles II. died ; the body of Donald was interred at Howmore, in the same grave with his father. He left two sons and three daughters, namely, Allan, the laird, and Ranald ; Mor, Janet, and Mary were the daughters. Mor, the daughter of John Macleod, was their mother ; and Mor, the daughter of Rory Mor Macleod, was the mother of their father, *i.e.*, Donald. Great was the sadness and excessive gloom which the death of this good man brought over the Isles, as is shown in his elegy.

[Follow elegies on Donald and on Allan, which see].

O'Henna made this on John of Isla.

The sovereignty of the Gael to the Clann Colla,

It is right to proclaim it ;

They were again in the same battalions,

The heroes of Fodla.

The sovereignty of Ireland and of Scotland

Of the sunny lands

Was possessed by the sanguinary sharp-bladed tribes,

The fighting champions.

The government of the entire tribes was obtained

By John of Isla.

Alexander, the lord of hospitality, obtained

The profit of kings.

Donald, John, and two Angus',

Who were hospitable and joyful,

Four that gained tribute from kings,

And to whom the Gael submitted.

Donald and Ranald to kings

^{of the} Never did give ;

Somerled, who was not deceived by flattery,

The chief of heroes.

Four from Somarled of the blue eyes

Up to Suibhne ;

Four whose dignity was not obscure,

It is right to remember them.

Six from Suibhne before mentioned

To king Colla ;

Wine they had on the banks of the Bann

In angular cups.

Were I to enumerate all those connected with him

Of the nobles of the Gael,

I might give every generation up to Adam,

Ag so tres do ginealach Gháoidheal mar do ghellus
an dremsa ris nar chóir coimes, sdar choir ceñus.

[Follows in R. B. the prose poem describing the Arming and Army of John, 4th Earl of Ross. See Elegies and Eulogies].

Aois ar tigerna '1473' an bliadhna fuair Giollasbuig m^c alasdair ahile bás 7 do hadhnaigadh achorp an ros mhaireni .i. brathair deoin ahile m^c alasduir a hile 7 athair alasdair m^c Ghiollaasbuig do mharbhadh le m^c cenain anorbhaúsáigh colbhaúsaigh 7 inghen m^c duibhsithe a lochabar máthair an Ghiolla asbuigsi m^c alusdair a hile.

Aois an tigherna '1437' an bliaghuin do marbhadh Ri alban .i. an cét ri Séamus ambaile Phert go fealltach le derbhrathair a athair .i. morbhair athfall sa náimsir cétna téada Aonghus esbuig Iñsi gall .i. m^c Domhnuill a hile m^c Eoin m^c aonghuis óig ro hadhnaicadh a chorp lan uasal le bhachaill 7 le chuladh esbag san chruside as ttaobh des don chor uidh mhóir amhuil do thogh fein dho re na bheó. Do bhí m^c oile ag Domhnall ahile na manach 7 is re na líñ do broñadh baile an mhanuidh anuibhisid do neagluis Año Domini '1440' san bliaguisi teasta máire Leislí Bánmhorbhair Rois 7 Bain-thigherna Iñsi gall .i. ben phósta Domhnaill ahile.

Tugas¹ cuntas duit sgach ní is ríasadanas duit fhios do bheith agad do chraobhsgaoladh Chloïn na ecolladh 7 chloïne Domhnaill go bás Dhomhnuill duibh an droichet áta .i. an líñe díreach do shealbhaigh Iñsi gall 7 ros 7 gairbh chrioche na halban

Ase an Domnallsa m^c aonghuis do mharbhadh añimbhernis le na chlaírseoir fein (m^c i chairebre) mac eoin a hile m^c alasdair m^c Domhnaill a hile m^c eóin a hile m^c aongus óig, 7 ni bfuil fios agamsa cia da chinedh no da chairedhibh is oighre dlesdanach air, acht an cuiger m^csa Eoin m^c aonghuis óig do cur sios duit .i. Ragnall 7 Gothfroigh, dis mac inghine m^c Dubhghuill Lagharna 7 Domnall 7 Eoin mór 7 alasdair carrach triuir m^c Maírghréide Sdiuord Iarrla Fif 7 goibhir(n)eir uo ri alban. Sliocht Ragnall tigerna chloïne Ragnall .i. tigh anoilén tirim 7 tigerna Ghliéne garadh, ni fhuil sliocht ar Gothfri acht began do dhaonibh bocht ata san chen túath duibhisid. Sliocht Domhnuill a hile cét m^c Muirghréide Sdiubhord alasdar a hile Iarrla rois 7 morbhár na moilen, do phós an talasduirsa mairgréd Livisdon ingen Iarrla

¹ Here begins Niall Mc Vurich's handwriting again.

Such as no other man has attained.
 This is a sketch of the genealogies of the Gael,
 As I have promised ;
 This tribe with whom no comparison should be made,
 And to whom sovereignty was due.

Age of our Lord 1473, the year that Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, died, and his body was interred at Rosmarkie, viz., the brother of John of Isla, son of Alexander, and the father of Alexander, son of Gillespie, who was killed by Mac Ceaain in Oransay of Colonsay ; and the daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber was the mother of this Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla.

Age of the Lord 1437. In this year the King of Scotland, viz., King James the First, was treacherously killed in the town of Perth by his father's brother, viz., the Earl of Athole.

At the same time died Angus, bishop of the Hebrides, son of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og. His full noble body was buried, with his crozier and his episcopal habit, in the transept on the south side of the great choir, which he selected for himself while alive.

Donald of Isla had another son, a monk, and it was in his time that Baile-an-Mhanuidh in Uist was given to the church, anno Domini 1440.

In this year died Mary Leslie, Countess of Ross and Lady of the Hebrides, viz., the wife of Donald of Isla.

I have given you an account of everything you require to know of the descendants of the Clanns of the Collas and Clann Donald to the death of Donald Dubh at Drogheda, viz., the direct line who possessed the Hebrides, Ross, and the Rough Bounds of Scotland. This Donald was the son of Angus (that was killed by his own harper Mac IChairbre), son of John of Isla, son of Alexander, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, and I know not which of his kindred or friends is his lawful heir. Except these five sons of John, son of Angus Og, whom I set down to you, viz., Ranald and Godfrey, the two sons of the daughter of Mac Dugall of Lorn, and Donald, and John Mor, and Alexander Carrach, the three sons of Margaret Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Fife, and governor or King of Scotland.

The race of Ranald, Lord of Clanranald, viz., the House of Oilen Tirim, and the laird of Glengarry.

Godfrey left no offspring, except a few poor people who are in north end of Uist.

The offspring of Donald of Isla, the eldest son of Margaret Stuart, was Alexander of Isla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Islands. This Alexander married Margaret Livingston, daughter

liteú 7 do rug dho Eoin an tiarra. Clañ oilé ag alasdair .i. Huisdiun, inghen Ghillepadraig rúaigh m^{ic} ruaighri m^{ic} anaba uaine-m^{ic} Iarrla rois dona rosachaibh a shloinéadh 7 trian Leoghuis abhetha 7 fearuinn oilé ar tir móir 7 is é do marbhadh sna rannuibh gallolach an geuidecht m^{ic} Domnuill .i. Domhnall ahile oir cethrar do chuadar amach as anárm roimh chuidechta no phártuigh do tshúagh do chúaith leó .i. Tormód m^c Leoid 7 Torcuill a bhrathair · Lochluiñ mac Giolla mhaoil Giolla Pádraig mac ruaighri, do marbhadh Giolla Padraig mac ruaighri 7 Lochluiñ m^c Giolla maol 7 tainic Tormód 7 Torcuill as an rúaig slán · Año · D ·

Ase an tuisdiunsa m^c alasduir do creach arcum 7 ulliam mae Leoid na hearadh 7 ogmhuigh Iñsi gall na fochuir ar an siubhal sin do riñe huisdiuin Domhnall gallach m^c huisdiuin re hingin chruineir ghall 7 do ghuinnechibh a sloinéadh cláñ mhaith oilé ag huisdiuin .i. Domhnall hearach m^c huisdiuin 7 inghen m^{ic} Leoid na hearadh do mhathair aige 7 Eóin mac huistiuin 7 ingen m^{ic} cea áin aird na murchaí do mhathair aige 7 ni roib sliocht ar a neoin sin 7 doibh seal na tigherna Giolla asbuig m^c huisdiuin 7 m^{ic} oilé nach airfighter aí so Domhnall gruamach mac Domhnuill ghalluidh 7 Domhnall gorm m^c Domnuill gruamich 7 catriama inghen alasdair m^{ic} ailín tigerna Chloinni raghnaill do mhathair aige 7 is ar asliocht ata an tigernas fós.

Giolla easbuig m^c alasdair a hile inghen m^{ic} Duibhshithe a lochabar a mhathair 7 alasdair mac Giollaeasbuig do chuaidh an sealbhadh iarrlacht rois 7 Domhnall amhae sin fuair se bás gan sliocht.

Eoin móir m^c eoin m^{ic} aonghuis óig .i. tanaisde m^{ic} Domnuill do phós se Máire Bísdé 7 is lé tainic na seacht túaithe gliñeach go cloíñ Domhnuill.

Alasdair carrach an treas mac · Do phós sé iñghen mhorbhair Leamhna 7 ni rug si cláñ dho aonghus m^c alasdair is í fa mathair dho inghen m^{ic} Duibh shleibhe 7 ni roibhe si posda aige alasdair m^c aonghuis o ful sliocht alasdair mic aonguis san bhraighe an Loch habar ag sin agad sliocht an chethra mac sin Eoin mhic Aonghuis óig.

[Follows elegy on Sir Norman Macleod, by Niall M^c Vurich, elegy on James Macdonald, and poem on Exile of Ranald. See Elegies, &c.]

of the Earl of Linlithgow, to whom she bore John, the earl. Alexander had other children, viz., Hugh, by a daughter of Gilpatrick Roy, son of Rory, son of the Green Abbot, son of the Earl of Ross, whose surname was of the Rosses. He had for patrimony the third part of Lewis, and other lands upon the mainland. It is he that was killed in the parts of Garioch when along with Mac Donald, viz., Donald of Isla. For there were four that went out of the army before any part of the main force went with them, viz., Norman Macleod and Torquill his brother, Lochluinn mae Gillemhaoil and Gilpatrick mac Rory. Gilpatrick mac Rory and Lochluinn mae Gillemhaoil were killed, but Norman and Torquill escaped safe from the pursuit.

It was this Hugh, son of Alexander, that plundered Orkney, and William Macleod of Harris and the youth of the Hebrides were along with him in that expedition. Hugh had Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, by the daughter of the Coroner of Caithness, and she was of the Gunns. Hugh had other good children, viz., Donald of Harris, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; and John, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan was his mother; but that John left no issue, and Gillespie, son of Hugh possessed the lordship; and other sons who are not mentioned here. Donald Gruamach was son of Donald Gallach, and Donald Gorm, son of Donald Gruamach, and Catherine, daughter of Alexander, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, was his mother, whose descendants still possess the lordship.

Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, whose mother was daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber, and Alexander, son of Gillespie, who obtained possession of the earldom of Ross, and Donald, his son, died without issue.

John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, the Tamist to Mac Donald, married Mary Bisset, and it was with her the seven Tuaths of the Glens came into the possession of the Clan Donald.

Alexander Carrach, the third son, married the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, but she bore no children to him. Angus, son of Alexander, whose mother was a daughter of Mac Phee, but she was not married to him. Alexander, son of Angus, from whom are descended the race of Alexander, son of Angus in the Braes of Lochaber.

There you have the descendants of these four sons of John, son of Angus Og.

[Here in R. B. come three poems, as detailed on the opposite page].

Cuirfed¹ aīn so sios duit a Leightheoir gach aón ata an tighernas san naimsirsi ar sliocht Eóin mh̄e aonghuis óig, re nabarthaoi m̄e Domhnaill 7 morbhair na noilén 7 rí Fiōnghall.

Silocht Raghnaill cét m̄e Eóin mar a dhubhramar roimhe tigherna chloinne raghnaill.

Ailín m̄e Domhnaill m̄ie Eóin mhúideorduigh mh̄ic Domhnuill m̄ie ailín m̄ie Eóin mhúideorduigh mic Alasdair mic Ailín mic Ruaighri mic alín o nobartar siol Ailín, mic Ragnuill on raither clān raghnaill mhic Eóin mhic Aonguis óig

Tigerna Ghliñe garadh

Alasdair m̄e Ragnall m̄e Domhnuill ghuirm m̄e Domhnaill m̄e Aonghuis mhic Alusduir mhic Eóin mhic Alusduir mh̄e Domhnaill on dubhradh siol Domhnuill mhic Ragnuill mic Eóin mhic aonghuis óig.

Tigherna Mhóiróin

Ailín mae ailín mh̄e ailín mhóir mic Alasdair mic ailín mhóir mhic Dubhghuill mhic Raghnaill bháin mh̄ic ailín mic Ruaighri mh̄ic Ailín mic Ragnall mic Eóin mic Aonghuis óig.

Tigerna Bhíne Bhághla

Domnall górm mae Ragnuill óig mhic ragnuill mhic ailín mhic Eóin muideorduigh mhic Alasdair mic ailín mic Ruaighri.

Ni fhuil doshliocht ferrdha agam re na chor sios ar sliocht Dhomnaill a hile aga fuil tighernas acht

Sior Domhnall mac Domhnaill mic Sr. Sémuis mic Domnall guirm óig mic Giolla easbuig mic Domhnuill ghuirm Shagsanuigh mic Domhnaill guirm do marbhadh ma oilén Doñain mhic Domnaill ghruamuidh mic Domnaill Ghalluidh mic Huistiuin ó raiter siol Huistiuin mic Alasdair a hile mic Domhnuill a hile i. cét 'Iarrla Rois do chloïn Domnuill mic Eóin m̄ie aonghuis óig

¹ This appears on page 97 of B. B. and on 266 of the R. B., near the end of the purely Macdonald portion.

[Macdonald and Macleod Chiefs contemporary with the writer, Niall M^c Vurich].

Reader, I shall here set down for you every one who is a landed proprietor, at this time, of the posterity of John, the son of Angus Og, who was called Macdonald and Lord of the Isles and King of Fingall.

The Posteriority of Ranald, the first son of John as we have stated.

The Laird of Clanranald.

Allan, son of Donald, son of John of Moydart, son of Donald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, of whom are named Siol Ailin or the Race of Allan, son of Ranald, of whom are named Clanranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Glengarry.

Alexander, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, son of Donald, son of Angus, son of Alexander, son of John, son of Alexander, son of Donald, from whom the Siol of Domhnaill, or Race of Donald, were called, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Morar.

Allan, son of Allan, son of Allan Mor, son of Alexander, son of Allan Mor, son of Dugald, son of Ranald Ban, son of Allan, son of Roderick, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Benbecula.

Donald Gorm, son of Ranald Og, son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Roderick.

I have no male descendants to set down of the race of Donald of Isla, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who has a Lairdship, except

Sir Donald, son of Donald, son of Sir James, son of Donald Gorm Og, son of Gillespie, son of Donald Gorm Sagsanach, son of Donald Gorm, who was killed at Oilen Donnain, who was son of Donald Gruamach, son of Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, from whom Siol Huistiuin, or the Race of Hugh, are called, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of the Isles, viz., the first Earl of Ross of the Clann Donald or Macdonalds, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Marcós Aontrom

· T· Raghmall óg mac

Ragnaill aranuigh mhic Somuirle bhuighe mic alasduir mic Eóin chathanuidh mhic Eóin m^c Domnall bhalluidh mic Eóin mhíoir mic Eóin mic aonghus óig ; 7 m^c a dherbhrathar na oighre anois ar an mharcos .i. Ragnall óg mac Alasdair mhic Ragnaill. Ni faicin do shliocht aga fuil inbhí dar ghin o Eóin mór acht larla aontrom 7 tigerna na Lergan ceintirid ar shliocht Ragnaill bháin mhic Eóin mhoir tigerna na bpinginged a ciñtire ar shliocht aonghus 'ligh m^c Eóin chathanuidh do chaill ceñ na treabhsa aninbhe an shlocht .i. Séamus mac Alasdair m^c Eóin chathanuigh 7 Aonghus a mhac uachtarain anoirir ades go huilidh acht amáin fior bhega do fhágúibh diád m^c Giolleasbuig duibh mic Aonghuis mic Semuis .i. Alasdair mac Eóin 7 Giolleasbuig 2 mac Eóin 7 aonghus 7 semus diád m^c Huisdiuin 7 na firsin ar na maithriughadh go huasal

Fuair Séamus óg mac Aonghuis mic Semuis oighre dlichtech shlechta Eóin mhoir bás an Lunduín san bliagán daois ar tigerna 1626.¹ San bliadhain chéadna fuair ruaighri mór m^c leóid bás san chanánuigh an ros fa mór an sgéil eter Gaoitheannuibh sa nuairsin iad sin .i. bás Semuis óig 7 bás m^c leóid na hearadh.

Tormód óg m^c Eoin m^c Eóin m^c .i. Ruaignri mor m^c Tormóid mic alasduir m^c william m^c Eóin mic william mhic Giolla cholaim m^c Tormóid on raiter siol Tormóid m^c Leóid o raiter siol Leóid mar ta m^c Leóid Leógais 7 m^c Leóid na hearadh

Do beolach dhuiñ cuiger m^c an ruaighri mhoir sin .i. Eoin an tigherna 7 ruaighri 7 tormód william 7 Domnall · Isibel inghen Domhnaill m^c Aonghuis do mathair aca .i. tigerna an tróim 7 ghliñe garadh

[Follow poems on Rory Mor Macleod and Allan of Clanranald. See Elegies and Eulogies, the last two poems].

Many of the 2's are tall f

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

Marbhna Ailin 7 raghnáill . M^c muiredhuigh · esin 7

| Alba gan dion an diaigh ailin
oighrecht ragnaill na rosg ngorm
mo chor ar néig an da fhersoin
crodh da mét nach esbhuidh orm

¹ Here B. B. text ends.

Marquis of Antrim.

Randell Og, son of Randell of Arran, son of Sorley Buy, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Ballach [the Freckled], son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og. And his brother's son being now heir to the Marquis, namely, Randell Og, son of Alexander, son of Randell.

I know none of the descendants of John Mor, who have a title, except the Earl of Antrim and the Laird of Largie in Kintyre; nor of the descendants of Ranald Ban [*i.e.*, the Fair], son of John Mor, Laird of Pingina in Kintyre; nor of the descendants of Angus of Islay, son of John Cathanach. The heads of these families lost their possessions in the posterity of James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach; and Angus his son [lost] the superiority of South Oirear entirely, except a very small portion left by the two sons of Gillespie Dubh, son of Angus, son of James, namely, Alexander, son of John, and Gillespie, the two sons of John, and Angus and James, the two sons of Hugh, and these men had noble mothers. James Og, son of Angus, son of James, the lawful heir of the race of John Mor, died in London, in the year of the age of our Lord 1626. In the same year Rory Mor Macleod died in the Chanony of Ross. The death of James Og and the death of Macleod of Harris was greatly deplored among the Gael at that time.

Norman Og, son of John, son of John, son of, namely, Rory Mor, son of Norman, son of Alexander, son of William, son of John, son of William, son of Gilliecalum, son of Tormod, from whom are called Siol Tormod [the Race of Tormod], son of Leod, from whom are called Siol Leoid, such as Macleod of Lewis and Macleod of Harris.

We were acquainted with the five sons of that Rory Mor, namely, John the Laird, Rory, Norman, William, and Donald, Isabel, the daughter of Donald, son of Angus, being their mother, daughter of the Laird of Strome and of Glengarry.

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

The Elegy of Allan and Ranald, M^c Vurich composed it.¹

Alba is without protection after Allan,
The heir of Ranald of the blue eyes;
My disposition since the death of these two men is such
That the greatest wealth is not coveted by me.

¹ See pp. 170, 171, above.

"Scotland left desolate after Alans' death became the inheritance of blue-eyed Ranald, my race left to have others two men so sick that I need not wait however great." (Balan.)

Laoch ler cothuidhadh clár monuidh
 mac mairgréide cā mó béd
 ni haghur lé dioth budh doilghe
 giadh é crioch gach oighre ég

C/ M/

Aillin ler coisnadh clár Fionnghall
 fine cholla fa chines mín
 go tainig bás oighre ó nechadh
 nior chás oirne an dechaidh dhiñ

C/

Eg raghnaill as an réimh chéitna
 ceinns Ghaoidheat do ghabh súd
 fuair tre ég urruim g^c aoinfhír
 geig don choilligh fhaoilidh úd

mín? /

Caoinedh raghnaill na ren̄ ecorra
 cor mo chroidhe n̄ céim soirbh
 ge be lá is lugha dā egnach
 ata achumha a negeruth oirn

dj

[fol 63]

Ni ferr fhuilim tar éis ailin
 oighadh raghnuill ni roinn nhlín
 ciñ ar slóigh ar econchlaann ecuradh
 comhthrom bróin do bhunadh bhím

M/

Cumha na deisi dáil chomphthrom
 ceinach dūinn ar dáil aséad
 n̄i damhna dhaigsin a hardmadh
 gabhla gaisgidh alban dēg

andalagh

Tásg raghnaill do rochtain imbhe
 dēis ailin do boirdhere nös
 do chaith aré riñ atesdha +
 truagh nach siñ do theasda ar tós

m?

Raghnaill ar ndul an diaigh ailin
 dég eimhír n̄i fhuil mo sbéis
 rainig atheisd tar ghníomh Ghaoidheat
 n̄i ceisd dīobh aoinfher dā eis

[fol 64]

Ainbreath* an bháis n̄i bert chothrom
 ar chloïn colla nár ghabh geis
 a ég is aoighre anéineacht
 gég moirne gan leirecht leis.

* Ambreath ?

Can tar uaim re tucht mar eala
 a ua ruaighri na ren̄ ngorm
 mo muirn réd chois a dhēd dhaith gheal
 téig anois dā aithfer orm

gég MS.

Ms. 015h

island

7

more like Ambreath
than Ambreath

A hero by whom the board of monks (?) was maintained,
 The son of Margaret of the greatest renown ;
 No loss more lamentable could be told,
 Although it is the final lot of every heir to die.

Allan by whom the plain of the Fingalls was defended,
 Of the race of Colla of smooth skin ;
 Until the death of the heir of O'Eachadh occurred
 All that departed from us did not concern us.

Ranald departed from the same power,
 He assumed the leadership of the Gael,
 He received, through death, the respect of every man,
 He was a branch of that bountiful wood.

The lamentation for Ranald of the purple blades
 Is not an agreeable course for my heart's disposition ;
 Whatever day he is regretted least,
 Our grief for him is a sickness to us.

I am not better off after Allan,
 The heir of Ranald, not a pleasing comparison ;
 The leaders of our forces, our chieftain clan of warriors,
 My sorrow for the family is equal.

The lament for the two is an equal proportion,
 It is a trouble for us to treat of their jewels ;
 It is not the departure of relatives from her high plains,
 But the united branches of the valour of Alba that have died.

The fame of Ranald has gone to decay
 After the death of Allan whose manner was noble ;
 He spent his time with us in fervor,
 Pity it were not we that died first.

Had Ranald departed after Allan,
 But in the death of any man I have no liking ;
 His fame excelled the deeds of the Gaels,
 No man after him is of any concern to them.

In the judgment of death there is no even decision
 Over the Clann Colla who took no refusal ;
 His death and that of his heir also,
 The branch of Moirne is without perfect sight.

Let me sing of you in silence like the swan,
 Thou descendant of Rory of the blue blades,
 My affection be with thee of the white coloured teeth,
 Though thy death now reproves me for it.

Do theisd go brách biaidh ar cuimhni
conchlann teinigh ard an clú
 téig na cháraid ré liég ailín
 gég nach ráinig taibhēim tú

fol. 65] A cheinbhile chloine cobhadh
crioch bur naisdir anba an bét
 an derrna sibh urra dargain
 truma na sin dalbuin téig

Uir *gan* ioth ahaithle aéga
 oighreacht raghmaill ní roin níliom
 mar táid ar eroiñ chnó *gan* toradh
 coill dā ló folamh gach fiadh

Tarlla ar an ghréim do ghais cùmhadh
 nár chuir bláth tré barruibh géig
 ánfadh na sion aí gá niomláoid
 griobh barr go niomnaoid a ég

Na áimsér fa ghormfhón Ghaoitheal
 nior ghuth gort angeall re sí
 go ful dā ég as a aithle
 gur bhréig muir a tairthe ó thir

fol. 66] Crioch Fhionnghall anaimsir ailín
 oirdhearc do chách aileam rug
 fuair ré ré treall dā gach taradh
 tar leam ní lié an talamh tug

Foisiél agam ar choin ceuluin
 sar chathfaidh draoi diochra anlén
 á cheinél ní fhuair gach aoinfher
 deighcöl uaim sguileadh asgél

Cu culann do chairdes ulltach
 offlanh temhra ar ar thuít brón
 an téig ar son ag a sgáry thain
 nior fhéid gáol chathfuigh do chlódh

Urehra anfeigstí fa choinchuluinn
 erioch ambroin ní beg an cheisid
 ni cumhan gedh cian o thámaruigh *# * thámarigh
 curadh riámh tarruigh a theisd

fol. 67] Brón chathfaidh nior chuirthe auiongnadh
 doighedh na con enes mar thuín
 mar tá mét treisi mo thoirrse
 dég deisi don chloinsí chuíñ

in change
 to m?

Rainig deid?

Rainig?

? do chloinsí chuíñ

? do chloinsí chuíñ?

Your fame shall ever be in remembrance,
 The comparison of thy hospitality shall attend that fame ;
 Death will be a friend to us since the death of Allan,
 Thou art a branch never blamed.

Thou head tree of the Clann Cobhadh,
 Thy career has terminated, great was the destruction
 You inflicted upon them by preying,
 But more severe than that to Scotland is thy death.

The land is without corn in consequence of his death,
 The inheritance of Ranald is not a small portion ;
 Nuts, if on their trees, are without kernels.
 The woods are decaying, every tree is bare.

The sun has indicated thy deep mourning,
 It has not put blossom on the tops of branches ;
 The seasons are stormy without a change,
 Superior signs that his death was supremely lamented.

In his time impressive was the song of the Gaels,
 It was not a harsh tone on that account ;
 That thy death is a consequence
 Is false, as thou art away from the country.

In the territory of the Fingall in the time of Allan
 Noble to all was the dignity he bore,
 He obtained during his time of all its products,
 It seems to me that it is not the earth that gave him.

A little story I have about Cuchullain
 And of Cathfadhb the Druid, intense the woe,
 The like of it everyone has not received,
 I give good information by relating their story.

Cuchullain the beloved of the Ulstermen ;
 The Ollamh of Tara on whom sorrow fell ;
 Death separated them both asunder,
 It could not subdue the love of Cathfadhb.

The excessive grief of the learned man for Cuchullain,
 The end of their sorrow is no trifling question ;
 It is not remembered, though long it is since he flourished,
 That any champion ever excelled him in fame.

The grief of Cathfadhb was not to be wondered at
 For the death of the Cu whose skin was like a wave ;
 But the greatness of my sorrow exceeds it
 For the death of the two of this race of Conn.

Toirsi chathfaidh fā choinchuluiñ
ga mhes rēr ecor nī céim tmúth
urchra da gheig fheiñeadh añla
enfher dég nī damhna dhuiñ

n. de leiséid Ms.
Samhail anbhroin bhí ar chathfaidh
crioch na chumadh lér thuit sinn
teid a chumha tar cheill cumha
sni lugha abpein urchra in

no existent in Ms.
Brón Ms.
Tar chumha cháigh do chuir cathfaidh
céim tar gach bróin borb an grádh * * gnáll?

rán ag mar soin uaiñ afhulañ
fuair fā chon alann * achrádh * arlann? 246

Nior bferr cuchulánn do chathfaidh
caidtreabh raghmaill na rosg ngorm
nár muirn òn chloinisi dhuil fhiachaibh
do chuir tuirssi dhiachaibh orm

Cuchulánn nár eitigh ionghuin
ciges fodla fath gan bhréig
cathfaidh do chuaidh dég da orchra
gég mar sduaigh tholcha níor thréig

Fol. 68
Da mesda dhuinn tré dhioth éinfir
éig na deisi doirbh an lén
ní faghthar barr bróin a' chathfaidh
am chóir ré sgarrthaim asgél

Ní fhuil'na ndiaigh dermad cumhadh
nár chuimhneigh dhuinn dál asét
trom liñ acclaisdin gá ceaoinedh
dá riñ ghaisgedh Gaoidheal greg

Cuchulánn feithfeoir na fodla
feidhm oirgdheire anuair do mhair
dion a threabh tar chéach a eclaithibh
do ghabb g' tráth dhiachaibh air

An cúsín ag coimhét alban
ailín échtach anba anbéd
ag dion a hoinigh'sa hardmhagh
gniomh doiligh dalbain a éig

dalbain Ms.
Raghmall ar néig tar tis athar
aithris na con/gá chnes seng
ag coimhét crioch chláir na geolla
ní frith dhaibh orra buadh fherr

x An t-ainm need coinneas?

do related Ns.

* arlann? 246

30

246

do in a sta

fol. 69.

The grief of Cathfadhbh for Cuchullain,
 In comparing it with our case it is no degree of envy ;
 His deep sorrow for his mighty Fenian hero,
 That any man should die is no object to us.

The like of the grief which was on Cathfadhbh
 Is the extreme of the grief which has fallen on us ;
 Grief goes beyond settled sense,
 And our grief is not less painful.

Beyond the grief of all persons, that of Cathfadhbh exceeded
 A degree above every sorrow, intense was his love,
 It became our lot to bear with such a grief ;
 His anguish for Cuchullain was excessive.

Cuchullain was not better towards Cathfadhbh
 Than the friendship of Ranald of the blue eyes was ;
 Our pleasanct from this clan of the blood of Fiachadh,
 It has compelled me to be sad.

Cuchullain who did not refuse a combat —
 The learned man of Fodla — 'tis sooth —
 Cathfadhbh died of sad grief for him,
 He died as one of the flock of the hill, he did not forsake him.

Were we to judge by the loss of one man,
 The death of two is a painful woe ;
 The grief of Cathfadhbh would be exceeded,
 It is a fit time to leave off his story.

There has been no forgetfulness of mourning after them ;
 The relations of the story are remembered by us,
 It is oppressive to us to hear them lamented,
 The two brilliant stars of the valour of the Grecial Gaels.

Cuchullain, the guardian of Fodla,
 A noble champion when he lived,
 The defence of his tribe against all in fighting
 He took upon him every time as his bounden duty.

This Cu defending Scotland,
 The mighty-deeded Allan, prodigious the loss,
 Protecting her hospitality and high plains
 His death is a melancholy case for Scotland.

Ranald died after his father ;
Dressed in a fine coat of mail,
 He protected the territory of the Plain of the Collas,
 They could not find a better chieftain.

ruag *ds.*

Eaghnamh ailín mar choin eculán
cródhacht raghnuill na ruag ndion
barr ar bás gach thír a oighre
ag sin cás is doilge dhiobh

Langnach

Mairigh go brách búan a chuindhe
cumha a chavad gedh céim doirbh
dēg an dá fersain d'suil eimhir
ní chuir easbhauth éinflher oira

i *ds.*

Tarras, a raghnuill riñ cumhadh
dod chomañ a chnes mar bláth,
crioch ar aelodh nír chuir murchra
ní fhuil acht brón cumpta ar chách

cumtha

Fol. 70] Beo blágh an aithle g' aoifhir
a ailín ñar iongaimh ngliaidh
g' fior tég is tú n' tesda
fech do chlú budh-deasda adh diaigh

Lión catha na chaidtreabh teghláigh
timcheall ailín na narm sen
iongnadh e annaigh ina uonar
smar fuair sé an saoghal rē sel

Fol. 77

Cathal m' muirigh do rinn so do Domhnall m' ailin

Foraois éiges iñsi gall
ni thréigter aninbhe is fherr
do bhreith aoidhed déis ar bhron
léisi tar fhoñ Ghaoiðheal geall

Mac ailín on tiorm fhoñ tuaidh
ni rairéidh a iodhlañ áigh
tug tuairim ar tegh an trír *sleagh shídh ar luaighill na láimh

Tithe dearga o thráigh go tráigh
an láibh sealga ageighibh euáin
mar bádh intseid é o cón
se le ceol ag imidhcht uaidh

or cuairt

in theacht

is sealga?
tell e

Allan was dexterous like Cuchullain ;
 The valour of Ranald of the vehement pursuits ;
 The severest death for every man is that of his heir,
 This is the saddest case of all.

A remembrance of him endureth for everlasting,
 He is the grief of his friend, it is a sad affair ;
 Those two men of the blood of Eimhear died,
 On which account we feel not the loss of any other man.

For now, O Ranald, I have lamented
 For thy society, thou fair skinned like the blossom ;
 My grief does not put an end to their loss ;
 The grief for all others is only feigned.

There exists a fame after every man,
 O Allan who wast not harmless in the conflict ;
 Although thy death is true, thou art not dead,
 Behold thy fame shall endure henceforth after thee.

Many battalions, always attending him, marched
 Around Allan of the old arms ;
 A wonder he should be alone in a grave
 Since he spent his life as he did.

See me here in a space !

Cathal M^c Vurich composed this for Donald,
 son of Allan.¹

Ye antiquaries of the learned men of the Hebrides,
 The best nobleman shall not be forgotten ;
 We must record his death after all that was bestowed
 By him over the land of the fair Gaels.

The son of Allan of the north Tiormfhonn,
 His prosperous career is no easy subject ;
 He made his way to the house of the Three
 With a fairy spear wielded in his hand.

Keen pursuits from strand to strand,
 On the days of the chase in the woods of the coast,
 As he had come from shooting birds,
 And accompanied with music on his departure.

¹ See above pp. 172, 173.

A liōn fedhma ar t̄chēta a tt̄ir
gach d̄erna ag doñadh abruaigh
do adaimh sniomh na nedh nór
an fedh do choidh ó chigh cuain

Fol. 78

cúain?

Aithfer ag m̄ileadh ar mhnaoi
mungicecht d̄o dhiriadh dhí
fáth nach guaileadh dinghin é
imridh sé ar uaibríbh is i

n̄c

Siol gcolla le agconfadhl ngliaadh
an dornchair ag doñadh láin
euma sc̄la an recht riogh
go techt do shiol éna ó nágh

laoīch

c̄

Laoīch chróldha n̄c meallfa móid
treabhthadh na bóchma ar ambid
íul doirche na tuinne a tt̄eid
bréid luinge ni thoirne thríd

Fol. 79.

x shairbhith; warrable

Cláin raghnail ag triall sgach tir
da bfághlaim an gráin gach gleóidh
siad ó iarruidh chen ageein
na mathuuibh fén gan fher neóil

beithe

Ms. faiche the

Laoīch dar congláin táin na tráoi
um Dhomhnall san bháiree ambi
an ttiobhradh sin dfoghladh e
do tholuiigh se treibh dha thí

Ms. clan

Nar beithe ag tégar threabh naoil
más férbhoith do thegh a ttraigh
gaoi ga bfíghe ar faithche fúair
bur tige suain daithle anaigh

Dámradh re doidheimhce sioth
ag coimheirge o chlárnságáoth
le gaoith bfeirge ós tféin ar áth
snáth ga bhéine ameirge máoth

Traigther libh na-leaptha clúimh
do thoil deachtra ar n̄eimghedh sídh
sibh mar fher foghla go foill
do chóir cholbha na sreab sídh

Siubhal mall ag eigni úadh
féige na geall mar do chláon
snadhmr̄thar leat an riaghail riogh
lión re mbreac do chiabhbh craobh

Ms. riaghail

Fol. 80

—

The number of his forces on coming to land,
 All hands being hard at work,
 In making of golden garment for his people,
 The time he went out of sight of shore.

Thousands find fault with a wife
 For the connections that arise about her ;
 The cause of his not championing the girl was
 That he and she occasionally played together.

The race of the Collas by whom the battle raged,
 The hilt of the sword was grasped by their hands ;
 They were the seal of the regal law
 Until the coming of the race of Enna from the battle.

Valiant heroes that an asseveration would not deceive,
 Ploughers of the sea on which they are,
 On the dark front of the wave they rise
 Through which an inferior ship could not pass.

The Clanranald are ready to march into every country,
 For whom the sun produces every splendour,
 They seek affection from afar off
 In their own plains without a guide.

Heroes to be compared to the hosts of Troy
 Accompanied Donald to the battles in which he engaged ;
 All that had been plundered from him
 He afterwards recovered the flocks.

Be not erecting lime houses,
 Let grass huts be your dwelling at the shore,
 Let your spears be stacked on the cold field,
 These are your abodes of rest after the battle.

Be like men in a proper order of quietness,
 Rising up together like a swarm on the field,
 With a furious wind on a ford,
 And the threads torn from the smooth standard.

from decks of skiffs?
 (sgcēn = Sg. & sgott?)

Let feather beds be given up by you,
 Prepared for your march, and not wishing for peace ;
 Be like the huntsman, watching his opportunity
 At the proper banks of the calm streams.

The salmon swims sometimes with a slow motion,
 He leaves the pools when he bends ;
 Let the regal rule be followed by you,
 A net for trout of the fibres of branches.

Smúal ro bhras dod ghormloinn ghéir
 a Dhomhnail fa dhoras dúin
 ceilter ré os cholbha cuain
 do chuaidh dé na foghla fúibh

Ms. gabhuid
 Gruaidhe aghnadh ionta fein
 re nguasacht nach gabhuidh dhiaigh
 ni he sin do ghoir do ghruaidh
 abfuair sibh do ghoil angliaidh

ns. bárc
 s. *ns.*

Bró mhiledh do bheñuibh bhárc
 um thiribh ag tabhair cíart
 gris sluagh na aghuaidh munécht
 ar ghabh crecht od tfoghlui fuacht *

ns. chúart

* fruacht? X

Rioghan ni reighidh a huaim
 on diorma teighe re ataoibh
 crú améruibh ar maighre sróil
 do chóir ainre ar ndenamh dhaoibh

Ni brath síthe adheireadh dháibh
 na críochtha ó theine do théigh
 berthaoi arís um cholbha cuain
 a ghris smuail bur foghla fein

Siol ailin is ésguigh náigh
 eigin an raireir do rígh
 teid ar faghluibh na iath fein
 giall le bfein go hádhbuigh nír

d/ (ns.).

20 Cláon o chnuas a bféigibh fiodh
 giobh suas do éiridh antar
 ceol o theuduibh nior bferr dfhior
 sriubh seang tre geguibh do ghabh

ns. do

Ferthain meala an téire thúaigh
 de riñe feacadh afeoir
 o shin ar eitil ni éir
 idh do cheir fa eitibh eóin

Líne ???

22 Ar dhénamh na mbogha bhias
 g^e geigfiadh ag dola an dlúis
 seoid abuinne na bharr súas
 chnuas ar shall na thráime o thuis

Chen

Slat roireigh go niñeal náigh
 m^r ailin thilleas gach tóir
 dearbháill feidhm i earca anuamh
 búain na healta as an fheilm oir

sin (ns.)

X something before f in ns. 3f²ur

A spark flew from thy sharp blue sword,
O Donald, at the fort's gate ;
The moon is hidden above the banks of the coasts,
The smoke of the plunder rose to it.

The cheeks are usually red in their natural colour
Not by danger for which they seek,
That is not the cause which reddened thy cheeks,
But all thy prowess in battle.

A spoiling host from the poops of ships
Into the country which they visit,
The burning force which came to oppose thee
Received their wounds from thy preying parties.

A queen whose weaving harness cannot be arranged
By the great numbers who attend her ;
The blood of her fingers on the web of silk,
Which is set in proper order by the girls.

The end of it is not a prospect of peace for those
Of the territories heated by fire ;
Again shall be carried along the shore
Your own preys with smouldering fires.

The prosperity of the race of Allan has quickly increased,
It is necessary to state that they have been ennobled ;
All those he left of them in his own country have been free,
Not having been made hostages by any other forces.

The branches of trees are bent by the fruit,
Although it is upwards the source of it goeth ;
Man could not wish for better music from chords
Than that of a narrow stream flowing through a shrubbery.

The rain of honey of the northern country
Has caused its grass to bend ;
Out of it, by flying, could not rise
The birds by expanding their wings.

In the form of boughs usually are
All the branches of the wood which increases in density ;
Its united branches at the top are as jewels
There are nuts on the natural hazel tree from the beginning.

A very straight wand of sound body
Was the son of Allan who repelled every onset ;
It is a proof of the usefulness of O' Erc of the cave,
Tearing the plumes from the golden helm.

25 Fios aignidh inghine riogh
 braiter ar siubhláith asul
 ben bhias tar leat gaoz aluagh
 gris a gruadhl do reic arún

ds. ghearradh

26 Le loin tana teighidh laimh
 mar fheiñidh nach ama ag cónair
 do ni sin ríge da reimh
 bein an líne as aijidh óir

27 Mna ler dhóigh atchealta ttír
 ar echtaibh do chóir an chúain
 ben ag deilbh atigh attraigh
 do chaidh an deilbh oighe naidh

ds. on

28 Sgáoth doñlaoch dar aomh gach iul
 le Domhnall san caob (?) attriall
 crét fa mbéradh gris a gruaidh
 sgís an chúan is denamh dhiagh

29 Gur lionadh geimhil da ngliaid
 nior dheilgealbh re diorma slánigh
 giall biodhbhadh nar beñuidh dhaibh
 iongnadh le mnaibh earruidh óir

30 Triall oidhche ni loethair leo
 ge madh dorcha o dörtadh clá
 soillsi an reu do chur agerú
 ni ferr le crú logha an lá

31 Crét n' forrlaum dfainibh óir
 Domhnall ngnaith mbeilt angliaidh
 sleadh da cur asttegin an tóir
 anedh óir ag dul na diaigh

32 Go tabhach na mbreath fa mbiodh
 ga nech le noctar abháigh
 teid amhér asdegh na taobh
 sleigh chaol i éna sa nágh

33 Aoidhe brogha anna sin eóin
 fuaidter abfochar an tsáil
 cupla fogha re fedh slúaigh
 tegh suain i logha na láimh

34 Sgeith doña len dluthaid gliaidh
 ar dhúthchas ó colla is cónair
 a gairm os na tiribh thúaidh
 fuair an linibh anaírm óir

*ds. cháidh (?)**Fol. 83.**+ ds. cùirk**H. of. gairid in báill ??*

The knowledge of the disposition of a king's daughter
 Is contemplated by the sparkling of her eyes ; [about her,
 Thou mayest select a woman accordingly without enquiring
 The blush of her cheeks discloses her love.

When a herd of cattle is secured, they are kept in confinement,
 Just as soldiers are who do not observe justice ;
 That enables a king to rule ;
 Take the chord out of the chain of gold.

Women who were accustomed to livelihood
 From exploits on the sea,
 A woman who daily sets her house in order,
 The maiden appearance has left her.

A host of brown heroes, to whom every science yielded,
 Accompanied Donald wherever he marched ;
 Why should the flush of his countenance cause
 A rest from the shore, which he might do in the end ?

Until deeds-doing soldiers were satisfied with conflicts
 He did not withdraw from his large forces ;
 The hostages of enemies did not salute them ;
 Golden wares are a wonder to a woman.

They were not balked in a nocturnal incursion,
 Although it were dark and pouring sleet or snow,
 The light equal that of the star is emitted by the horse-shoe ;
 The horse-shoe requires not a better light.

Is not Donald full equal to rings of gold
 Whose lips are generally ruby ?
 The sword-blade is driven in at the pursuit,
 And the golden hilt following it.

The enforcing of judgments under which they were ;
The dart of a person by which terror is disclosed ;
 His finger goes into her side ;
 It is a slender spear effective * in the battle. * of O'Enna ?

That is a web of straw by Anna for John,
 Which is stitched near the sea-shore ;
 A couple of charges while with an army,
 It is a house of repose, a pay in his hand.

Brown shields by which the conflict is made close,
 Through the descent from Colla is proper ;
 Having been called from the northern countries
 These descendants received their golden arms.

Fol. 84.

Guidhthe mathair de dar ndíon
go lathaír chuiridh sé slógh
lór méid amiorbhuile duñ
géig úr is priomh ghoine pór · for

Ionghen aonghuis rosg mar réogh
le caolbhois do chosg g^e cúan
do chuir sí tes in gach trágh
o mbí daimh sg^e leas ga luagh

Lor dhisi do thuillemh tol
na chíche n^e curra an tugh
ciab^h naoidhe go nílmhét negh
tirndhéd geal is caoine cur

Fuil chuinn do ghabhladh na gruaidh
na tuiñ gan anfagh mar fhíon
lór don chleir do sgaoledh sgél
aoinfiodh afrémh san reim riogh

Maire on chleir gan bernadh mblagh
ag leanmhuin don chré or chin
si fa mhelá uaidh ni fhuil
sela don tsuibh na gruaidh ghil

Cathal cétna ccen7.

Fol. 85.

Cumha cethrair do mheasg mé
dom dhercuibh ni ceilt ar chaoi
ga tráime chumha dom chlí
si ag dula aluin g^e laoi

Cum dā dheiisi ar mbrath búan
is meisistrath ga ttúr
tuar tesda an chumha dom chrádh
mo shláin feasda acur ar gcúl

Easbhhadh na ndeaghaidh ar dhaimh
cethraⁿ gabbha re ngliaidh
daithle accorp do chor anúir
ole dhuiñ gan ar ndol na ndiaigh

Meic riogh do ghabhadh angréim
o earrach gan diol don dróing
nior chuir an samhradh lámh liñ
ámghar siñ dar cerádh fan celoinn

Ds. gabhadh

Ds. cerádh

Ds. ámhghar

31. 163 b

linne?

1 gach Ds.

curra

Invoke the mother of God to protect us
 That he may send a host to the battle-field ;
 Sufficient is the greatness of his miracles to us,
 A new branch of the original parent seed.

The daughter of Angus, whose eye is like an icicle,
 With slender hands that excelled all others in every coast ;
 She put warmth along every strand,
 By which kindred and every house talked of her.

Sufficient for her to have drunk enough
 From the beast, rather than milk from the udder ;
 Youthful hair of very great beauty,
 A white firm set of teeth most evenly set.

The blood of Conn flows in her cheeks,
 The waves are without storm like wine ;
 It appertains to the clergy to relate stories,
 One tree is her origin in the regal line.

She lives through the clergy without a particle of imperfection,
 Having a tendency to the earth from which she sprang ;
 She acquired no blemish from it,
 A seal of the raspberry is on her fair cheek.

The same Cathal sang : ¹

The grief for four hath confused me,
 My eyes do not conceal my weeping,
 Still the grief is more oppressive in my breast,
 Which becomes more intense every day.

It is on account of four who have been taken away for ever,
 And I every day lamenting them ;
 The continued testimony of grief is torturing me,
 My health in future will decline.

The loss of those good men is felt by their kindred,
 Four who could not be taken prisoners in the battle ;
 Since their bodies have been interred in the earth
 It will be bad for us not to follow them.

They were the sons of princes who took the hold ;
 From spring no payment is made to the people ;
 Summer gave us no hand (*i.e.*, relief) ;
 We are sorrowful, we are pained for the clan.

¹ See pp. 172, 173, above.

* leg. d' eitnibh Íle (v. RIA Dict. éitne a kernel; trans. a nut
(fig. of heroes).

Fol. 86.

On chethrar do luigh fán lia
na ndeaghaidh as ole a tú
ni liñ brosnagh gill na gleó
acht siñ beo gan chosnamh chlú

Déis dha raghnall do dol din
gan chur re faghlum ag fáidh
ég Dhomhnuill ina liñ leoín
siñ tre eoin fa chomhroin chraidh

Ceithre seabhaic chriechthe cuinn
sinte fa chlochaill̄ sun chill
enúas amét ni choimhreic coill
ar nég dor chloin̄ oirdhere fhiñ

Ceithre slata dfiodhbhadh úir
o themraigh bhrat ghloin̄ o bhoin̄
* an dul deitnibh ilé anúaign
sluaigh ar ttire amberntuibh broin̄

Ms. amb̄ E

Fol. 87.

Ceithre leoghaí eriche breagh
buth̄ dion do deoradhíbhl̄ sgol
croin̄ caomhfałtach nar choill mhion̄
coill dfiodh nar chíomhfałtach crodh

Liñ tar ghréin ar sámhradh sioc
dég raghnaill is riñ dar nolc
roileir gach aoines ag at
fa mac ailin chaointe eot

Ar geuruidh gan tosd atád
an chumha ag moigladh amét
cloch bhuaidhe ar narmlann fa fhód
tre raghnall óg uaiñe dég

No éin nfhoghtar enuas ar choill
gan bhuaín ré torchar ag tuinn
tre m̄e aonghusi dolorg lin̄
bolg tiñ ar gach caolbhois chuir

Ms. capp

Eoin inac ailín ar nég uaiñ
glac raireigh fa treu ar thoir
sgach aoinchéim na dheghaidh duin̄
dealbhadh dhluithe fa bhaoith réim bróin̄

— Fol. 88.

Nior fulgadh thrá hé gan fhios +
a nég do chach mar do chlos
tug ar slúaighibh tháidh is tes
treas fanuaign ar bualadh bos

f. 161.

Ms. deabh

+ something erased. hé written over eg.

Thou art badly off after
 The four that lie under the tombstone ;
 We have not incitement to battle, pledges or conflicts ;
 But we are only alive without gaining fame.

After the two Ranalds had departed from us,
Without being sent to learn of a prophet,
 The death of Donald was melancholy at the time,
 We are equally grieved for John.

The four falcons of the land of Conn
 Are stretched under stones in the church ;
 The wood has not yielded so much fruit
 Since the death of the noble descendants of Fionn.

Four scions of the greenwood
 From Teamhair of the pure robes at the Boyne ;
 The pure ones of Ile having gone to their graves
 The hosts of our country are in excessive sorrow.

The four lions of the territory of Brigia
 Who were supporters of the strangers at our schools ;
 Beautiful trees overshadowing in our close woods,
 A wood of trees in which the cattle were protected.

The water is frozen despite of our summer's sun,
 Through Ranald's death, which is a part of our misfortune ;
 Too manifest is every pleasure declining,
 The harp bewails the son of Allan.

Our heroes are never silent,
 Their grief is reducing their size ;
 The gem of our military weapons is under the sod,
 On account of Ranald Og having died from amongst us.

No fruit is found in the wood,
 No produce is driven in by the wave ;
 On account of the son of Angus having departed from us,
 It has put dry blisters on every slender hand.

John, son of Allan, departed this life from us,
 A very ready hand who was powerful in the pursuit,
 And we followed him in every step,
 In close conflict, we are now in a demented state of sorrow.

No time was allowed to pass without making known
 The death to all persons as soon as they heard it,
Our hosts conveyed it as a message,
 Around the grave they clapped their hands.

Teasda na toinech uaiñ *budh* dhéin
gan díás na ndeighaídh ag dáimh
tugsad leo anfheile samuaign
buaigh gleo is buaigh cheille chaigh

^{1 a Ms.} Dera o nadhbhra ag tocht omthuinn
denamh marbhna is leasg liñ
beg umhla na ndiaigh don droing
ar ecoill chumhra a ceriaidh san chill

Daithle tuisi an bhuaidhridh bhuirb
ni luaighter suighe go seilg
mo chios bhróin rem chois dom chailg
mair anois dochóidh rem cheird

Fol. 89.

ór (10s)

18 Crobhuing charmgagal chloch mbúadh
ni dherrnadar ole fa óir
ar gach taobh dalbain fá rior
ni laghduigh fion braon dom bhrón

mbanbla ag buing
10s.

Brón mar sin dar ghabhadh greim
cóir anois alabhairt liñ
toñ tuisligh fan mbhanbha ag luing *
fa chloin uisnigh ámhra fhiñ

* buing? long

20 Marbhais conchobhair séimh sáor
tre éd anbfosuidh fa ól
mic uisnech *budh* damhna dér
sgéil dar tuismidh banbha abróin

21 Naoisi is ainle is ardán úr
do marbhadh an gabhladh gliadh
tug sin do chréidhím sdo chrádh
a lán deirin soir is siar

34 b)

Fol. 90.

22 Aniodh ar fhedh iñsi gall
medh don chaoisi chlair na bfion
cuirthear gach laoi go léir lóm
ar ceaoi thróm céim osa achioñ

23 Gan fáth téit accruitibh ceoil
teid an tuisi ata nar ttír
roiléin is cumhuin don chléir
céim tar chumhadh* oiléin ir

* chumhal?

24 Eg chloine raghnúill farór
or bhanbhan ar ecoine accúan
is gerrún tuile go trágh
crádh anélugh uile uaiñ

wanlm

The generous men have departed from ourselves,
 The learned men receive no rewards after them,
 They brought the hospitality with them into the grave,
 The victory of battle, and the sway of the good sense of all.

Tears on their account come in floods,
 We are unwilling to compose their elegy,
 Very little obedience is yielded by the people after them :
 Our beautiful wood in the earth in the church-yard.

After the sadness of the excited sorrow
 No one is called to the chase ;
 My tribute of grief attends me to beguile me,
 As if it were now I went to my trade.

A cluster of carbuncles of precious stones—
 Illiberality about gold they did not practise ;
 In every part of Scotland, alas !
 A pen-drop of my lamentation is not decreased.

Such sorrow as this which has taken root
 Should now be stated by us,
 A ship having met with a stumbling wave at Banba,
 That concerning the sons of Uisneach, wondrous, fair.

a wave of misfortune (v. RIA-Dict)

They were killed by Conchobar, the mild, the free,
 Through rude jealousy in drinking ;
 The sons of Uisneach, the powerful heirs presumptive,
 A story by which Banba acquired her sorrow.

Naoisi, Ainli, and Ardan the generous,
 Were slain in the thick of the battle ;
 That brought a great deal of pain and anguish
 Unto Ireland both east and west.

To-day throughout the Hebrides
 There is much of this lamentation of the plain of the Fians ; V.
 Every day in its full entirety increases
 Our deep melancholy by a degree.

Without the aid of chords in musical harps
 The grief which is in our country is expressed ;
 With deep sorrow the clergy remember
 In a degree exceeding that of the bond maid of Ireland

The death of the sons of Ranald is melancholy,
 On which account our opposition at the shore is feeble ;
 Like the moaning of a flood towards the strand
 Is our lamentation because they have all fled from us.

*'their departure from us' (q. their
 death) (RIA-Dict E).*

An balsuim tug cod ar chúan
uch n^e fuil aguinn fa rior
eoill oinidh do aomh an téol
sbraon ambeol gach deighfhir dhiobh

Ms. g

An dágha ar eitill sgach aird
do thairisia leighis le aluirg
ni dluinn nar chosmhui gan cheilg
tmuth re ceird anbhosgoi bhuib

Teasda curadh cloiñe chuiñ
roineimh da ecumhuidh far ceóim
na ndeaghuidh ni saoghlach sín
baodhlach liñ deaghad on droing

A néalach nior cheilte ar chleir
asdéda no neasgra óir
ar ttreagdagh acchleit fa chriaidh
bheith na ndiaigh is biodhadh brón

O do fholaign anuir iad gan
gan dúl re toradh ag tréid
coillte folbha sías mar súd
ni lúb an enuas gabla gég

Da nég ni torchartach traigh
seis le searbhlí ghothaibh ag sín
beg a tarbha ar fheadh a hól
an fheadh bhoirn tarla nar ttir

Foghar cãoie ansrothuibh sliabh
faoidhe gola angothibh én
gan socar o liñ ag lion
do mhíll sion fochañ is fér

No cha fes turadh nar ttir
an chumha dom chur o cheill
caoi na sgol o cheilt do chóidh
o mbeirt bhróm do chur fa chleir

Ar naibhne gan iasgach ttróm
gan fhiadhach um ghabhluibh gleann
beg toradh ata arg^e fón
do ená an toñ go bonuibh ben

Umptha ni sguir confadh cuain
gach muir gan torchar na thráigh
fa fhindigh anám anóil
barr broin ag mládh * ar mhraibh

* inladh?

\ m̄t (or int??)

+ orig. a chleit, changed to a cleit without erasing
the lenition mark.

Ms. Tháirsín
Fol. 91.

Fol. 92.

Ms. ghabbhuibh
Ms. topi

The balsam which brought healing over the land
 Oh ! that we had it, alas !
 From the bountiful wood in which the learned got it,
 That a drop might be in the mouth of every good man of them.

The Daghda having fled to every quarter,
 Brought cures into all places along in his track ;
 Unto us it was not so, without deception,
 To covet the art of fierce wounding hand.

The heroes of the Clann of Conn have departed,
 With severe grief we lament them in our breasts,
 After them we cannot be longlived,
 It is dangerous for us to be separated from the party.

Their garments were not refused to the clergy,
 Their steeds or chains of gold ;
 Having abandoned their feathers they are under earth,
 To be after them is lasting sorrow.

They were lightly covered in the earth,
 Without an expectation of produce by the people :
 In like manner the woods are unproductive at top,
 The fruit does not bend the united branches.

By their death the strand is not productive,
 The storm moans with grating tones ;
 There is little pleasure while drinking at
 The feast of sorrow which has happened in our country.

There is a sound of wailing in the mountain rivers,
 A voice of crying in the notes of birds,
 The net derives no profit from the pool,
 The storm has destroyed the corn and grass.

Dry weather is not known in our country,
 The grief is depriving me of my senses ;
 The lamentation of the schools has gone beyond concealment
 Since the clergy have assumed their mourning garments.

Our rivers are without profitable fishing,
 We are without hunting in the winding glens,
 There is little produce in all the land,
 The wave has stripped it bare to the bases of the bens.

The waves never cease roaring on the shore,
 Every sea is without driving its produce on its strand ;
 When taking wine at the time of drinking,
 The warriors grieve more than the women.

Fuacht na nimber lor dar lot
 gan uain ingheal ag eon mbrioc
 is áth g^e abhañ lān leac
 ni lámh ann breac snámh ag sioc

36 Doimenma abfuighlibh le fioch
 ni chluinnter ceileabhradh cuach
 nert gan cheill do ghabh an gháoth
 sreabh os fhraoch ag béin * a bruach

Fol. 93.

* bém ?

37 Tre chloïn raghnuill dhímthecht uaiñ
 dfhoghlum ni hiñleanta dhuinn
 trath do nollam dul nan diaig
 biaidh broñadh ga chur accúil

38 C'rioch ar ecomhraidh uaiñ fa fhód
 ar norgháin is ar nuail liag
 dróng gan chás do chóachludh séd
 tréid do fhás a haonphór iad

39 Uaiñ ge dheachaíd go dia
 ar nuaithne gaisgidh angleo
 na deghfir gach tráth fa ttú
 mairidh acclú go brách beó

Ms. deigh fir

Grás anathar on tigh thall
 dom thabhairt ar nimh anuñ
 nech is doilghe cor na cheañ
 ferr toil an coimhdhe rom cúm
 cuma cethrair do measg

Fol. 181.

1 Cathal M^c Muiredhuiigh · en7. *

2 Coír failte re fer do sgéil
 a flir tfangus ón tráigh
 sgela liom os iscal uaibh
 dá ttiosadh múaill os ciõn cháigh

1 Ms. le.

3 Biñe na ceol crot do sgéil
 aghilli gan lot gan león
 a taoi mar orgáin os fhion
 mas comhrágh fior do bhi ad bheol

4 Rom feirde aneisdecht rem bhéó
 an sgelsin le attanag tú
 do mheaduigh cert lem gach lá
 teñ o tā mo nert a nú

* v. J. Lloyd, Alasdair Ólac Colla, p. 34 f.

The cold of the Invers is enough to wound us,
 The gray birds have no opportunity of feeding ;
 Every river is fordable being full of ice-flags,
 The trout does not attempt to swim on account of the frost.

The wolves are truly ill-disposed,
 The notes of the cuckoo are not heard,
 The wind has assumed a maddened force,
 The rivers run over the heath carrying away the banks.

On account of the Clann Ranald having departed from us
 We cannot pursue our studies ;
 It is time for the Ollamh (doctor) to go after them,
 Making presents will be discontinued.

The end of our converse is away from us under the sod,
 Our organs and our echoing sounds ;
 A party who freely bestowed jewels,
 They were a flock that sprang from one seed.

From us departed unto God
 Our pillars of valour in the fight,
 They were always good men as you know,
 Their fame liveth for ever.

May the grace of the father from the abode beyond
 Convey me over to heaven,
 He is a personage difficult of access,
 The will of the Lord is best to guide me.

The grief for four, &c.

Cathal M^c Vurich cecinit (sang) :¹

It is right to welcome a man of thy news,
 O man with whom it has come from the shore ;
 I have news privately from him
 Over which my pride should excell all.

Sweeter than music of harps thy tale,
 Young man without wound, without blemish ;
 Thou art like organs when we are over wine,
 If true be the statement of thy lips.

It is most agreeable to me during my life to hear
 That news with which you have come ;
 Justice has more abounded every day with me,
 Powerful is my strength to-day.

¹ For the place of the Eulogy in R.B., see above, p. 201, 205.
 16

Fol. 182.

Mo ghēnar do riacht amriocht
deisdecht réd bhriathruibh go bercht
od sgéil sídh ni thagruim thort
tribh a nocth caidlim go cert

Frith leat do nuaignidhecht náoi
a buachuill is gasda gné
séla ler cengladh mo chlí
sgela on tí ler meadhrudh mé

6 Domhnall m^e cóin cùl na ecadh
rún do sgeoil a gasda ghloin
techt tar chúan iomlán dō nfhor
cion da ionrágh is dual damh

7 A thecht slán go hárnaadh óg
fáth sin dom mhenain ar méd
slat acciomhlíos * crann nach lub
ag súd maoibhnes añ ghom ég

ú (Ms.) leim
e? (Ms.) leim

Da fhéchain tiaghaim ar túis
do riaghail ma ghébhaim guás
me am leim go chadremh gan chráas
scéim suás re maignemh ag fhás

Fol. 183.

Do chim é ga phosgladh súl
an té ler bhromadh mo bhriogh
do nim tar muir daithne úaim
a ghruaidh gartha dful mar fhion

> Créd n^e naithniñ achúl eas
do dhul re mhaicne do mheas
grádh troim inghen rioghna ó ros
bos mhiolla dhoiiningnedh ndes

Aithneocad feín briathra a bheoil
san déd mar neimiñ ar neimh
nach noctar go duilbhír dhúinn
san tshúil shuilbhír sholta shéimh

Aithníghimsí fhedh nurchair uaim
an malagh^g gcert ceampa gcaoil
giolla saor re andecar dreim
san taobh reigh mar eatail aoil

15 Do aithneochuinn céim achos
go hathlám ag leim na lios
— do bhréig croidhe na mbuadh mbras
glas mo thoile uam gan fhios

Ms. h 4 21

*'acatomhlíos? ✓
L prob 2nd c changed
G.S)

bromadh (Ms.)

a n ala id fuit gualta

aitíamh?

I delight in thy coming, in my condition,
To listen to thy words attentively ;
From thy story of peace I do not dissent,
Through it I sleep rightly to-night.

Thou has brought with thee thy recent news,
Young man of the most skilful countenance ;
A seal by which my breast is confirmed,
News from the personage by which I have been gladdened.

Donald, son of John, the defender of the trenches,
Is the secret of the excellent news which you have,
The safe arrival of the hero over the sea,
Love to tell it is due from me.

His safe arrival armed and young
Is a cause of increase to my pleasure ;
A scion of the united house, a tree that does not bend,
I will take delight in him unto my death.

To visit him I go at once
By the rule if I follow custom ;
I am in haste to his society without restraint,
His beauty will bloom in accordance with my expectation.

I behold him opening his eyes,
The personage by whom my substance was bestowed :
I recognise him at a distance beyond the sea,
His countenance flushed with blood like wine.

Why should I not know his ringleted hair
Corresponding with my expectation as I judged ?
The deeply beloved of the daughters of the queens of Ross.
With round hands and beautiful brown nails.

I will know the words of his mouth,
And his teeth like pearls in brightness,
Which are not disclosed uncivilly to us,
And the cheerful eye of mild lustre.

I know, though a gun-shot from me,
His eyebrow neat, shapely, narrow ;
A free young man with whom it is difficult to contend.
And his smooth side like the floating of lime.

I would know the steps of his feet
While leaping nimbly over the fence ;
The heart of him of the victorious bands has taken away
The lock of my mind from me secretly

Ua Domhnuill mo meisneach mhór
 mo sheisi comhláinn rém chul
 mo shéd é da ngabham grádh
 mo re láu is mabhall úr

Mo bille bugha fa mheas
 mó chridhisi an cuana cas
 in' flatha air nár foilgheadh fes
 mo chrios catha an boin gheal bras

A'r nuisge tobuir nach tráigh
 ar nurra coguidh do chlód
 fáth ar naire ar muirn sháer
 ar cuirm daor ga hibhle a hór

Mo chloidhmech mo chaoil shleagh chorr
 mo thogha Ghaoideal is Gall
 a ta ag taisgadh * arún riúm *sgaoiladh deleted.
 smo mióin súl re fhaicseán

Rs. taisg

Fol. 185

Sínn riamh re duthus ag dréim
 do nim as do dúracht dóigh
 mo nert ni cheilim ód chím
 tríbh do gheibhim ceart is cair
 Coir failte re fer do sgeil

Fol. 195 [On Donald, son of John Moydartach, who died
 in 1686. By Niall M^e Vurich]. *

Rs. dauibhnes

Deireadh dauibhniis Inns gall
 ég aoinfhír an losgadh lóm
 tosach cumhadh gáidhleath an
 dubhadh n^e fedh na bfon

Rs. 3 ſō

O bhás fhéiniadh fhola chuiñ
 ni fhoil críodhe gan chneidh tiñ
 gan onóir o chách don chloin
 soirbh go brach gabhail angill

Fol. 196.

Mac Eoin mhúidéor duigh mhóir mhir
 giorra aré is gér romguin
 truagh mo thoisg an deoigh anfhir
 do loisg sin mfeoil 7 mfhuil

or 6

No cha nacas aon mar é
 ar gasdacht ar gloine a gne

* v. Lloyd, Alasdair Mac Colla, p. 40 f.

O Donald, thou art my great courage,
 My supporter in combat when at my back ;
 My jewel in whom I take delight,
 Thou art my full star and my new apple.

My victorious tree who art esteemed,
 My own heart is that elegant man with curled hair ;
 The son of a prince from whom knowledge was not concealed,
 My battle belt is that intrepid fair drop.

Our water fountain that never runs dry,
 Our arms of war to subdue,
 The cause of our mirth, our freedom of joy,
 The precious ale which is drunk out of gold [goblets].

He is my sword and my rare slender spear,
 My choice of the Gael and the Gall ;
 He has in keeping a good disposition towards me,
 And the desire of my eyes is to see him there.

By hereditary descent we have been with his people,
 We have done our best endeavours through hope ;
 I deny not that my strength is from thine ancestry,
 Through thee I obtain right and justice.

It is right to welcome a man of thy news.

Elegy on Donald of Moydart, who died 1686.¹

There is an end to the pleasures of the Isles,
 The death of one man causes a burning bare ;
 It is, however, but the beginning of sorrow,
 Causing melancholy throughout the bounds.

Since the death of the champion of the blood of Conn
 There is no heart without a sore wound,
 Without honour from others for the clan,
 Easy ever to accept their pledge.

The son of John of Moydart, the great, the active ;
 The shortness of his life is my bitter pain :
 Sad is my condition after the man,
 'Tis that has consumed my flesh and blood.

I have not seen one like him
 In affability, in purity of nature,

¹ See above, pp. 208, 209.

ar fhéile ar fheabhas um ni
sréighe ar ri mo chrech san chré

Analtra e is oide ar sgol
ar nantröm a dhé adhul
do ghéid ashaoghal mo shegh
ciodh acht béd baoghail na níbún

Ms. c. 17.2

Leomhan é ar gháirge a ghrionmh
acht n° taghladh ni budh nár
fer ceñ ag seoladh na siodh
mañsa díon dheóradh is dhámh

Fol. 197.

Leon ar mo chroidhe ga cháoi
deóiruidh is duine gan ni
misi ar buile ge be mé
a dhe mam ruire sman ri

Mer amhenma ar ghort ghliadh
ceñ fedhna gan eitech náigh
lamh nar thais san comhlañ chruaidh
Domhnall go mbuaigh na bhais bháin

Ar ionchuibh rodháimhe ariogh
arm diomchur o nuair do aómh
budh freslach ar fraoch na mblár
laoch mar mo ghrádh sesmhach sáor

✓ 10 Coiñle budh braisi sgach blár
budh soirbhe thaisi re truagh
ag so an eroidhe budh cert grádh
na loighe ar lár sere na súagh

? 5 Fol. 198. Eó seile sa bradan bras
is deiredh na riogh o ros
so an tírsi tiar na ngeann nglas
mo gheall as is cian do clos

On chorpsa cuiredh a núagh
is bocht infuirech ar bioth báu
nach féighim gur léim a luagh
ceñ na sluagh da ndéimim dán

Iomdha fer anuibhisid fhiñ
ben ambuile bhróin
ma triath do chleith is in chriaidh
sgiatn na bfaian nar teich o thoír

✓

In hospitality, in practical goodness—
The favourite of our king is, alas ! in the earth.

He was a fosterer and patron of our schools,
Our grievous loss, O God, is his departure,
His life commanded my esteem,
There is but the usual casualty in our death.

A lion in the fierceness of his exploits,
But he would approach to nothing base ;
He was a leading man in making for peace—
My beloved was the protection of strangers and friends.¹

There is a wound in my breast lamenting him,
A pilgrim am I and a man without substance ;
I am mad whatever I am,
O God, it is about my chief and king. *Charles II died the 1st June 1685*

Active was his mind on the field of battle,
A leader of an army who refused not an encounter ;
A hand not feeble in the hard conflict,
Was Donald, the victorious, the fair-handed.

At the friendly request of his king,
He carried arms from the time he could wield them ;
He was an encounterer of the fury of the battle,
A hero was my staunch and free-born darling.

A most active scion was he in every battle,
A most liberal bestower on the poor ;
He was the heart of true affection—
He is now laid low, the beloved of the learned.

King-fish of his race, the rapid salmon,
And the last of the princes of Ross,
He was the prosperity of this western land of grey swords,
I pledge myself about him, long since I heard it.

Since his body has been put in the grave,
My stay in this wan world is miserable ;
For I cannot, though his praise is my duty,
Find the chief of the people to whom to make my song.

Many a man in fair Uist
And woman, too, are in madness of grief ;
On account of the chief that is hid in earth,
The shield of warriors who fled not pursuit.

¹ Doctors ?

Nior bhac Domhnall díom re dhul
 ni riamh do mhaoidhfiú mar mhogh
 a mbeirn baoghaíl ni bhaiaidh lemh
 mo glrian gheal nar caomuin crodh

Fol. 199. [On Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sheriffmuir,
 1715].¹

Do ttuirliñ seasuimh sioll ecuiñ.
 sdi ratha ar degh fhuil Domhnill
 le cradh ag bfasgnadh* abfhear, * bfasgū, MS.
 1 a brisd baire ar geaisgadh Gaoidheal

Disligh solás cloiñ a colla,
 dfairigh foirm a bfeagh moña
 ata na chás doiligh don droing
 2 bás hoighir riog cláin raghnaill

Sioll chuiñ fa chuam eroidhe,
 a neasbhuigh haoibh en duine,
 slaoic fa brón ambaitibh bregh
 3 mag gloir gaisgedh na Gaoidheall,

Seasbhuidh ar uaislibh a bhean breagh
 as baire ar gaisgadh na Gaoidheall
 bualaadh i chuiñ don cosgar
 4 uabhan liñ is lomlosgadh.

Bas ailin san bhlar do bhrisd,
 na har ar fhearuibh uighisid,
 go beacht o cradh a chneaduibh,
 5 gan neart mña nar miladhuibh.

Ar morthir gan lúaigh a leas,
 ma cean̄ siuaigh seile fearguis,* * searguis, MS.
 gae haon da cradh da cuma,
 6 síglaodh gach mña ar mearuighadh

O mhaoil go harcuibh ni fhail
 fear gan hacuin da hiarguin
 sliath gach bhan da niarmuisdar
 7 ma thriath uighisid na haonar

Gaoidheal o ghaisgadh do chuir
 ttuitim ar triath san lathuir
 fag * breith sealbh do narm oilé * rag ? ag ?
 8 o bheith marbh san machoire

¹ Here begin the coarse handwriting and poor spelling.

Donald did not prevent me to visit him—
 I never boasted like a slave—
 In the gap of danger he was not feeble,
 Such was my bright sun, who spared not wealth.

Elegy on Allan of Clanranald, slain at Sheriffmuir
 1715.¹

There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn ;
 'Tis a misfortune to the good blood of (Clan) Donald,
 Their men are confused with anguish,
 Which has completely broken the warriors of the Gael.

The light of Clan Colla has been lowered,
 Which watched the course of their exploits ;
 'Tis a cause of melancholy to the people,
 The death of the heir of the lords of Clanranald.

The race of Conn are in heart consumption
 For the loss of the courteous presence of one man ;
 There are heroes in sorrow in the towns of Brigia²
 For the glory of the valour of the Gael.

'Tis a loss to the nobles of Ben-Brigia
 And death to the valour of the Gael—
 This death-blow to the descendant of Conn in the fight ;
 Terrible it is to us and a burning bare.

The death of Allan in the battle he gained
 Was a slaughter on the men of Uist ;
 Through thinking on the pains of his wounds
 There is not the strength of a woman in our warriors.

Our Mainland does not treat of its interest
 On account of the leader of the army of the race of Fergus ;
 Every one is in pain lamenting him,
 And the call of every woman is confused.

From the Mull of Kintyre to Orkney there is not
 A man that is not deprived of power from his pain ;
 Every fair one enquired after has become gray
 Solely on account of the Lord of Uist.

The fall of our chief in the battle
 Has deprived the Gael of bravery ;
 Victory was gained for a time by the other army
 On account of his being dead in the field.

¹ See above, pp. 208, 209.

² Fine Towns.

Fol. 201.

O seis ar uaislibh alba,
 bas mheic Domhnuill deag chálma
 go sneidh síth no ceuis ecoguidh,
 9 o si an fhaill do fhuaraduir.

Da fhuil fein is ttuair ttime,
 a bheith ag luagh ghriom ghaisgan^{*} da
 a loic nar choigil baigh re bocht
 10 mur hobuir haigh is imhlacht.

A neagna do chuaidh thar ceúl,
 orrtha do bhsíoll a fortun
 laioich ghlañ charmhach a cloiñ cholla
 11 as dōmenmnach ccaoith accomeuma

Na sleithra ag silladh fa sech
 snechta fuacht agus flicreacht
 sgan bláse a fearthuin fesda
 12 o báis hailim shior chreasda

An gaoth go garbh gelorach geas
 smuir da freagra go fhiorbhras
 ttromgairr na ttuiñe ag ttuitum
 13 slomlan ttuill ag tiorm bhailtibh

O bas oigre an fuiñ ghrianuigh
 ceuimne ar ecor na dogh bliaghna
 sn^e bfuigh do chuas ar choilligh
 14 acht fiog suas ar sior ghabaíl.

Eigne a lintibh na luige,
 a lar na leacht noighrighe,
 ceur séir gach fearuin gan fás
 15 sn^e clánuigh ein o nuabas.

Da fheart o ranuig ar riogh
 nert rod saruigh g^e soghníomh
 sar ttoradh na ttalbhañ haire
 16 steirc ár harbhar o imeire

O báis cormuic chaoim mheic hairt
 do bhi eiriñ gan furtacht
 ga shioř cuma feagh na foñ
 17 slan hoirchradh a iath eirron

Do chuir Flathri mc Fithill,
 a miané^{*} fa mhaith griome,
 an diaigh uath ceuin ar ceumne
 18 o fuair roin̄ da riogh iñbhe,

* mianen ?

Fol. 202

Fol. 203.

"Tis an impediment to the nobles of Scotland
 The death of Macdonald, the goodly and brave ;
 To the ratification of peace or a cause of war
 Was the only leisure time they obtained.

To his own blood it is a matter of pride
 To have his heroic deeds spoken of ;
 Their heroes refused not kindness to the poor,
 They were like wells of comfort and humbleness.

Their wisdom went behind [*i.e.*, is lost],
 On them fortune has turned her back ;
 Pure armed heroes of the Clann Colla,
 Unlively is the wail of their lament.

The mountains are issuing one by one
 Snow, wind, and frozen sleet ;
 And warmth shall not be in our land henceforth
 On account of the death of Allan, the ever honest.

The wind blows fiercely, noisily, steeply,
 And the sea responds to it very briskly,
 The loud roaring of the waves falling,
 And pools are flooded at dry towns.

Since the death of the heir of the sunny land,
 Memorable has been our condition in the bad year ;
 For in it there was no fruit in woods,
 But the trees bare up to the very tops.

The salmon were in the pools lying,
 In the centre of the frozen flags of ice ;
 The well-sown seed [grass?] of every land without growing,
 And birds did not bring forth young through dismay.

Since our chief has gone to his grave, there exists
 Highway violence, the opposition to every good act ;
 And from the fruits of the bountiful land
 Little has been obtained on account of his departure.

By the death of the mild Cormac, son of Art,
 Ireland was without consolation,
 Constantly lamenting him throughout the territories,
 And there was deep anguish throughout Ireland.

Flathri, son of Fitheall, put on record
 The dispositions and good acts
 Of the grandson of Conn after his death,
 As he obtained a share of his Royal Bounty.

Fol. 204

Orruiñ na fliachibh d líghach,
o bhás na riogh raghnallach
ceull re eceoll gan ceodlagh eceart
19 sleon nar nagnidh gan flurtacht.

Sdóilghe na dol na naithrech
éig na noighre deighoñach
a chuir ecruasach mo cruidhe ar chall
20 agcluasacht slighe na senrañ

Mian chormuic o thigh temhraich
a chuir uath eoin go deaghlí meanmne
na mheabuir go mhéid meanmna
21 ag mallairt séd suathcheña

Cuid do mhianuibh mheic móirc,
uaislean an ttrath tteanóla,
a bheith deighlí bhriathrac seim socuir
22 coimriarech reigh riaghalta

Mian oilé nar chora cheilt,
a baig ceanaí sluaigh na accht* noirler * necht?¹
riarr gach maithe re meanmna
23 slion catha lucht leanmna

Seirm ciuill is deachtadh dána,
cleachtadh uird gach eallana,
slusghreagh ar eanrleabhraibh laoch,
24 scion go feidh* dearbhtha ar fiagh * feidh? feimh?

A dhuiñe ni subhach ar seal,
sdubhach ar suil re siorghal
bás i chuiñ na nearradh nóir
25 do dhealigh ruiñ ar riaghloir

In uile a neithribh éige .
o dhul ceiñ ar ccoimhlí éde .
ar nionmuin an fath ma bhfuil .
26 sar nar anjionmuir peafruigh

Iomda ecruadal is celiocus .
feile uasle agus hoirdhearcas
ata siúnta na leic loighe,
27 ar naire ciúthe an comhluitghe

O dhruit brat ar chneas i chuiñ
a thuit ar neart gan doigh dich
echt Ghaoidheal na ngleas ghaiscigh
28 ndeis haonfhir ni hairisdir.

Fol. 205

By us are due the lawful debts,
 Consequent on the death of the Clanranald chief :
 We abandon music, we sleep not aright,
 And the wound in our heart cannot be comforted.

More lamentable than the departure of their fathers
 Is the death of the last heirs ;
 Hearing the purport of the ancient verses
 Hath set the recollections of my heart astray.

The desire of Cormac of the house of Tara
 Possessed the descendant of John of good mind ;
 He is remembered with great pleasure
 Exchanging jewels of singular price.

Some of the wishes of the son of Moire were,
 When nobles assembled,
 That they be well worded, modest, peaceful,
 Agreeable, quiet, and well-ordered.

Another desire that should neither be concealed,
 Was to be at the head of a glorious host,
 To satisfy every chief's mind,
 And his followers to have plenty battles.

Playmg music and inditing poems,
 Practising the order of every art,
 The attentive study of the military books of heroes,
 And dogs fully effective for deer.

To us our time is not cheerful,
 Mourful is our eyes continually weeping ;
 The death of Conn's descendant of the golden armour
 Hath separated from us our ruler.

Every one is in the pangs of death
 Since the chief of our protection departed ;
 Our beloved, the condition he is in,
 And our slain in Inverpephry.

Many an act of danger and ingenuity,
 Of hospitality, nobility, and excellency,
 Are entombed in his resting-place,
 Our sure ark of the united party.

Since the garment closed round the body of O' Conn,
 Our power has fallen without hope of recovery ;
 The deep sorrow cf the Gael of the deeds of valour,
 The like is not related for any one man.

Fol. 206.

Ar mac Feighlimigh mhoir mheir .
 a eualas sgela ar na sgríobhadh,
 mas fior as ceoisbuil go cceart .
 29 re griomh ecosguir ar eceñmuith

A eceñ deich bliagna deirthar
 gluais mac hoirdeirc Fheighleimigh
 ga ceoiñibl re ccaithir mór
 30 gan bharath feille na fainoíd

Bhrisdear ar ccaithair le eeoñ
 a magh haga na *crocht* * *ecomtróm*
 ler thuit Laighnigh na buighe
 31 o haibhreigh huile iorrghuile

Fuair mac Feighlimigh *rechtmhuir*
 buaigh sgac blar le cruadh cosghar
 fa ched ambligna a beathe .
 32 o méd riaghla as rioghratha

* cerès?

Fol. 207.

Re liñ chuiñ mur do cuala,
 tug éire anfhuiñ fhionuaine
 lantoradh cedach da cerúas .
 33 amholadh ebhacht is athrúas .

Meic mhiladha eceñ na cceañ
 a siol chuiñ re *geosgar* gherlañ
 cláñ colla sa griom re goil .
 34 sar rogha diobh ar deiradh .

Oighre *seile* na sroth glan .
 do fuair fhine re *haimsir* .
 cothrom da rétech le *reacht* .
 35 scoradh *ccéitach* d₁ ceañsacht .

Ar eeoñ gan iomrall agha,
 sar ccean socuir siochaña
 sar núaisleacht chineil ar call
 36 as cruasach sirigh na saorcláñ .

S

Meic miladh féin sgan iad añ,
 sioll chuiñ is cholla ar chomhchall
 cláñ Domhnuill na ndiaigh ag dul,
 37 sar ndoghruíñ riogh fhuil ragnuill

Aicmhe Ghaoigeal na *necht* naigh .
 do chuir ar cciall ar ccaochlagh
 iad uañ aniathuibh hainuil,
 38 gan luaigh iarruigh hairreamuil

Fol. 208.

The deeds of Felim's son (Conn), the great, the active,
 We have heard the account as it is written ;
 If true, they correctly resemble
 The victorious deeds of our good chieftain.

At the end of ten years, it is said,
 The noble son of Felim marched
 To fight against Caithar Mor,
 Without using treachery or dissimulation.

Caithar was defeated by Conn
 At Magh h-Aga of the heavy wounds,
 In which the Leinster men of Buighe fell
 Through the evil obstinacy of fighting.

The son of Felim Rectmor gained
 Victory in every battle by hard fighting,
 From the first year of his life
 Through the greatness of his ruling and regal prosperity.

In the reign of Conn, as I have heard,
 Ireland of the fair-green land yielded
 Full hundred fold produce of its fruits,
 Which got him praise for good effects and mercy.

The sons of Milé united
 In the race of Conn fighting with sharp blades ;
 The Clann Colla were in the action with valour,
 And our choice of them was the last.

The heir of the race of pure streams,
 Who commanded his clan for a time ;
 Justice was administered by law,
 And sensible champions controlling it.

Our Conn without any mistake of fortune was he,
 Our calm chief of peace,
 And our nobility of race in bravery,
 And the ancient organiser of the free clans.

The sons of Milé themselves and they not living,
 The race of Conn and Colla are equally lost,
 The Clann Donald following after them,
 Our sorrow being for the royal blood of Ranald.

The race of the Gael of valourous deeds
 Have set our senses into confusion ;
 They are away from us in strange countries
 Without a prospect of seeking their native land.

A chuid nar hág uaiñ dar rioguibh
 scion do chuaidh ar chóigriocuibh
 gan suil re sealbh a nalba,
 39 no nduil re nainm hathardha

Teirce saoithadh cloiñe chuiñ,
 do dúsigh easbhuiig dar nfoghlumh,
 ar feagh comhclair na ceruine
 40 ttreachl an ghorm fhuin Gaoighelug

Fol. 209.

Gan suaimneas ceúil no ecluice,
 gan úaingnes iuil oideacht
 o niorguile ar aicme bhregh,
 41 gan iomragh mhaicne mhileadh

Dí haoinfhír os chach oilé,
 do chaill fios a fiathroighe
 go brat gan labhra leabhair
 42 don fhoghlum ghnath Ghaoidhealug.

O mbheith ag meas a marbhna,
 en léanán lucht ealaghna,
 sugh marbhra ag dalladh mo denc
 43 samhla doiligh ar docracht.

Gach fear sa chradh na chroidhe,
 sgan ttreachb don raimh riogh roige
 re cheile o chuiradh a corp .
 44 deiradh feine gan furtacht

Fol. 210.

La an tleibhe ag techt ron ttuill
 ni fuair haon na targuire
 go mí choiñibh maiene a breagh
 45 a dhi gearradh aicme halban

An bás do mhuch ar meanmuin
 on ló a theasd ar ttigherna
 od ghlach san choiñibh chrosda,
 46 ar lot doiligh díchoisge.

Haladh uchta an Ghaoidhil gloin,
 da lucht measguis is meanmhui
 ambrosnagh buaigh dar mbiodhbha
 47 a thosuigh ar tuar ttí meanmna

Fior Gaoidill o thuin go tuiñ
 o bhás chaibtiñ chlañ ragnuill
 sa naoghuire gan dion daibh
 48 o thtrill héní nurra neadran

Such of our princes as have not departed from us
 Have long since become exiles,
 Without an expectation of possessions in Scotland,
 Or to assume their paternal name.

The scarcity of professors among the race of Conn
 Has awakened the want of our instruction
 Throughout the expanse of the world
 And over the blue land of the Gael.

green

We have been without the pleasures of music or games,
 Without any opportunity of learning instruction,
 On account of the strife in our beautiful country,
 And without treating of the tribes of warriors.

The want of one man above all others
 Has lost to us the knowledge of enquiry ;
 For ever without the language of books
 In the usual Gaelic literature.

From contemplating on the elegy
 Of the sole protector of the men of arts,
 The flow of my eyes bedims my sight ;
 So our grief is insufferable.

Every man with anguish in his heart,
 And there is no tribe of the choice princely line
 Living together since his body was interred
 And the last of the Fiann are without consolation.

The day of judgment is coming as it has been deserved,
 No one has received a foreknowledge when it will,
 That people may receive their judgment variously,
 May want of severity characterise it for the clans of Scotland.

Death has extinguished our gladness,
 Since the day our lord departed,
 When he engaged in the adverse encounter,
 Which is our grievous, unhealing wound.

He is the death wound of the pure Gael,
 To his vindictive foes it is gladness ;
 The time of incitement to victory for our enemies
 Has commenced the presage of our want of joy.

The men of the Gaels from wave to wave [from shore to shore],
 Since the death of the Captain of Clanranald,
 Have no shepherd as a protection to them
 Since their only defending chief departed.

Fol. 211.

Geasgadh uaile chloin̄ cholla,
acciste ag bpum bpelogha
ar naisgidh sar naisdir háigh
49 an ttaisgidh ag dtorsibh dtruman

Seacht ceód déag bliagna go beacht
is geuig mibliagna deug go dirrech
o bhreith Dé go héig hailin,
50 giodh bé é do fhiathraigheadh

Ar ttabhaí don thriath tar neinh
ar achuing a mhuiire anfhig den
a bhi ar neam na nord naiglidh
51 ma si toil ar ttighearna

Go haros na naigeal nglan
ó se as haister da hanam
ni ecoir duilghe na dheaghluigh
52 lor accuumne ar air ecéit cheantuibh

Ar han agluiñ da rioghfuil
rí na dül da ndeaghriaguil
sda niarrigh le ecert go ceuid
53 sda ndionadh ar nert ná bud.

Raghnall óg ar ttriath ttiorrtha
a thtecht lé run ro riogha,
go dueus shelbha na sean
54 a dusgadh menma na miladh

An rí dfhuasgil na huile,
do eur genuas nar gráth guidh
sda gluasacht dar ngore ar thtuin
55 suaisleacht ar ttoile ag ttuirliñ
Do ttuirliñ seasúmh siol chuim.

[The Arming and Army of John, Earl of Ross,
Lord of the Isles].

As ainsin tangadar na hármain ghlioca ghloirfhithe dhlúth-
fhoelach dhéagheomháileach naisle allibhal oirdherch échtbhéogha
ardlaigeántach orarmach Fhionnghall i. clána suaitheanta sónamhád
sróilimheirgeach gasda gaingbhéogha Giolla eoin agus maiene

The valorous Pride of the Clann Colla
 Is in a coffin at Inverpeffery,
 The cause of our free gifts and our lucky journeys
 Is laid to rest at the doors of Drummond.

Seventeen hundred years exactly,
 And fifteen years directly close,
 From the birth of God to the death of Allan.
 Whoever should enquire.

Our importuning of the Chief over heaven,
 Grant, O Mary, O Son, our request,
 That he be in heaven of the angelic orders,
 If it be the will of our Lord.

To the abode of the pure angels
 Is the journey for his soul ;
 It is not right to be sorrowful after him,
 It is sufficient to remember our first redemption.

Such as have remained with us of his princely blood,
 May the king of the elements well direct them,
 And bring them to obtain their property by right,
 And defend them against the power of the enemy.

Young Ranald, our country's chief,
 May he come with a right royal intention,
 To the patrimonial possessions of the ancients
 To awaken the spirit of the warriors.

The King who redeemed all people—
 We implore Him to send prosperity in our time,
 And to send [Ranald] to our presence over the wave,
 Since the nobility of our wishes has fallen.

There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn

The Army and Arming of the Last Lord of the Isles.¹

It was at that time came the warriors, the wise, glorious fighting, chose worded, well counselled, noble, highly noble, active of deeds, high spirited, gold armoured Fingalians (men of the Hebrides), namely, the badged, luckful, silk-standarded, active, fiercely lively Macleans ; and the soldierly, spirited, brave

¹ For the place of this prose poem in R. P., see p. 210.

mhealānta mhear chalma mhic Ea áin gona naicmedhuibh disle-degh oinidh an timceall an an tigher do thegasg an trenfhatha 7 do chomairliughadh an chaith mhealādh i. curaidh chlisde chrann-ruadha 7 buighni beógha brioghmhora bratchorcra 7 oirechta aibhle fhosgardha fhiochmhora airdmhenmnacha 7 dronga dathaille dásachtacha dionionsuighec dúrchroidhech danardha deghsluaigh 7 iad na ceathibh coirithe i. clána diomsacha drechsholus dath aluinn dásachta deghbhrethech dúasmhora Domhnuill 7 clána réighe Rathmhora ruaigmhera ro-dhána ribhrethacha raghnuill 7 clána ionsoighech oirsgiatrach alasdaír 7 clána diona dúra dañardha deghfhuluing duibhshithe 7 na fir loña láidire lochlannach 7 clána beógha brioghmhora bogbroonta dedla dioghaini doiñsgiatrach Dubhghuill 7 clána meghracha clíaracha catharmacha Cámsroin 7 clána naimhdemhla neimhneca neitamhla neill . 7 clána ferdha fuilecha fioruaise Fionghuine 7 clána garga gusmora gniomhechtmhora Guaire 7 clána cróghdha eosnamhacha creachmhora calma curānta cuirmlionmhora coiñidh agus clána mera-menm^c masgalacha morbhroñtach morguinn 7 catuigh na coimhdecht do rochtain an rioghfhatlath agus clána tréna tairbeogha toirtmhla tóigheasdalach an tóisaigh ina mbróin aghmhuir urruñta au tiomchall an tigherna catánuigh na ceóridh-ibh mir erúadhach da ecuradhuibh. Tangadar agcomhluadar na ecuradhsoin . Iarradh 7 ardfhlatha rioghradh 7 ridireadha taoisigh 7 tighernadh baróin 7 bó bhiatuidh go haoinionadh áirighe go m^c oirdheirc alasduir ar tionol 7 ar tiumsughadh don laochrudh lionmhuir luathghairidhsin 7 don tochruid thréin thiñisnigh thorannbhuirb.

Ag so mar do ghabhusdasdar áird rígh gusmor gaingbheogha gniomhechtach gealármach Gaoideal . i. an tiarra aghmhhor onconta aigmheil fluilech urchairdis¹ airmgheir fiachmhuir ionsaigh-ech urlamh athlamh urrunta . fhaileach oirnech orchloithmhech fhraochdha roiréidh ribhreitheach amhail mar do ghabh carradh áigh 7 iorghiule uime re gac imresna . i. aleine caol chaomhghresach don tsról tana threabh luighe ar na huaim go hiñtlechtach do mhnaibh uaisle is dinghenradh 7 do cuiredh ar an degleinidhsin

Cotún síoda soinenhúil socair saidhbhir saoirghresach . alain illbhreac iollánach cangach iallach usgarach go ndealbhuibh nen nallmhordha go eraobhuiibh óir orloisce go niomad gach muile ghrés ar thaobhuiibh an thaorchotúin. Do chuireadh ar an chotúnsin da choimhét ar chuñtortuuibh. Luithreach fhàrrsuing úrmhaill-ech edtrom phallan iarrann chruaidh aluinn fhithe óir chiumsach liogtha loñrach lochlañach do ghabh laoch aleitheidh séin luthreach

¹ The last letter is very doubtful, perhaps only a blot.

Clan Mac Ian, together with the faithful, highly hospitable tribes around their lord to instruct the powerful prince, and counsel the hero, namely, the active champion of the Red Branch ; and lively, vigorous troops with purple garments ; and vast, loud shouting, fierce, high spirited parties ; and beautifully coloured, bold, keenly encountering, stout hearted, austere troops of a good army. And they were in well-arranged battalions, namely, the proud, luminous countenanced, finely hued, bold, right judging, goodly gifting Clan Donald ; the ready, prosperous, routing, very bold, right judging Clanranald ; the attacking, gold shielded Clan Alister ; the protecting, firm, hardy, well enduring Macphees ; the fierce, strong men, the Maclachlans ; the lively, vigorous, liberally bestowing, courageous, austere, brown shielded Maedougalls ; the cheerful, chief renowned, battle harnessed Camerons ; the inimical, passionate, hardy Macneils ; the manly, sanguinary, truly noble Mackinnons ; the fierce, undaunted, great feated Macquarries ; the brave, defending, foraging, valiant, heroic, ale abounding Mackenzies ; the active, spirited, courteous, great bestowing Clan Morgan (or Mackay) and the men of Sutherland came as a guard to the Royal Prince ; and the powerful, lively active, great numbered, arrogant Mackintoshes, in a very large, powerful force around the chief of Clan Chattan, in active, hardy battalions with their champions. There came along with these warriors earls, princely high chiefs, knights, chiefs, lords, barons, and yeomen, at one particular place, to the noble son of Alexander ; and these numerous rejoicing heroes, and powerful, active, fierce sounding hosts gathered together. This is the manner in which they appointed the powerful, fierce, active, mighty deeded, white armoured, supreme King of the Gael, viz., the terror striking, leopard like, awful, sanguinary, opposing, sharp armed, fierce, attacking, ready, dexterous, powerful, steady, illustrious, full subduing, furious, well prepared, right judging earl, as he received on him the armour of conflict and strife against every tumult, that is, his fine tunic, beautifully embroidered, of fine textured satin, ingeniously woven by ladies and their daughters ; and that good tunic was put on him.

A silk jerkin which was handsome, well fitting, rich, highly embroidered, beautiful, many coloured, artfully done, gusseted, corded, ornamented with the figures of foreign birds, with branches of burnished gold, with a multiplicity of all kinds of embroidery on the sides of the costly jerkin. That jerkin was put on him to guard him against dangers.

A coat of mail, which was wide, well meshed, light, of substantial steel, beautifully wrought, gold ornamented, with brilliant Danish gems. Such a mail-coat as that was possessed by

mar an luiridh sin ag Lugh luthimhor láimhfhada an Jíneach an luireach sin. Do ghabh Eoin abionamhail uime a naimh a naonathar da dhíden aniorghaluiibh roimh armuibh a easgárad. Et do cuiredh ar an geathluirighsin crios cumhduighe cathbhaghach coinleach clach ghorm cumhachtach cúanda eraobhach ceardamhail druimnech dioghuin degh chenguil ar na ghenamh don oirealtuin me imlibh ar eitealibh¹. Do chaith cérd achomhachta re dénamh an deighchriosa 7 do chuiredh ar a uachtar sin sgaball uinleach óir chiumsach chomhuart chlochghorm choilerach befnach bhuaghach bluclannach dluithmhín thairmech thaitnemhach óirtach iallach usgarach leaghaulh súil ag sirfheéchain le taitan treansgabuill. Et do toirbheóradh an tráth tocharr don treimhileadh ceubheithe shocuir shenamhail bhefnach bhuaghach bheoghamhuiil ghealghorm ghasla ghraineamhail cuaña chiochcorr chraobhleagach rela aigh aniorghaduibh an miomh cumhluigh clochghorm sin mar claoilheigh a ecomhluannuibh tig fraoch na fedhnachuibh re faicsin na feilme sin 7 táruigh ar taobh taitnemhach an treinfhirsin cloidhemh faobhrach forranach fada fiorchruidh fulaingh direach dreichmhín diafsada 7 e chomhluart cert coimhshinte m^e an luin a leitheidtean do bhí ag Fionn an flaithfheinidh no colg oiguir áthasuigh accath oirdhere Fhionntraghá no luin oilé ahionsamhuiil do bhí ag eoin na craobhruaigh ag n^t séimhigh subhaltuidh no chloidhemh caomh cosgartach chonaill chernáigh cathbhaghuidh ler cuiredh an dergruathar 7 ge hoirdheire an annaíla tarra ag Eóin anaomrogha 7 do ghabh fana ghealghlauibh álanna láimhileadh go magh dion da dhernaíuibh ar ndornchur ndéid noilfint re hanbhuaín aniomhbualte ag tuarguin na ttreimhileadh 7 do ghabhasdair tuagh taobhghorm tanaighe édtrom bhelger bhunaíta diaraí fhiorchruidh aithleaghtha do bhí ag fomhoir feramhail ag barún na piaide ler brisedh le borbbuillibh an taoith ar na treinferuibh tarla anám na heasaonta an tuaghsa aga thigerna² ag m^e Domhnuill deirlaicech.

Air criochnughadh ageamairle 7 ar nollmhughadh anímrreasna 7 ar neirghe da narmannuibh 7 ar tógmháil da ttegmháilibh tugadar go haontaghach le m^e oirrdhere alasduir le rí Fionn ghall foirmata anaghaidh ar echtraíchuibh na naimibh na niolbhuigh-

¹ These last four words are repeated. ² tigerna?

the lithe Luga of Long Arms. John received a similar one in the name of the One Father to protect him in battles against the armies of his enemies. And there was put over that battle mail-coat an encircling belt, which was battle victorious, brilliant with blue stones, powerful, showy, branchy, artificial, ridgy, hard, with good clasps made of bronze, with figures of flying birds on its borders. An artist exercised his best skill in making that excellent girdle. And there was put over that an angular cape, gold bordered, even, with blue stones, of fine material, pointed, precious, buckled, close-fine, attractive, delectable, gold bordered, corded, ornamental, that the eye in continually looking at it would be melted by the brilliancy of the powerful cape.

And there was given to the powerful warrior, at the time of the meeting, a helmet of security, which was prosperous, crested, victorious, life preserving, whitish blue, excellent, awe striking, elegantly bordered, branch stoned ; a star of prosperity in conflicts was that diadem ornamented with blue stones, never subdued in battles ; fury seizes the armies on beholding that precious helmet.

And there was on the noble side of that powerful man a sword which was sharp, serviceable, long, very hard, sound, straight, of smooth surface, long bladed and of equal power throughout its full length. Mac-an-Luin was the like of it, which Fionn the Fenian Chief had ; or the sword of the victorious Osgur, in the celebrated battle of Ventry ; or such another blade as Cuchulinn of the Red Branch had, the son of the peaceful Sualtam ; or the fine slaughtering sword of the battle victorious Connal Cernach, by which was effected the Red Raid. And although celebrated were their names, John happened to have better than any of them.

And he put on his fair hands his full military gloves that they should be a protection to the palms of his hands against the impression of the white ivory hilt made by the force of many blows in striking the powerful warriors.

And he received an axe which was blue-sided, thin, light, sharp-edged, substantial, of true steel remelted (tempered), which had been possessed by a manly giant, namely, the Baron of the Piaid, with the terrible blows of which by the hero the powerful men were defeated. In the time of the rebellion this battle axe was in the possession of his lord, *i.e.*, Macdonald, to whom it had been presented.

On concluding their Council, settling their controversies, rising of their champions, removing their difficulties, they unanimously united with the noble son of Alexander, the heroic King of Fingall, in turning their faces against foreigners, in parties, in numerous

nibh na ndrongouibh na ndiairmadhibh na ttaintibh na ttromsluaghuibh na ceathuibh na coirighibh na cceptibh na ceiteirnibh na ruagthuibh na ruagh chathaibh ni thainic re naghuidh shéin a duintibh na a daingnughibh a díamhríbh no a droibhleibh a cuirtibh na a caithrechibh amargadh na morbhaitibh go bfuaire an ri roibhretach gach riar uma rabhasdar gurab da dearbhadh sin do chan an fileadh na focuisi

Fol. 228

Fior mo mholadh ar mh^c Domhnaill | * 1
 cur le geengluim |
 cur g^c comhlann . croidhe leomhuin .
 lámh nár tughadhl | Guaire Gaoidheal . v. túbraid RIA IX
 aoinfher uladh | Táth na pobal |
 rosg le rugadh | cosg na ceogadh |
 Grian na nGaoidheal . gnúis i cholla |
 fa bhruach baña . luath a longa |
 cuilén confuigh . choisger foghla |
 croidhe cunlá, bille banbha |
 fir na teáin, deirg na dheghaidh |
 a bhert bunuidh, techt go temhair |
 measgadh midhe, onchú ilé |
 f reim na feile . trén g^c tire |
 níor ér aoinfher, nō dáimh doiligh |
 craobh fhial oinigh, ó fhiadh noilagh |
 níor fhás uime, acht rioghna is riogha |
 fuighe fiora | fior mo moladh | i (B3)

Chort geas?

cridhe

Fol. 240.

Marbhruín Shior Toirmoid vic Leoid; do reiñe
 Niall m^c Muirriagh | * 2

Do thuirn aibhneas iñsi gall
 damhna dó bróin da tagháll,
 othar is amhghar gan ceilt.
 1 an dochar athbal oirdheirch

Aicmhe Leoid ba mo menná,
 tromfa thuarsi an rie albhá,*
 an brón as oire oirthuib,
 2 tar slógh oile dalbañchuib,

* alba?

¹ Here the coarse handwriting already noted resumes, and continues in the next two poems. The spelling is bad, sometimes phonetic; and the writer often appears to misunderstand his text.

* 1. v. Lloyd, Alasdair mac Colla p. 52.

* 2. v. MacKinnon, Catalogue, p 280; W. I. Watson, Trans. Gael. Soc. Gross, XXIX, 197; J. C. Watson, Féil-Sgríbhinn Lóin Níche Niell, p. 167.

companies, in troops, in crowds, in multitudes, in great armies, in battalions, in lines, in ranks, in kerns, in chasing parties, in defeating battalions ; and there did not appear any forces equal to them from fortresses, strongholds, retreats, sequestered places, courts, cities, markets, or great towns, until the potent king obtained all the obedience granted to him ; and it was to certify this that the poet sang these words :—

True is my praise of Maedonald,
A champion with whom I unite ;
The hero of every conflict, the lion's heart,
A hand that fails not, pride of the Gael ;
The champion of Ulster, the controller of Assemblies,
The eye for causing the stopping of war.
The sun of the Gael, the countenance of O'Colla ;
By the banks of Bann, quick sailing are his ships ;
A furious hound that checks plunders [Fodhla, Ireland ?],
A modest soul, the tree of Banba,
The country with fire brands is red after him ;
His family ancestor came to Tara,
Putting Meath in commotion, the leopard of Isla ;
Root of hospitality, powerful in every land ;
He refused no man, nor importunate bard ;
The bountiful branch of hospitality, of the land of Oileach,
There did not spring from him but queens and kings,
True are the statements.
True is my praise.

The Elegy for Sir Norman Macleod, which Niall Mac Murphigh made.

The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased,
A deep felt sorrow has taken their place,
There is anguish and affliction without concealment,
For the awful loss of the noble.

The tribe of Leod of the highest spirit,
The royal race of Scotland are in deep sadness ;
The greatest sorrow afflicts them
Exceeding that of any other host of the Scotch.

¹ For the place of this and the next two poems in R. B., see p. 212.

Au teinech fa iñsi gall.
 nimoar urra da altram.
 sedh gan dígh oilemhna a miodh
 3 doimennna ar gloir na ngaoideal.

Mur fhear othar a treabhluidh
 lan dimmudh is deigh enbruidh
 an toinec hi fhoghañ cióñ
 4 fa ghoruñfhoñ groideach ngaoideal

Mur dhalta deis a oide.
 f chiaid thuarsi is treabhluide,
 rogha deigh flir dion ar ndul
 5 sniom a neinigh ni hionguald

Sir Tormod fa thoil an daoil,
 tug an tejech fa anfaoibh
 se nú * anuaidh o g* oireacht
 6 an chlu ñaidd gan aodhnuirecht

Fine Leoid lughuide a ni buaidh,
 gan urra an ainec ar anbháin
 an físealbha ar mbáin fa brón
 7 buaidh a ceinenna ar celaochlo

Diombuan ua htarain oirthuuib
 tar droing eile dalbanchuib
 doibh affaoglaich gid be anuira *
 8 n* saoghlac e etaera.

Maidm ag an ég druim ar dhruim,
 gan cogadh gan cur comluiñ
 sioruidh gach maicne da mair,
 9 ar róghuibh * aicme olbuir. * róghuibh?

Fuiglech áir aiemha olbhuir,
 fa an diogbail tar docamluib
 gan cur air Gaoideal no Gall
 10 aoinfher a mhain snach marañ

Anfimhe ni habar truidh
 tairnigh flaites abfortuin
 a nanair do chúaith ar ceall
 11 úair a ceónaigh do caitedh.

Laoeradh * gan locadh treasa * Taoeradh, MS.
 tughsad aimser aoibnesa
 rioghradh togtha an talminn thaigh,
 12 ar aghnuid orchra aneiuair

The hospitality throughout Innisgall
 Is not so bountifully nursed,
 Yes, without the nourishing drink of metheglin ;
 Dispirit rules the glory of the Gael.

As a man with wounds in his troubles,
 Full of anxiety and extreme oppression,
 The hospitality finds no place of rest
 In the delightful blue land of the Gael.

As a foster son is after his foster father
 Full of sadness and tribulation ;
 The best of the good protecting men having departed,
No wonder this anguish should arise.

Sir Norman, who is now at the will of the worm,
 Calmed the lamenting to pleasing looks ;
 And after all that, he is away from all parties,
 His repute from him without shepherd.

The sway of the tribe of Leod is lessened,
 Without a chief forthcoming of equal power ;
 The tribe of herds are in lasting sorrow,
Their hereditary sway is altered.

Their rulers are of short duration over them
 Compared with other tribes of the Scots ;
 To them it is dangerous, be they ever so guarded,
 That he is not long lived among them.

Death gains a defeat by prostrating all on their backs,
 Without war, without fighting a battle,
 Everlastingly against all tribes that have lived,
 Of the best and most powerful races.

There is but a remnant of a noble clan
 By a loss sustained by the parties ;
 Without disparagement to the Gael or Gall,
 He was their chief champion, but he does not live.

In heaven there is no cause of jealousy,
Heaven draws their fortunes ;
The praise is conferred on the church,
The hour of their destiny has passed.

Heroes that failed not to gain the victory,
 They passed their time in pleasures ;
 Select princes of extensive lands
 Are in a fervour of grief in one hour.

*heav. 2
green*

Romhor do chuaidh da ecohram,
roighne freime fionlochlañ
fada as diodh a ceuimhne chaig,
13 erioch ar gac duilge an dioghbaile

A mhuirn antiñtjñ oirbirth
ar neg durra asochair neirt
tug an tred fhírlamh fher

14 ar mhéid mhímhenmna mhilleadh

Gac aoibhneas táir * na thír * tarradh?
go heg do rímac rúaighdri.
uirre tarla na tuirsí,

15 uille damhna a docuirsi.

Aidhbhle abroin ni diongna dhaibh,
duaislibh fiongall is diombaideh
foñ glanarmdhá ar nar theñ tír

16 tre ceñ togharma a tionoil

Tuirsé téid dí na dhéghaideh.
a mhuirn riogdha a rosméadair
iath foñcladhech ba ferr breis,

17 orchadech err a haoibnis

Gach iomad torcair no tréoid,
fuair do chorám chlañ ri leoid
crioch chéd fhaointaoré gac cloiñ

18 égcaintec crioch a cothrúim

Maoith na baibhiolaine ambroid,
dar let asttarsi tainigh
le a mhéid torchair da treise

19 dég comthadh na crichsi * * MS., csichsi.

Do bhi an traoi fa ces chumhadh,
daithle a haoibhnis dathrughadh.
gan iomrall do frioth foghail.

20 crioch fiongall a hioñamuil.

Samhail dar mbrón bert ghoimhe
daithle cuiñ is chonuize
do ló durera ar aneigsi,

21 clo cumtha da ccreidimsi

Tuirsi ni thráigh na dheoigh
mec Leoid fátha fir leoin
eir gach aon dochra da bhrigh

22 tre ceñ caomhanta a ceinil * * cemhili?

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

Too much has gone of their rightful share,
The choice of the stock of Fionnlochlainn ;
Long shall he be piously in the remembrance of all,
The extreme of all affliction is the loss.

Dearly beloved of the noble mind,
On the death of the chief from the advantage of power,
The truly grand clan of men selected him
On account of his great military spirit

Every happiness came into the country
Until the death of the Royal son of Rory ;
On it has come the grievances,
Every misfortune since you interred him.

Their excessive grief is no wonder for them,
To the nobles of Fionngall it is death ;
The pure-armed land on which no rout pressed
On account of the chief mustering its forces.

Mournful they go from it after him
His royal troops, his trusty forces ;
The land of division walls of the best profit,
Deep sorrow replaces her pleasures.

Every great engagement in slaughtering or fighting
The clan of King Leod had their full share in them ;
The end of the first hospitaller of each clan,
Lamentable is the end of his justness.

The weeping at Babilon in bondage,
It would appear to you it came into this country,
By the greatness of the downfall of power
Through the death of the defender of this territory.

Joy was in the affliction of sorrow,
On account of its delightfulness being changed,
Without an expedition it was plundered,
The territory of the Isles is in a similar condition.

Our sorrowful case of anguish is similar
To that which occurred after Conn and Conaire ;
There was daily excessive grief among the learned,
I believe that ours is an exact type of it.

A sadness which has not ebbed after him
Is that for the son of Macleod, a cause of true sorrow ;
On everyone therefore there is a gloom,
On account of the decease of the chief of our protection.

x ? Dubhly, meachid o pledge

Fada as cuimhn' le cloiñ Leóid
bás feinigh fola rí Leóid
ulmhugh do ecrádh croidhe,
23 lan durdhubbhadh is deoleair,

Eagsi * ga truime dogra, * Eagui, in MS.
acairde a lucht leanama
ar a úaigh nechluar do nid.
24 úain ar a fléart nach bfuighmidb,

O gheibhfiú uaidh na farrad,
ro aoibhlneas do edamar.
maing do fúair a méid muirne
25 sa aég annair mathchuinge.

✓ Mna g" tire fa thuirsi
a laoich a lucht eagluise
a saoirfhir chomtha accumha
26 faciligh orchra eatorra,

Anteineech an tengnam glan,
anuaile an failte ollamh
re aois na dhiaigh as dursan
27 láis acráidh do euadarsan

Bulbh cian fa orrera gach ám
eru Domnuill Ínsi Fiú gall
fath caoime is enesguin don fréim
28 easbhadh na craobhie cénél

Clan Giolleoin aneidiugh bróin
céim nar ardaigh a nonoir
sniomh tar gach orcra oilé,
29 da blriogh orrha deolchuire

Marbua * comuire agus chuiñ
ua maghnus onhúr manuinn
fada aéig accuinbhe caigh
30 bed os gae duilde a dioghail.

Aieme Leóid na dheóigh dubheach
sloigh na noilén nalbañech
gan bheó' chroidhe an táin do toil,
31 báidh re acoleuire órrthuib.

Hicuis tmútha mur taid sin.
rioghruadh maene Leóid loingsigh
do ghnáth fa buaincire broin,
32 ma annaillige attráth tionoil * * tioneil ?

Long will be remembered by the Clan Leod
 The death of the warrior of the blood of King Leod ;
 They are preparing for heartfelt grief,
 Being full of excessive sadness and sorrow.

A death of the deepest anguish it is
 To his friends and his followers ;
 Over his grave as they perform a *neachd*
 They have their turn at the tomb which we cannot get.

As I used to receive from him, while along with him,
 As much pleasure as I desired ;
 Alas that I obtained so much friendship,
 Since he died in the hour of my praying.

The women of every country are in sadness,
 Also their heroes and ecclesiastics ;
 Their faithful freemen are in grief,
 The extremity of severe affliction is among them.

The hospitality, the pure generosity,
 The joyous exclamation, the ready welcome,
 They have all gone with him into the earth,
 For an age after him there will be but lamentation.

The anguish of the blood of Donald of the Isles
 Was unceasingly for a long time ;
 The loss of the branch of the tribe
 Was lamentation and skin-wound to the stock.

The Clan Maclean in mourning clothes,
 A degree which did not exalt their honour,
 Their sorrow is greater than any other affliction,
 Therefore they have on them their mourning

The elegies of Connor and of Conn,
 Of the grandson of Magnus of the house of Man
 Long are they in the memory of all,
 The loss will be recorded in every leaf.

The Clan Leod are mournful after him,
 The hosts of the Scottish Isles are
 Without liveliness of heart for the loss that has been willed ;
 Sorrow has gained a sway over them.

They are in a state of expectation,
 The princes of the Macleods of the ships,
 Always under a load of sorrow,
 Good are their warriors at the time of mustering.

¹ Maighre ar dshroth * na beirbe. * dhsroth ?
 is oilén orca accomeirghe
 mór mhaoth chroidhe ar a ttug trom.

33 ar fud laochruighe Lochluinn.

Frioth a neigsi ar faill bfolagh
 ni mhar urra a hanaguil
 a ceidhme tar chách do chúaидh

34 an tráth budh doilg as diombúaid

En leñañ eigseg alba,
 forus úird na healadhna
 abhás do dhearbh docracht * di * docrás ?

35 feadhbh gan fhortacht aneigsi

Locrañ anfhoruis fesa.
 no nech na chlo choimnesa
 ciodh a dé na budh locht liñ

36 cre tar a corp as créidim

Anegmhus óir no ealluigh
 o teasda triath ruisigerruirg
 an eígsi ón úair a éga

37 treigsi cúain a ecoimhédá

Rúaimnígh tre reña nime.
 feruidh frasa tciñtighe
 na tolcha gan lásdha lo.

38 do smacht orrtha da iarghnó

Ha srotha ag éirghe os fhedhuibh
 tacha eisg ar inbhe-ár
 ni faghtar na taithi * a ttír * triathi ? tairthi ?

39 confadh na haithfe as ainmín

Ag orra dioghnuibh a bháis
 dúine budh danma dolaáis * * dolaaicht ?

neoill brathshoillsi ambsigh cumhadh * * cumhat ?

40 dath orsi stir thuaghembhuin

¹ Before this verse, at the top of the page, is a verse in Niall Mc Vurich's writing, much older, and on a different subject. It runs thus :—

A mbaile na ríogh romhuiñ
 iñis so da seanchuidhíb
 in short re labra líne
 n° damhna a front fíriñe

¹ The salmon of the high stream of the Barrow,
And the Orkney Islands rising up simultaneously ;
Great softness of the heart which yielded sadness
Amongst the heroes of Norseland.

The learned were found in obscurity,
Their protector lives not ;
They overstepped the rest,
When they were grieved and sad.

He was the chief protector of the learned men of Scotland,
He was the knowledge of the order of sciences,
His death has confirmed their difficulties,
The literati are like trees without relief.

widow
He was the lamp of true history,
Or a person in its nearest type ;
Why, O God, should it not be a grievance to us
That the earth is over his body, and I believe—

We are in want of gold and cattle,
Since the chief of Rushgarry died :
The learned men since the hour of his death
Have forsaken their havens of watching.

Flaming troubles pervaded the stars of heaven,
They poured forth showers of lightning ;
The hills are not illumined by day,
Their grief for him mastered them.

The rivers are rising over the woods,
There is a scarcity of fish in the bays ;
The fruitage is not found in the land,
The roaring of the sea is very coarse.

At the last hours of his death
Dreadful tokens appeared to us ;
Foreboding clouds which denoted grief
Were of gold colour in the northern region.

¹ Here at the top of page 249—written in a different hand and much older than this elegy—are inserted these four lines, which have no connection with the rest :—

In the town of the kings before us,
Tell this to its historians—
In short—to speak to us :
Not condemnable its front of truth.

Tríach buaidhaoc nar bhris a móid
go ham ega sior Tormód

41 acht an chomhra anúir fa bfuil
colmha re a dhún ni decuidh.

Bás flatha daiceme olbhuir.

dioth onóra dollamhmuibh
máirg file fuair anaír.

42 eridhe uaidh gan iongabhall

Barr cunha caitrech iona.
os bróin dánribh airdhlriogha
o teasda a ceile cubhuidh.

43 measda déime a documhuil

Seacht ecéd dég sa dó re riom.
stri bliadhna aois a nairdriogh
órsláth budh cneasda do chi,

44 go teasda romhac ruaidhri

Da measda mét a goimhe
lór a aidhble deolchuire
ar cách giogh * lugh da ló
a chumha an tráth fa tteas dó

* gaogh?

Do thurn aoibhneas iñsi gall

[Added as omitted :—]

Gan chuimme ar saoigéit * ar soon
budh cnesta re láoidhibh logh
damna bróin dho chi san char
an ghloir ghlan an dí ag dol

* saoigéits

[Elegy on James Macdonald].

Ccuma sheimis ag lot laoch,
na eghbhuis o mbeith go brach.
ar tocht na ttuile go ttrúagh

1 da luag a ceomhuiigh re ceradh.

Leanamh na laoch dealb ghlan deas
sdoirbh an griomh a gerradh as
mac on ri chratuidh a erios

2 gur mhithigh leis an chli chlos

A victorious prince who did not break his word
 Was Sir Norman to the time of death ;
 Except the coffin in the earth in which he lies
 There was no column raised for his monument.

The death of a prince of a mighty tribe
 Is a want of honour to the learned professors ;
 Woe to the poet who received attention,
 His heart is gone without recovery.

Ours is greater than the lamentation for cities,
 Above the grief for the daughters of supreme kings,
 Or the death of a beloved spouse,
 You may judge the severity of our affliction.

Seventeen hundred and two to be reckoned,
 And three years the age of the supreme king,
 A gold wand the purest to be seen,
 To the death of the excellent son of Rory.

Were you to estimate the greatness of the anguish,
 The vastness of the sorrow would suffice,
 Among all persons, although lesser day by day,
 The grief for him the time he died.

The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased.
 [Omitted].

Without a remembrance of the time of our prosperity,
 Bountiful was he in paying for poems ;
 The cause of our sorrow I behold in the love—
 The pure glory going to death.

Elegy on James Macdonald.¹

The grief for James is wounding heroes,
 As they shall ever be without him ;
 The floods of tears are flowing pitifully
 They are always speaking of him with anguish.

He was the child of the heroes, a pure handsome figure,
 Sad is the deed that he has been cut off,
 The son of the King of Cratuidh is in a girdle [*i.e.*, coffin],
 Early for him to hear the *cli* [? call].

¹ Mackintosh says this is Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. He, however, died in 1723 ; while our James Macdonald here died in 1738. Possibly it is James Macdonald, the *tanist* of Benbecula and Clanranald, the half brother of Donald of Benbecula, who succeeded to the Clanranald chiefship in 1725, on the death of Ranald, brother of Allan of 1715.

* ?? To Sir James Macdonald of
 Sleat who died in Rome in 1766.
 (= 6th July)

Mac leighin gan neisbhudh niull,
 ó geibhmuin brosnadh da bhaigh,
 go deaghbriathrac gan eceart ecam,
 3 sa dearc mhall roriarac riom.

Seion do aisdir * umhla a fir
 na dhalta ag sgrudagh na sgol
 ttrialuig o alba ar sál soir
 4 sa lantoil da iaruig air

* aishoir ?

Fuair an sgac ecolaisde eclu
 mar bhudh orrasda luagh le
 eagna as ttuigse ttaobh re ttaob
 5 beagh nar baon ise aghus é

Atta fiaghuin a Fraing na fleagh
 an sgé cáint do dioladh dhuibh
 undechtadh sgiomhacht na sgol
 6 le diagacht ghloir liomhadh libh.

Fear riaghalta budh mór mios,
 na riogh dalta snior lor leis
 do bhagh dar ttanaisde ttair *
 7 maighisdir as aragh ris

* ttais ?

Gion gur mhisde siñe súd.
 os brisdadh da fhiñe ég.
 ecall ttuigsine a ttí man ttaim
 8 sdi dhaibh n° miosdar méd.

Teacht mar saorchaire tar sal soir
 le tlacht o aobhacht an fir
 do comhed a chairde on sgoil,
 9 sgradh on ttoil sna hoireadh air

Pilladh noch fhéad ar nais.
 sné leir cò * ionadh da fhios.
 snighadh cceo ar an ecul ceas.
 10 sleonbhás da chiñadh a chlos

* cho ?

An ccaomhslat n° milladh moid
 san saor m° n° irrañ sed.*
 as fada teist ó uaigh ger bhog
 11 sluaigh sgé rod do eife * ma ég

* fed ?

Geabhar don choill nar chum ceuas.
 do lom ar naball ma phas
 sgan os * ar ccion dos da dhlus
 12 no lús nar mbos ona mbas

* eist ?

* or ?

He was a scholar without want of letters,
 From whom we received an impulse by emulating him ;
 He was well spoken and free from error,
 And his look mollient which was bountiful to me.

Far away he travelled to find his knowledge,
 He was a pupil of the scrutinizers of schools ;
 He proceeded from Scotland eastward by sea,
 His own free will urging him on to it.

He gained renown in every College,
 As it was easy with him to acquire knowledge,
 Wisdom and intellect were side by side,
 Although not one they were united in him.

France of feasts bears testimony
 To every language paid for you,
 Every thing beautiful found in the schools
 Was polished by you with true godliness.

A religious man who was much respected,
 A royal foster child, which was not too great for him ;
 They conferred the title of *Tanaise* on him,
 And a mastership was applied to him.

Although it has been a great loss to us
 Since his death will be the breaking up of a clan,
 It is a want of understanding that leaves me as I am,
 A loss to them the greatness of which cannot be estimated.

Coming as on a free visit from the east by sea,
 With pleasure produced by the elegance of the man,
 Maintaining his reputation from school,
 And the love of the will being his reward.

To return back is impossible for us,
 And it is not clear where information may be got ;
 A damp mist fell on him of the ringleted hair,
 It is a woeful death to his kindred to hear it.

The gentle scion that would not break his word,
 And the free son that was not sparing of rich presents ;
 Far distant from the grave was his fame although but young,
 Hosts are on every road to hear if he died.

You may gather from the wood that has produced no nuts,
 You may pluck with your hand an apple if it has grown ;
 And there is not a dense tree over our heads
 Or an herb that has not become bare through their decay.

A beith da uairemh gioldh leasg leam,
sgan leith re nairemh añ.
g^earrugh * chrodhá cholla as cuin. * għarrugh ?
13 an togha dhiñ as easbhuidh añ.

Uath raghnill o dhul na ndiajg.
da chur ecomnuigh a nuir
do dhraugh am chridhe mar chradh.

14 smo suil lau snighe gan suain
Cocomh calmacht meanmna 7 mios.
snior dearb acht uirrisleavht as
do fhuaigna griomha gan għeis.

15 ona dual deas a riogh ris.

A stric ar deacbhuidh da diol
go leapuibh fa lie san uaigh
tug soin ar snoighadh go ceraimh
16 or ttoil dhaibh sa naguig uaiñ

Mac Domnill nar char chlu.
o dhul ecomnuigh fa chre.
do tiomsuig ttime in g^e tti.
17 o dionsuigh ri nime e.

Ceragh da cuma bfeag na bfoñ
nac luga no ragh mo rañ
a leas Gaoidheal mungeal ndoñ.
18 budh glan o boñ ceneas go cceañ

Fear do diol meine le mogh.
mar mhion na raime da raibh.
dfuaign do dhaonibh gradh le gaoil.
19 o bfuir ttoil g^e haoinfir air.

Fear do mogh eciñeol sg^e ceuis.
añ sgac deagheol do bfior fhas
ri an ratha do dhion dhuais
20 sdiol bfhuair beatha ttre bhas

A gladh muire churadh a chrios.
na luighe don bhoñgħeal bras
ase hagart tir fa lie
21 sgo ndruig sioc ag ttgall ttort

Os trialladh do nuile flear
le riaghul a riogh ror ghin
ċċuirmisd suas mar għnas don ghul * * għal
22 os ċear cuin on bhás do bheir

To be recounting, though loth I am,
 And there is not half to recount ;
 Short was the life of the valiant descendant of Colla and Conn,
 The pure protector is now a want to us.

The descendant of Ranald has followed them,
 He has been put to dwell in the earth ;
 It has penetrated my heart with anguish
 And my eyes are full of tears and without sleep.

One comparing with him in magnanimity and esteem
 Gained nothing by it but debasement ;
 He retired from the contest without protest—
 For by descent he could be reputed elegant.

Often he paid our tithes
 Until he lay under a flag in the grave ;
 This has sent our blood [or grievances] to the bone
 Because of our goodwill to them and their faces from us.

Macdonald loved not his praises ;
 On his going to be under earth,
 Every one was seized with dread
 When the King of Heaven visited him.

The anguish of lamenting him was all over the lands,
 Which was not less than that expressed in my verses ;
 He had the advantage of being a Gael with clear brown hair,
 Pure was his skin from the sole to the head.

A man of sufficient clemency with honor,
 According to the disposition of the tribe of which he was ;
 He attached himself affectionately to his kindred people
 By which he gained the good will of every man.

A man who displayed superior knowledge in every cause,
 In every good science his acquirement was perfect ;
 The King of Grace granted him his reward,
 And he obtained a deserving life through death.

In St Mary's Churchyard they buried his coffin,
 The fair bold piece is lying there ;
 His pillow is earth under a flag,
 And the frost encloses him all round.

As every man must prepare to go,
 According to the rule of the King from whom we are sprung :
 Let us submit to the fate as is customary,
 Since near unto us is death that carries us away.

Biadh ar ttoil fa dlighadh nde.
 an tti ler nighadh g^c ni.
 an tte duirigh giodh dearadh do.
 23 scan dhoiligh don uiladh é.

O dehi neiseirigh an luain.
 eisean agus in ar háon.
 a dul fa meas an bhreithibh búain
 24 sar mbed* na luagh dheas na dhiagh. mbi ?

Seacht ecel déig bliaghuin go beart
 sé coig re niarúigh sa hocht.
 leiblumuir o bfuar muire mac.
 25 go héigh sheimuis uain ar iocht

Mosgluigh gach haon haghuidh añ .
 ismaor * dar mbrosnadh eceñ na eceñ
 le ccoinbhe n^e eleith an ecall .
 26 fa bhreith an coimgne ror cum .
 Ceuma :

Septbr: y^e 8th 1727

[Ranald's Exile, Chief 1715-1725].

Dá chúis aig milladh ar meamna,
 smuanadh orrtha giodh ttaom ttruag .
 do chuir a glais eecim dar cealbhmeas
 1 sleimh thair nais dar naoibhmeas uainn.

Gradh an ciort as eagal gac aimmiort
 g^c trath' nar meabhuir da mios
 gan fhios ecia diobh do beir barre *
 2 ech * dia chur laime leis

As uaisle fhearruiñ fhuiñ albañ,
 a muigh o nimhbe gan iocht .
 n^e iongnadh sa ttoil go ttilladh,
 3 n^e bhfuigh sirradh le seirc

Cceart an chruin ag urruing eile
 as ri Breatañ ar chall,a ciort,
 do dhuisg sin easbhuigh g^c haoinfhir,
 4 sni seasguir Gaoidhil on gleic

Let our will be controlled by the law of God,
 For by Him all have been cleansed ;
 The person who had been with us had, however, a termination.
 And he has been lamented by all.

When we shall see the Resurrection of the Lamb,
 He and we shall be together ;
 Then to be judged by the Eternal Judge,
 And we shall be called on the right side after him.

¶ Seventeen hundred years exactly,
 And six fives to be reckoned along with eight
 By you since the time that Mary obtained a son,
 When James died from us to be deplored.

Every one shall uncover his face there,
 Consider how we shall all be gathered together,
 At an assembly where no secret can be concealed ;
 Under the judgment of the Lord through whom we have
 been kept.

The grief.

Septr. the 8th, 1727.

Exile of Ranald.

There are two affairs that are wasting our minds,
 To be thinking of them makes us miserable ;
 Their grip has reduced our affability by a degree,
 And our pleasures have retired back from us by a leap.

Love of justice and fear of injustice,
 At every time in our remembrance estimating them ;
 Without being known which of them gains the sway
 Except when God gives a helping hand.

The nobles of the lands of the country of Scotland
 Are deprived of their place without justice ;
 Is it not a wonder while their will is to return,
 That they receive not their desire with respect ?

The right of the crown is with another,
 And the King of Britain has lost his rights ;
 That has awakened every man to his loss,
 And the Gael are not at ease from the contest.

A ceobhuir sn^e bhfuigh nultuibh
beān sa muintir a magh bhfail
ó se do gabhadh an gasruigh
5 bfagail ri sagsan tar sál.
sele a theecht le brosnan buingne
g^e laoi aig mosglagh nae meisg
or mbeith na neasbhuiug acht iasucht,
6 ni seasgair an riogacht ris.

Dhuin bhus duilge no iad uile .
aieme colla na necht naigh
amuitigh o noighreacht son ninbhe
7 lucht thoirbeart dhiagla don daim

Seoñ coimede rioghfhuil raghnall,
a neasbuig seilbh chru cuiñ
chuir gan do reacht müaill an isleacht
8 do theacht builh tuair disleacht dhuiñ

Gan uath^h eoin naítribh aithrecht .
do mhith ar meanmna da mhios .
ceru don choill n^r ttairr re ttoghadh
9 do thoill dar mbasagh reabhadh ris

Ttug muisd yglaogh le teasgradh toile
go hoirghe muire m^r nde,
ma bi ré a gceall ra guasach^t,
10 o se ceeñ ar nuasleacht e.

A theacht saor go cceart a chinigh,
do sheasuibh seulbh na seañ *
ar ttriath cejun sar bhflatha, bfiail-lbur
11 ssduir ar matha diocuib eiss.*

O se ragnall ttriath ar ttoga
guidim ecríos dhruid dar ndion,
e da ndleacht diolladh ar ttoile,
12 a ecert riograigh roimhe riabh.

Go nti chuguin ttriath ar tteaguiscg
a dfhuil cuiñ is cholla ghúas .
a ceeñas rioghnuhaiene ragnall
13 a dhion aieme o geibhíñ gan ghúas.

Da mag ttoil le ri g^e ruire,
a bheith go hoireacht eru chuiñ,
ni ceiladh sin daill dar docracht
14 a bheiradh slán go socracht siñ

80d Crí don choill roibh táir re togladh
do tholl da mbaidh roibhadh ris?

Their relief is not to be obtained in Ulster,
 Although their people were beloved in Magh Fail ;
 Since the parties have been taken,
 Leaving the King of England over sea.

There is news coming with a mustered force,
 Every day arousing amongst us ;
 On account of us being without them, except as a loan,
 The kingdom is not at ease by it.

To us it is more rueful than to all others,
 To the race of Colla of the warlike deeds (~~steeds~~ ?)
 They are out of their inheritance and rank,
 The people that gave payment to the poets.

The royal blood of Ranald is the chief guardian,
 They are without the possessions of the blood of Conn ;
 The want of thy government lowered my pride,
 Thy arrival was the signal for our loyalty.

The grandson of John not being in his ancestral inheritance,
 Our minds have decayed contemplating it ;
 Nuts from a wood that bears no fruit,
 From a wood by which our hopes have been blasted.

Let us give a call with a fervence of will,
 To the Heir of Mary, the Son of God,
 Should they be in danger of sustaining a loss,
 Since He is the Head of our nobility.

May he come free to the rights of his kindred,
 To maintain the possessions of the ancient (house) ;
 Our chieftain calm and our prince hospitable,
 The guide of our nobles who would pay the troops.

As Ranald is the king of our choice,
 I implore Christ to send him to protect us,
 That he may come to pay us our will,
 In the right of the princes ever before him.

May the chief of our instruction come unto us,
 Who is descended from the blood of Conn and Colla Uais,
 In the government of the royal tribe of Ranald,
 His protecting clan by whom I have lived without danger

If it should be pleasing to the King of all Kings,
 To bring him to the inheritance of the blood of Conn ;
 He would not refuse the most hazardous meeting,
 He would bring us safe into security.

Soirbh don ttj do cum an chruine,
slat ar riaghla do diol dho
mur do sgaoil an muir ag maoise
15 le gelaodh ttuil g^e daoirse dhó

A mic Domnuill a crú chroidhe
aigill go minic mac ndé
um gae ni blus easbhuig oirruibh
16 sleasúigh se go hullaadh é

Ainmhaire siar ar aisdir iosa,
o thuirlinn go muire mac .
gus ar ghabh egoroin dar cceañach
17 sglacé onoir mar eallach ort.

A dhuin do thuirlinn oigre ar nathar
do dioll no ecana thuit ttrom,
mar do bhi mhathair da mhollaod
18 ttri raichair ttallaadh ttoll.

O ghabhagh feoil mà mac muire
no go bhfuilair gesadh san g^craí
biomguidh eidhín dán crois guaillibh
19 los iolluigh g^e uabuir añ

Densa hairis ar lorg an leinib
mhic Dhomnuill an crótha chaoim
girodh n^e bfaig go soirbh añ saogall
20 gabh an goirm le saorthar sibh.

O n^e far ach ttuirse as ttrioblóid
a geáilidh rí nime naoi .
cereid gur sgaile agrein an caithe
21 áille sgeim an bheatha bhaoi.

Umhluigh do ghathair na nuile
an rí o bfuig math is mo
o si ecios n^e ecoglear dfiarruigh
22 ecios ttaignagh da diollad dho
Da chuis

Niall mor m^e muiridh · Do ruaignri mor m^e leid *

/ Se hoidhee dhamhsa san dún
níor bhe an coimhle fallsa fhúar
cuirm lionmhúr ga hibhe ahór
fionbhrugh mor is lionmhúr slúagh

* v. Lloyd, Alasdair mac Colla, p. 45. v. also Rel Celts I, 121.

Praise be unto Him who created the world
 That the scion of our government should be freed by Him :
 As He divided the sea before Moses,
 And subdued the flood of every oppression.

O, son of Donald, thou blood of my heart,
 Implore often the Son of God
 For everything that is wanting to thee,
 And he will readily grant it.

Look continually on the path of Jesus,
 Since a Son came down to the Virgin Mary,
 Who took upon Him a crown to redeem us,
 Receive honor as a burden to thee.

From a man descended the heir of our fathers
 To pay the tributes which fell heavy [upon us];
 How his mother was praising him
 While proceeding on the hollow earth [*i.e.*, earth below].

Since Mary's Son became incarnate,
 Until he was crucified on the tree ;
 Let us implore the chief of the shoulder cross,
 The joyous plant of all pride.

Go thou onward in the track of the child,
 Son of Donald of the pleasing figure ;
 Although you may not find this world agreeable,
 Accept the invitation by which you shall be saved.

As you may not find but sorrow and trouble,
 In submitting to the will of glorious heaven ;
 Believe that the sunshine of this world is short,
 More delightful is the beauty of the everlasting life.

Submit to the Father of all,
 The King from whom we shall receive the greatest goodness :
 The tribute which is not neglected in demanding it,
 Is the tribute of your mind to be paid to Him.
Two causes.

Niall Mor M^c Varich for Rory Mor Macleod.¹

Six nights I had been in the Dun,
 It was not a fallacious entertainment I received ;
 Plenty of ale was drunk at the board,
 There was a large wine-hall and a numerous host.

¹ For the place of this poem in the MS., see above p. 216.

Teglach an tighe air g^c taobh
 fa hí an flíne mhéagrach mhór
 ferrde suaimhnes ratha an riogh
 lion catha anuignes fa ól

Gáir na gelairseach su ceuach ttóm
 ag nach gnathach fuath na feall
 gair na mbleige* fleasgach fioñ
 lionn musgach is teine theñ

Rí o nolbhuir aignedh úr
 coimhnuigh achaídrem gach cláir
 na rioghbrugh ni háisling ól
 da shlógh liomhur farsaing fial

Fiche misge liñ g^c láoi
 nocháir leisge liñ no lé
 fiú apert ar mbetuidh do bhi
 cethuir atri asecht le sé

Se.

[Welcome to Allan, Chief, 1686-1715].

Failte dar nailín rígh na raghnallach
 ad chím *gur* faghlamach a ghlaibh fein ghormlañach
 e nach obadh sa flein fhionghalla céim nach ionmallah sa
 chogadh chomhlañach cuirfeid anegar *rann* go robhluñach
 sgo morrdhalac *gan* cham don dregan Domnallach/

Nior bferr m^c cheñ fedhma an flath osgar
 no ar mhéenna ar sgathgasgan re teñ* nach tugasdh *ceñ?
 ionchruidh sgiath re chach *sar* chathchosgar
 ar ttriath da nathbroadsadh/ar ath ga *nuchmosgladh*/ 2?
 sdo niodh ar leírg chíain *sar* chith feasgar
 frithfhreasdal ar a féirg do sduaigh *gan* sruth
 phosgadh / ge magh lán a long *gan* lathbhásagad
 re athasgnamh na tton go tragh *gan* tothosnadhl/

Niall m^c Domhnuill m^c Muiredhaigh ·en7¹

¹ Immediately after the above poem there appears, on page 275, the English poem on Bishop Burnet, who died in 1715. The Whig bishop was detested by the Jacobites. We give the satire as it stands. The Robert referred to is doubtless Sir Robert Walpole. The poem is as follows:-

The Divills was brawling when
 Burnet Desended
 Transported with joy they left
 of contending

The attendants of the house were on every side,
It was a cheerful great clan ;
As quietness was better for the prince's comfort
The party of the tribe took their drink in retirement.

The merriment of the harp and of the full bowls,
With which hatred and treachery are not usually accompanie ! ;
The laughter of the fair-haired youngsters,
We had inebriating ale and a blazing fire.

A prince from whom a good disposition is required,
He keeps the fellowship of all ecclesiastics ;
In his regal court drinking is not a dream,
To his numerous company he is plentiful and hospitable.

We were twenty times drunk every day
To which we had no more objection than he had ;
Our food * was in abundance which consisted of * [mead !]
Four, three, seven along with six of varieties.)
Six nights.

Welcome to Allan of Clanranald.

Hail to our Allan ! king of the Clanranald !

I see how learned, beauteous, blue-bladed he is ;
Neither he nor his high-stepping, wide-wandering Fingalians
would shirk
The close-fought fight. I will put in order verse right famous
And glorious, without flaw, in honour of the Dragon of Clan
Donald.

Not better as leader of men was the Chief Osgar,
Whether for spirit or bravery for each pressure that arises,
Or for close shield-conflict in the heat of battle ;
On sea he is good at inciting ; at a ford, for rousing.
On the breast of the sea on a stormy evening he can
Well watch the rage of the rolling waters, taking them
Side-ways. Though shipping heavy seas, he gets,
Despite the mounting waves, to land seathless.

Niall, the son of Donald M^c Vurich, sang.

Old Belzebub ran the archbishop
to meet.

and thus the arch Rebell the
apostate did greet. wt. a fa la la

Och my Dr Doctor Burnet
I'm pleased beyond measure
this visite unlookt for
gives me infinite pleasure

POEMS OF THE RED BOOK.

[Praise of Love]¹

Aoibhín an galair e an grádh
 coínbhuidh duine go brách beo
 nio hionain is galair cháich
 do bhera sin alán leo.

Leo ar tós do chóidh an deachuir si um rún
 cloisdin ceoil o bheol nan glan fochal cciúin
 deírge an róis do chóir alecan mar crú
 siad fadheoigh do fhoir ar nanshocuir dhuin
 Duinne do chúaidh sin asuim · attarraí fámthuin astigh
 erioch mo ghalair do mhios me
 ni bhi se acht dhuine glic

¹ This poem follows, at p. 292 of the MS., immediately on Fergal Mc Auliffe's Bard's medley, and is probably by that poet.

But o my Dr Saram
 how goes things above
 Doth George hate the Toryes
 and Whiggks only love wt. a fa la a
 Were your highness improprieted
 in person to reign
 You cou'd not more bravely our party
 maintain
 But how doth gd. Robert !
 O perfectly well
 A whigg
 you had nere in hell wt. a fa la &
 Hugh Peter is making
 a Sneaker within
 for Luther, Buchanan, Jo. Knox, and Calvin
 but ore ye have tipled a brass of punch bowls
 yile swear you never
 Drank wt. Dishonester souls, wt. a fa
 This night wile caruse
 putt ane end to all pain
 goe Cromwell you dog
 King William unchaine
 and tell him at length
 yt. Sarams come down
 who just left his Mitre
 as he left his Crown, wt. a fa la la
 They lived as they dyed
 in our Service all spent
 they only come hear
 who never repents,
 Lett the heralds aloud,
 our victory tell
 lett George live for ever
 amen cryed all hell.

Ni glic nar charus dom choluinn ar ttús
 gradh do thabhairt do thaitnem a gorm-
 rosg nûr · bheith re treabhadh ni cneasd
 mar obair aniu · mo dhiol feasda do-
 bhethuidh an domhuinsi súd

Sud mo bheatha ar fedh mo ré
 thar liom féin ni millsi mil
 alán am ghaile do ghrádh
 ni beg lemsa go brách sin,

Ag sin na hadhbhar do dhaingnidh os-
 na mo eleibh · fuilt chlañbhuijhe
 go talmhuin ag rocht an fheir
 ruisg mhall[ghlas rer samhladh angloine
 do néimh · scruibh bharrлага le a ttairear gach
 sompla don ghrés

Grés oirrdheire do bhegan rañ
 do dhealbh misi cha ferr sdúaim
 muna bfagham thall an díol
 och fa rior ni fhuighim dúais

Duais mo rañ is ferr *do bfacabhair*
 riamh · raghare mall anall tre bharríbh aciamh
 labhairt ghañ go teñ do chloislin ag triall
 ni beg leam sgach ám do chabhair mo pian

Pian manna mar aon smo chuirp
 a dhuine do chluin g^e maoin
 na sealbhuidh da rachadh sibh
 an riamh sin is deair dhaoibh
 Aoibhín an galair an grádh

Cathal¹ *

1 Deacuir techt on galair gháidh
 an galair dom chur fa chiaidh
 ni he an galur gan ghuin mbróin
 galair nach fóir luibh no liaigh

2 Galur gráidh is galair dhamh
 an galur go brách nar mbun

¹ This is not the title of the poem, which is in Dispraise of Love. It means evidently that Cathal Mc Vurich is the author.

* v. longer version in Dánta Gaedha p. 88f.
 where attributed to Piars Feirileur (?)

am chroidhe do chòidh asteg
cnedh thoile ler dhóigh mo dhul

Mile fáobhar gráidh dom ghuin
baoghal mar atáim on toil
ni fhéidir techt saor mar sin
sneimh on toil san taobh astoig.

Toñ tseirce na tuile triñ
tuile le mbéirtear ar mbuaigh
tug soin ar snoidhe go enáimh
doigh ghraidh am chroidh do chúaith

5 Misi do thuitim do taoibh
cioth fa fuil da chur a cceill
ni fuil cabhair an dán duíñ
mo ghradh rúin gar foguil féin

An rioghain n^e miodh do mhnaoi
mo shearc ar na lionadh lé
an coimhdhe ga cor a gclí
ca ní is doilghe dhamh a dhé
Decair techt on galar ghráidh

K. 18?

Jaghur

Dhank

Niall móir m^e muiredhaigh cen⁷ *

Soruidh slán do noidhche anréir
fada geir a dol ar cul
da ngealltaoi mo cor accroich
is truagh nach í anocht a túis

2 Ata dias is tighsi anocht
nach ceileñ an rosg an rún
ge nach fuilid bel ar bhel
is gerr geir silleadh an súl

S truagh an cuibhreach do ni an chiall
ar silleadh siubhlach na súl
ni feirde an tosd do ni an bél
sgél do ní an rosg ar an rún

4 Nocha leigid lucht na mbrég
smid as mo bhel a rosg mall
tuig an ni adeir mo shúil
7 tú san chúil úd thall

* v. Dáilé Grádha, p. 57.

5 Cum aguīn a noidhche anocht
trúagh gan i mar so go brách
na leig an mhaiden a stech
eiridh scuir amach an la

6 Uch amhuire abhuime an tseing
os tu ceñ ar ar eceill
tarruigh 7 gabh mo lámh
soruidh slán do noidhche areir

* Diarmuid m^c Laoisigh m^{ic} an bhaird .cc.¹

A chormuic cuimhnigh an chóir
na ben dful ír anonóir
ni hí an choir égára is fherr
ni dóigh édala an fhoireñ

2 Na rioth do reir do thoile
na car * sechran siorraidhe * can, B. B.
na heirghe an guais n^e dlecht duit
na gluais tar chert a chormuic

3 Ni cás do nech ni do rágh
gan derbhadh súadh na señ dán
bheith go brach gan luagh leabhar
más duál chách chreideníuin

4 Léigsi dhí mar gach duine
armas fhreimh rughruiughe
na saoil gur libh an lamh dherg
na sir acht rágh na ri * lérg * righ, B. B.

5 Muc dá hógh * oighreacht oilé
cían go naicme dáirighe
no cha dílsi dhaibh no* an lám
san chrichsi fáil ar fadágh * thó, B. B.
* B. B. omits.

6 Na hiarr a chormaic díbh chuiñ
an lámh le fúadach feruiñ
ashealbh na sirsi mar sin
mas dearbh libhsí na leabhair

7 Féchidh an leabhar ulltach
sgriobhadh* na sgéil niongaántach * sgríbhíñ, B. B.

¹ Here the B. B. adds: an so da dherbhadh gur do chlaíailbh rughruidhe
as cóir an lamh dherg.

* v. Catalogue of Irish Verbs in Maynooth, Part I, p. 79.

a chormuic ní dleaghar duí
tar leabhar oirdheire uladh

8 Sean dán fire ar a bfuil dath
lámh dhérg eireñ i bheathach
do riñ an toide glan gríñ
na ben re hoige* i huigín

* hoighre, B.B.

9 A nesbhuiugh airgid na óir
do bhi suñ ar siol sén róigh
díol na laime tar cheñ crudh
aneng do baille annulluibh

×

10 Caidhe an tí thráth da ceñach
rug uainí i ar aitherrach
cia dhiñe do dhiol aneng
as gniomh fire go foircen

×

11 Cia do chách nach cúala sin
derg ruathar choñuill chernuidh
ciñ cháigh do chur ar an ghad
ní dóigh a dhul ar dermad¹

12 Go hoighadh eirc mhic cairbre
air ceur air gach áon airde
nior hionladh alamh leis
gur bhiongnadh dála an dualghais

cf. bhrataigh (RIA) Dict

13 Dar thum abhos san bhratach
do chach nior bham anacail
aig filleadh na laimh leis
nír milleadh aille an armais

v. tubaird RIA
but noted also under
tummaid

14 Fagbadh Conall tuar treise
long amhearr san meirgse
gur * oighreacht ga thsiol o shoin
le fornert gniom as gaisgadh

* Cuir /

15 Ta on ló sin a leith
aig siol IR déisacheile
sealbh na laimbe os doibh dhleaghair
tar fheraibh aille 'Eriñ

16 Ge be duine deradh riom
go mbhiadh con (?) dainbhios orom
nach fior uaim araidhim rúibh
Saithim mo thúath attalmhuin

as. Meath (C)
KIN

¹ Here the R. B. text of this poem ends. The rest of the poem and the whole of the next are taken from the B.B.

Bhan tsheilbh dhibhsí *nach* dleghthar
 do ttairgthadh dfheilioghagh
 gion go bfuil éire an dan dhuit
 ar slán fa chéile a chormaic

Freagra air in dansa an só ó Eógan o Dhonnaoile *

Náir an sgealsa tiacht do tigh
 chluinmid uайд amhíc Láoisig
 tagra na laimhe *nach* doibh o chert
 do chlañaibh Róigh na robhert

2 Tairing do thuath stop do bhél
 munab thí Conall na narm rogher
 ler mían fir eirin uile
 do chuir air en ghad guallaña

Tri téad is laige táin
 do chím alar do thiompáin
 beag ambrígh searbh an gloir
 ni dearbhadh ar in laimh laimhoir

Muc dha tho cé móir a meas
 níor churtha ris in laimh accoimhmes
 armus corma an torc fa mear
 armus troda an bhás bharrgeal

Dearbhadh eile bheir tu asteach
 lamh dherg eirinn i Beathach
 iomdha focal aderid cach
nach bhfagthar srgtuir do chomdach

File fallsa do ghrádh séad
 do roin an rañ lan bhréag
 nil aoinfer ar in sgelsa leis
 ni shaorfiñ e air ainbhfeas

An treas puit ta ar do phibh
 dergruathar Chonaill chearnáoi
 níor sin an lamhsa liñ
 sgan añ acht finsgel fabhuill

Creidim go ttug an ruarthar teñ
 dar chuir lén ar bhferaibh éiriñ
 sní chreidim go brath gur rad
 2 mhile ceñ air aonghad

* v. Catalogue of Grail MSS. in Maynooth, Part I, p. 79.

Dirim fós sas derbtha liñ
 naach bfhagthar a sgeal no sgríbhiñ
 dha mile mac riogh go mbhúadh
 do beith a neiriñ anenuair

10 Ni dhéرن sibh dechtaibh a riamh
 acht derg ruathar chonall ni dermad chiall
 as nar áonghniomh go mhet suilt * * iuit?
 beith do thsíor mhaoideamh a dhermaid

Mas fásgadh fóla as glacaibh curadh
 dherbhas an lamhsa dho ndleghar uirim
 fech cia dhiñ is lia do thúm
 allamh abhfolaib eachtruiñ eachtrum (sic us. v RIAD ^{dict}
^{et. isomaid})

12 Feach Coñ accnuea na ecladh
 in ar lia ful da fásgadh
 iomdha méirge in ar thúm alámh
 ni bful an sgelsa air seachran a sign of victory? (see RIA
^{Duct})

13 Ar thuit do mh'aibh riogh leis
 ar magh lena fa gaibhtee greis
 da eciurtháoi anénghad ar Chón
 sair do bhiadh an tualach taobhthrom

14 Cáth chasgliñe as cath chuimair
 ina catha do cuireadh ar loch feabhail
 aig easrúadh ar lochlañ lir
 ca roibh bhur lamhsa an la sin

15 Sna cathaibh do cuireadh liñ
 aig cosnamh crích heirinn
 iomdha gealghlac fa corcra gné
 do mherclánaibh nertmhár náomhneil

16 Ag tagra ríom ni beit dhuit
 ni mé piobuire anenphuirt
 iomdha eacht 2ar buidheach baibh
 dherbhas gur liñ an righ laimh

17 Stad a Dhearmaid na tagair uios mó
 ni fheider an sgealsa daithcheo
 ni leat an lam as aille dréach
 le hardradh eirinn an bhratach
 Tairing.¹

¹ End of quotatation from B. B. The two replies by Niall Mc Vurich which follow, are in the R. B. only.

Fegra ar diarmuid m^c an bhaird • o niall m^c
 muiredhuigh.

1 Labhradh trían chonguil go ciuin
 na biodh anesbhadh firriuil
 da néirigh fraoch ghoimh na bfer
 do laochruigh ghle mhir Ghaoidheal

2 A fhir thagras on treibhsí
 mun ab ar mían maileisi
 na hiarr senchaitr chrú choll
 nar nemhpaitl clu comhloñá

Agair gach onoir oilé
 as dlecht do reimh rúghruidhe
 giodh hedh léig dhí a dhuine
 a mbi nar mbréid mbratuighe

Iñis go réigh gach robháigh
 na hiomráigh ar iomarbhaigh
 léig feasda thoradh ga túr
 ni cniosda anfhaluidh dfhadugh

Fior go raibh le brígh mbuaighe
 ag curadhuibh craobhruaighe
 a nágh budh docra a diumghuidh
 lamh chorera san caithiorgħuıl

Da éis do thraothsád an tréin
 sliocht uaibhrech eochach duibhléin
 fuil ír da ttreine an treasadh
 bhan tít eire anuiresbhadh

7 Tug triath dfulí ír sna colla
 mar tá roiñ san rí rolla
 le recht ratha dfior oilé
 secht ecatha seal sechtmuine

Nach c'ial adhuis do għu in għa
 gur huit Fearghus afodha
 ger ghár bhachlañ san chogadha
 bhúdh márbh añ do fhanadar

Do gabhadh buaidh is bratach
 folia hír go himertach
 sdo bhí ri orrthuibh re headh
 dona ttri colluibh cneasgħeal

Lamh anúacht datha dheirg
 cuirid aísoin san sroilmhéirg
 do shior go chaithghreis do chur
 más fior aithris na nughdar

An lámh ga lenmuin líne
 magh aill fios na firíne
 mile bliaghain le bróin chéad
 riaghail is coir ar choimhéd

12 Lenuighsi an leómhan buighe
 a neinig úaine óirthuighe
 san léirg le buagha a pughair
 méirg do chuala ag Conchubhar

13 A maighin moighe ratha
 an la churrtha an chruadhchatha
 ga seoladh don chuire chas
 budh leomhan uile anáríhus

Suaitheantas bur congail chlaoin
 gona aleomhan na leath taoibh
 nach derbhadh Flař ga rágh ribh
 nár dealbhadh lámh añ idir

Dar lem is leomhan sní lámh
 ármus shíl ir sg^e aon ágh
 maith an fhiadhain Flann file
 go riaghul rañ rithfimne

Tuigin an tagrañ taodbg dall
 ibh eathach duibhlén dearbhám
 ge be Leighfedh a lorg liñ
 ni shénfagh ord i uigíñ

17 Mar sin léighter líne an lámh
 anúachtar in gach aón ágh
 sgan a buain dín le deabhadh
 dfulír 7 eiremhóin

Le do chosain colla úais
 urmhor uladh dál degh chruais
 do roinert a chleth sa chor
 7 leth oirecht alban

Bratach baraňta ar mbruighne
 lamh búdh séla ag somhairle
 lér gabh daghfhoñ na ndrochghall
 go glan sferann fionlochlann

*

★

An lámh chéadna ag cloiñ Domhnáill
 riu gan en dréam ion chomhlúinn
 anuair anfuigh ar fhoghlúibh
 fuair manchidh is mathghamhnuigh

X

★

2

Leam is chumhain sni cian uagh
 an lámhsa ag brisdedh borbshluagh
 do gasruidh ba mhagh monuigh
 gal cosmhulír ecuradháibh

X

F

Oram ni bherar baire
 sesbhuijm sealbh na láochlainmhe
 o bhéid tuaighe da truime
 le méd buaighe ar mbratuidhe

23

A fir thriallás don tir shiar
 uaimsi giodh urchuir imchian
 beir na gaoisin ar nglac rann
 go m' Laoisidh mar labhrám
 Labh

Fregra ar Eoghan ó Doñoile

Nar léim choisnes tu clu chuiñ
 léd dhán am^{ic} i Dhoñuill
 ag áiremh chaithrem is chrech
 nar ghabh tu an taithger direc

2

Mar taoi gan eagal roimh thaigh
 acht o chonall on craobhruaigh
 is truagh gan tu aneamhuiñmhach
 mar aon re conall cernach

As maith an tiupanac tú
 bi biñ no gheibhir michlu
 mas suain is cóir do chleachtadh
 do sluagh ar chioñ chais mbertadh

4

Muna coisnir an lamh dherg
 na chuir an mhuc san sróilmheirg
 acht tomhuil a tarr astech
 mar scruimil conall cernach

Ni derbhadh let ar laimh dheirg
 dán direch taodg i huigíñ
 sgo cuirfet anaon chethram cám
 n' cuirfedh táodhg sa leathrann

* cf Bergin, Bardic, Transl. by J. C. Smith, 1883, p. 112.

Puirt nar siúneadh ar píb ríamh
 ruathar conuill anímí chían
 ge do dherbh a lamh sa lañ
 nior leanbh ar sál na saorchlann

Gan áthas an rioghfhuil róigh
 más tu a déradh do begcóir
 an déigh tana bo cuailgne
 iomdhá anágha aniomruaga

Nar léigh tu cath ros na riogh
 cu na cértcha * a chosgarghriomh
Concubhar Ferghus na bfeacht
 na morthlann ir a neinfheacht *

* chértcha ?

* nem ?

Cath eduir libh na liñibh
 caithreim chongail chláirinigh
 no foghul Fergus amach
 na toghail temrach luachrach

10 Clesa lúigha choin chuluiñ
 troid nar bhobuir ionfhluling
 e ar áth enach fhacaí
 trúagh o chách n^e cúaladhas

Baile afuair Fer diá a ghuin
 m^e nosa is Fraoch m^e Fiadhlaigh
 da mbetha ar muinntir meidhbe
 do chluinnti anuirsgéala

12 A mhic semuis go noige óig
 duit o nach léis na lom róid
 biadh ábhráin róimh mar roghain
 ni glór abhloir ealadhain

13 Dod mhaoidhemh ar m^e an bháird
 a hucht eólais gan aon áird
 na buail bos re bel filidh
 do dhuain chros go ecoiridhir

Crét fa sloiníter do sliocht ír
 cath chuinn a cnocna chlaidhmhín
 nert sluaigh an chródha chreachadadh
 córa a luaigh re laighnechibh

Ar thuit ar magh léna leis
 guidhim dia riut is iñis
 bha sech do sliocht éimhir fhiñ
 ar an leith a deas deiriñ

16 Na déin dearmad do chloinír
a ceath midhe ar a mhoirghníomh
gur thuit mac mál go mhaithibh
do laimh ar ceuin chéid chathuigh

Mur ata uait ar iarruidh
gabhair sliocht neill naoighialluigh
ar emuin anfhuiñ sgathuidh
an deghaidh chuiñ chéid chathuigh

An lamh dherg ni chóir diárruigh
do rioghuil neill naoighialluigh
budh córa na naoi nglasa
do chorúgh na ármusa

Giall Breatnach borb is Phicech
geill sagsan umhla albanach
do ghabh níall an toigfher teñ
is giall choig ecoigedh Eireñ

An lámhsa chloiné colla
fuair doibh iomad urrama
do chuir an choróin ma cceñ
maille ré honoir Eireñ

A shlioccht neill mhoir m^c eochach
sa shiol chonaill chruidh chreachaigh
ni hédail ar laimhne dhuibh
dána an égcóir a hiaruigh

Ni maireñ m^c conmhidhe
dua neill mhacha a meirtine
rug leónadh ar sgéla ar sgol
méla is eogan na ughdar

23 Lucht ealadhna aicme neill
nar diuñarbadh a heirin
m^c i Doñuil diol gáire *
na ollamh riogh ro naire
Nar leam

* gháire

Niall m^c muiredhuigh.¹

¹ This is the end of the Red Book as now preserved. The last page is numbered 311.

HIGHLAND CLAN GENEALOGIES OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 176.]

Genelach cloinne Ghioilleóin

S· Eóin, mh^c eóin
 mh^c aillin, m^c loilin
 m^c eachuiñ óig
 mh^c Lochlin mhóir
 m^c eochuiñ óig
 m^c eachuiñ mhóir
 mh^c Lochliñ catanaigh
 m^c Eachuin uibhir
 m^c Lochliñ óig
 mh^c Lochliñ bhroiñigh

·l· camhsronach ·l· mhóir 7 is bhuagh athanig tigerna cholla .i.
 iad soin ar sliocht Eoin gharbh mh^c Lochliñ bhronnaigh ·l· camhsronaigh .i. tigerna aarde gabhir ar sliocht Domhnall m^c Lochlin
 nech aroin diluin re inghin m^c each thighern chin gherloch (acht
 nod leat *gur badh* e niall on dangadar sliocht neil). Ba tosgadh a
 rugadh acht ise m^c inghin Iarla mára dan derna tigharna.

m^c Eachdhuin ruaig na cath
 m^c Lochluiñ lubanaigh
 m^c Eein duibh
 m^c Giolla cholluim
 m^c Mhaoilisa
 m^c Giollaeaoin mhóir

7 dir euid occ *gur* on Ghioll eoin mhóir so a tañig *clann* choindigh
 ar a nadhbar go roibh birt m^c aigi .i. Maolisa o bhfuillid *clann*
Giolleoain, 7 Coindéech o bhfuillid *clann* Choindigh

Genelach cloinne Choindidh

Murchad mac coindidh, m^c eoin, m^c coindidh, m^c aonghus
 eruim, M^c coindidh, m^c Giolleoin óig, [m^c Giolleoin mhóir], m^c
murchadh, m^c Donchaidh, m^c Murchadh, m^c Donchaidh, m^c Murchadh, m^c coindigh, m^c críñ, m^c Giolleoin na hairde] ciogh be é som
 do tigearñ cloinne Ghiollaeaoin, m^c Rrath, m^c Maolsuthin, m^c
 Neill, m^c con Coindullaigh, m^c cellaigh, m^c Rrainc, m^c Ferchir
 abhrarúaidh, m^c Báigh, m^c Fionlaoich, m^c Ferchir fada rígh alban
 o bfuiñid *clann* coindigh, *clann* chatan, *clann* Grigoir, *clann*
Fionguin, *clann* Ghuaír, *clann* Neill Bharra 7 Ghigha, *clann*
Neachtuin, *clann* Duibhshith, 7 morgiñuigh mar adir euid mhór
 aoca

Genelach cloinne mheig Betha an so síos

Conbhetha mac Dathchil, m^c *Congaluiñ*, m^c *Donachaíd*, m^c *Busanain*, m^c *Conill*, m^c *Forballaigh*, m^c *Conbueañ*, m^c *cremhthuiñ*, m^c *Eochadh bhiñigh*, m^c *Eoghain*, m^c *Neill* '9' g^r m^c *Eoghadh* &c.

Genlach m^c Caillin an so síos

Giollesbuig fioñ
 m^c Giollesbuig bhig
 m^c Giollesbuig chaim
 m^c Giollesbuig ghruaime
 m^c Chaillin bhuighe &c.
 m^c Neill obfuil m^c
 Neil meilhart
 m^c Caillin na
 maoille mhaithe
 on raithir clan
 mhecaillin reó . &c.
 m^c Duibhne dhéid-
 ghill on raithir clann
 m^c Dhuibhne reó &c.
 m^c Artuir óig
 o bfuilid clann Artuir

THE ANTRIM MACDONALDS, FROM THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 178].

Colla mh^c Alusduir m^c Eoin cathanaigh 7 Giollesbuig na mh^c aigesa 7 inghin mh^c Uibhlin fa mathar dhó. Do m^c ag Gioll-easbag .i. Coll, trúir m^c ag coll eder é 7 ingen Raghnaill mh^c Sémuis .i. Giollasbug 7 Raghnall 7 Alasduir; do thasban an tallasdor soin é fein go eafachtach la bun dóraig arís le comision rí Sérliuis go halbin.

Raghnall aranach mh^c Somhuirle mh^c Aluisduir mh^c Eóin cathani do fuair ceañus shliocht Eóin mhoir .i. iarlla antrom. Do ghabh cóir ar dhuithidh o rí Semus an seismeamh o bhun bañ go corran laran *obiit* 1636. *et sepultus Mergia*

Alluisdar m^c Somhuirle bu duine crógh leagamta an gaisgech soin, go haithrigh naghi Sasganach 7 chlau úibhlin. Do chíaidh do chugnamh le hinghin dherbhrar athar -i- inghin duibh Shemuis an bhen do bhí ag ó Domneil .i. Aógh mh^c Maghmuis anaghuidh Shagsanach 7 do thuit se le caipdin Marmél le hamas oidhche 7 do beanadh cheañ de ar chrañoig eabuir locha Lapain. 7 do chuireadh go baile átha cliath an ceñ 7 do chuireadh achorp amainsdir Bheirt. Anuil adeir Brian ó Ghnímh.

1 Mioñ súl Eiriñ anath cliath
 mo ghrádh don bhel derg nar bháoth
 ceñ go siodhshnúadh céim ós chách
 a ghnath fein ga mhiongruadh maoith

2 Da bhí dáirde anua na coñ
 rí dibh Cairbre na cnuach seang
 ga roibhe cert chlár na bhfioñ
 ós cion cháigh *gur clecht* achein

3 A bheith gan fhios nior bhaill leis
 a ghnáth *gusa* aniugh a nois
 ga chéibh mionmhaoth *clánuir* chais
 ga mhall suil ghlaiss rioghlaoe rois

4 An mian búdh gnáth don ghel don
 aniugh anáth cliath ga chen
 do be mian amhalach séang
 gan cheñ dfhalach don fhial fioñ

5 Ceñ an fábhra dhosuidh dhlúith
 re frasaibh garbha re góith
 ciall mo mhí mheanma os cion cháich
 mioñ bhlaith an mionearla maoith

6 Fulang snechta ga fholt fiar
 do chleachtadh do chruth mar smúal
 aon cheñ do boirrdherea ghníomh
 sion fhraoch teñ oighrenta fúar

7 Ceñ anaide ar fhioghruibh croin
 a airde ni hionghadh lin
 diol athóghtha accaithir chuiñ
 nior thuill taithir cromtha ciñ

8 Um ceñ ngel i fhiachadh úir
 ga mbianghadh teas 7 túagh
 minic braneoin ar fhud náigh
 go ttug dháibh glainfheoil a ghruaidh

9 Ceñ i cholla ga ngáth geall
 do bfhath dó chora as accion
 gur bhainidh dhoibh duaisli añ
 Uáisle gháll *gur* chóir fan cion

10 Mionmhuine le adhhadh sháoir
 mioñbas le galluibh na ghrúaidh
 fhiodh budh coill dag fhosgadh duin
 le súil moill alasdair úain

Gnús nár go ndéd sliomglan séng
sgél ionghnadh le cách ón chionn
coil coiméada chríche gall
foighéga achlañ bfíthe bfioñ

comheada

/2 Geall on rós ag grís aghrúadh
an ceñ fós mar do bhí slán
gan chleith do bísen sdo bhíadadh
abheith riamh íseall nior bhaill

3 A ta uaim anáol mún * ghall
mo chen dà chaomhchúl chúachbhfioñ
bráighe rem breithsi na ceioñ
ceñ an mhic si Máire ar mioñ
Mioñ súl eirinn anáth clíath

* anáolmhúr ?

Do chuir an lóigshe diachabh ar Ghallabh ceñ Alasdran do thabhart núas

Clañ Aonghus mhic Semuis mīc alusdran mīc Eoīn chathanaigh.

Aós an tigerna 1607 . an tan do milledh Giollasbuig dubh mhic Aonghus mīc Semuis San bhliaghain cethna do gabh mīc cailín tigernas chiñ tiré, san bliadhain chethna do élóigh na hiarrluid a heiriñ. Aós an tigerna 1615. Fa fheil bríd do brisdedh dun naomhoige 7 do gabhadh Aonghus óg mhic Aonghus mīc Semuis le tigerna chaladtran 7 do crochadh é Dun Edun. De eloig Séamus óg mīc Aonghus mhic Séamus a Dún Eidean le Alasdair mhic ragnall mhic Domhnail ghais, Theasda Semus óg mhic Aonghus mīc Séamus an Lunduin Do bhí ar fógra dhó 4 bliagan roimh soin, do chuir an Rí farri air.

Triur mīc ag Giolla Easbag dubh mīc Aonghus mīc Séamus, edhón, Eoīn 7 Huisduin 7 Giollesbag . clañ inghen Aonghus mīc Séamus, Maire do bhí pósta ag Domhnall mhic Ailin tigerna claiñ ragnall mathair eóin mhúideortuidh 7 Margréit óg do bhí ag Ragnall mhic ailin mathair ragnaill óig 7 clainne eile 7 Anabla do bhí posta ar tigerna na learg cheintír

Alasduir mhic Ghiolla Easbuig mīc eoin mīc Alasduir mīc Domnaill mīc Alasdair mīc Ragnall Bháin a q. sliocht Ragnall Ragnall Bháin mīc Eóin mhóir mīc Eóin mīc Aonghus óig

Sliocht Eóin mhóir mīc Eóin mīc Aonghus óig. Do be an taonghusa mhic Séamus tigerna 'Ile 7 Cheintíre 7 Diuráigh, Ghiodháigh, Colbansaiñsaig 7 na seacht ttuath Gliñeach aneirinn. Eoin cathanach mīc Eoin mīc Domnaill Ballaigh mīc Eóin mhóir 7 dhuas mīc i. eóin óg 7 Domhnall Ballach óg Do ghabhall le feill le mīc ceaain a noilen Fionn lagan a níle 7 do croch an Dun 'Edan iad. Alasdair mhic Eóin chathanuidh an mīc Domnaill fa dheireadh do bhí don tsliocht soin.

Cuigeár m^c do bhí ag Alasduir mh^c Eóin chathanuigh a negnusis Dhomnaill Bhallaigh do bhí dall. Triúr dhiobh·so do dhul slúagh mhór gheirinn i. Semus 7 Aonghus uabherech 7 Somharle, go ndearnadh longphort leo an glen seisg sna gliñibh. 'O neill i. Seaan mh^c chuiñ bhacuidh m^ce cuiñ m^ce Einri m^ce Eóghan do thabhairt amais longphort orra 7 aonghus uabherech do mharbhadh añ. Semus do gabhail buailte añ 7 do ég Dún dheanaiñ 7 do cuiradh a nairdmach. Somhairle ar mbeith fada ar laimh dhó do leigidh as é 7 do phós Maire inghen chuiñ bhacuidh.

Colla mh^c alasduir m^ce eoin chathainnigh *an treas* m^c fa sein dhiobh do rug *an rút* as lamhuibh chloïñ nibhlin do ég an Dún ipsi . 7 do eisin do gab Somuirle tighernas *an rút*

OSSIANIC POETRY OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[Here we give the three Heroic or Ossianic poems which appear in the Black Book. The "Ages of the Feinn" appears on page 172, and is followed on page 173 by "Cnoc an Air." Deirdre's Song appears on page 95.

Ages of the Feinne]

Acceñ ·9· mbliadhna fuair Fionn, ceñus ar Fhioñuibh eireñ
 o mogha nuaghad na nech, rí gan uaman gan eitech
 ·6· ficheit bliaghain fa dho, 7 ·x· bliadhna ni is mó
 saóghal Fhiñ fa shén fa rath, fa bhúaigh 7 fa throm chach
 Do be saoghall Oisin m^c Fiñ, 3 cét bliaguin go haobhiñ
 5 bliadhna dég fa dhó, mí is *sechtmhuin* is en 16
 20 bliadhán sa 18', saogall Osgair is ni bréig
 gan troigh ar ais ageur catha, acht breith giall gach aonfhilath
 Tri bliadhna dég 7 2 chét, saogall Chaoilte na mó r echt
 on la rugadh fial fioñ, gur baithed é accroimlin
 Naoi ficheit bliadhna go becht, saoghal Chubhill fa mó smacht
 cios an doman do do dháil, si go Laighen do thóghbhail
 Ceithre chét bliadhain acht mi, saogal Ghuill m^c Morna ambrí
 nar leig nech siar no soir, úadha gan comhrag aonfhír
 Secht ficheit bliadhna fa sheöl, saogal Chonaín na econnsgleó
 ag iomarbhaigh eter an Fhein, re bualadh dorn le *doimheñ*
 6 ficheit bliadhna fa do deg, saogall m^c Lugháich re aég
 ar ghoil ar ghaisgedh ar ghreñ, aon bharr maisi laoch eireñ
 8 ficheit bliadhna re suirghe, saogal Dhiarmuid í Dhuimhne
 naoi bliadhna don mhacaomh óg, le cluidhche ar luib sar liath-
 róid
 5 · 20 · bliadhna is derbh liom, saogal Chairill mhóir m^c Fiñ
 nir tarrla comhrag lann, nar bhen Cairell as acheñ

Cnoc an Air.

C'noc anáir an enóesa síar, go lá na braith bíd *da ghairm*
a Phádraig na mbachall mbán, ni *gan fáth tugadh an tainm*

Innis masa cumhain leat, aúa Chubhaill nach beg brón
abair biadh mo bhennacht let, scél fire sna can gó.

As trúagh an ni rér an mé, a m(h)ic Albruinn nar ér nech
an sgél ro fhiathfroig(h)is diom, *innsim* ar sgáth riogh na mbreath

La *da ndecheaidh* Fioñ na bhflegh, is Fian(n) Eireñ na ngredh seng
ar an chnoesa líon an slóigh, nior begal doibh techt re accenn

En bhen do baille no grían, do chí anFhian(n) ag *techt san leírg*
do mhae Cumhuil(l) (*innsim* dhuit), beñcuis rioghain an bhruit
dheirg

Cia tú arioghain ar Fionn féin, is ferr meiñ sis aille dealbh
fuaim do ghotha is biñe liñ, na abfuil re seirm gion gur searbh

Niamhan nuachrothach se mainm, inghen Doilbh mic Dólair fhiñ
airdriogh Grég, mo m(h)allacht air, do r̄d me do thaile mh̄e tréim

Créd do bheir ga sechna tú, na ceil do *ruin oirn anocht*
dul do c(h)omrag ar do sgáth, gabham do laimh ar do thocht

An rí soin ga ttugas fúath, do róiñ adubbhghúal dom ghné
cluas is urball is ceñ cait, do bhi air, nior bhait an sgéimh

Dimches an domhan fa thrí, nior fhagbhas rí ann no flaith
nar iarras acht sibhsí aFhian, snior ghell triath manacal air.

Ainigfed tú ainghen óg, rágh mac Cumhuill nar chlódh riamh
no go ttuitfid ar da sgáth, na *secht* cathsa ata an Fhian

Ar an laimhsin ortsa a Fhinn, is gúais liñ go dernuis bréig
an ti re teichim ab(h)fad, tuitfidh leis cath 7 céid

Na dein iomarbhaigh ás, afholt cas ar dhath anoir
snach tainic áon láoch accéin, nach fuli san bhfein fer *da chlódh*

Is *gerr* go bfacamar uainn, rí fer ccaiteen fa *cruaidh* lamh
níor bheanuidh suíor umhlaigh dFhionn, sdo iarr cath tar *chionn*
amhná

Téid dhéiñ céid láoch na dháil, do bferr lamh an lathair gleó
nochar thill nech dibh ar ais, *gan* tuitim le Tailg mhac Treoín

Iaruis Osgur ced ar Fhion, ger bhole liñ e do líagh
dul do comhrag an láoch loiñ mar do c(h)oñaire díth na slúagh

Do b(h)eirim ced dhuit ar Fioñ, giode olc liom do thuitim tríd
eiridh beir mo b(h)eñacht let, cuimhnidh do ghal is do g(h)niomh

Fedh chóig oidhche fed 5 lá, do bhi an diá sin nar thlath gleic
gan bhiagh gan choladh ar dhí suain, gur thuit Tailc le buaidh
me mhic

Do léig siñ trí garrtha os aird, san chomhrag sin nar thlath gleic
gair chaoiñte far thuít dar bfeinn, éda ghá(i)r mhaidhfe fa ég
Thaile

Niamhán núa-chroch mor an an béd mar do choiñaic med anáir
ghabhas náire an ghruadh derg ghlan, tuitis marbh le méd náire
Bás an rioghna deis gach uílc, ase is mo do chuir ar chách
ar an cnocsa des accliath, do bhaisd an Fhíán enoc anair.

v Meagha hánta, no 43. Deirdré . cc

Gleān do gach meas iasgach liñach
antulcha corrach as aill crúincht
bheith dho íomradh dhomsa as dérach
gleañ beágach na mbúabhall mbeanach

Glean cúachach smaoilach lonach
búadhach anfhioraois do gach sionach
glean créamhach biolrach mongach
seamrach scothach barchas duillach

Bíⁿ goth fiadhuid druimdhéarg bhallaach
faoi fhiodh daraigh as maoilín mhullach
aga greágh is iád go fáiitach *
na láoigh abhfalach sa ghleann bhílach

Glean na caorthan go ecnúas ecorcra
go meas molta do *gach* ealta
Párthas súain dona brocaibh
anúamhchaibh socra sa ecuan aca

Glean na seabac sulghorm égħtach
glean iomlan do għach enuasach
glean na mbeñ lesach pēuċach
glean smeurach airnach ubblach

Gleann na ndobhran sliom dhoñ smotach
os cen íasgaigh is biñ guth bocach
is iomdha géis thaobhgheal shocrach
is eigne urach re taobh leacach.

Gleñ

GENEALOGY OF CLANRANALD.

We here give the genealogy of Clanranald from the present time as far back as Adam! The portion of it from 1715 till now, we are responsible for; the rest is in the Black Book, though not given in one place.

Ginealach Chloinne Raghnaill an so síos :

An t-Admireal Sir Raghnall¹
 mac Raghnaill mhic Eóin
 m · Raghnaill m · Raghnaill
 m · Dhomhnaill Ghuirni, fir Bhinne Bhaghla agus tighearna
 Chloinne Raghnaill,
 mhic Raghnaill óig m · Raghnaill
 m · Ailin m · Eóin Mhuideordaigh (obiit 1584)
 m · Alasdair m · Ailin
 m · Ruaghri m · Ailin, o nabartar Siol Ailin,
 mhic Raghnaill, on raitear Clann Raghnaill,
 mhic Eóin a h-Ile (John of Isla, first Lord of the Isles, obiit
 circum 1386),
 mhic Aonghusa 'Oig m · Aonghusa Mhóir
 m · Domhnaill, *a quo* Clann Domhnaill,
 m · Raghnaill m · Somhairle (obiit 1164, the great "Somerled of
 the Isles,")
 m · Giolla Bhríghde m · Giolla Adhamhnáin
 m · Solaimh m · Meargaigh²
 m · Suibhne m · Niallghusa
 m · Maiñe³ m · Gofraigh
 m · Ferghus⁴ m · Maine
 m · Earc m · Carran
 m · Eochach m · Colla Uais, Aird Rígh (High King of Ireland from
 322 to 326),
 m · Eochach Duibhlein m · Cairbre Liffeachair, A.R.⁵ (obiit 284),

¹ Translated :—Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, son of Reginald, son of John, son of Ranald, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, of Benbecula and Clanranald, son of Ranald Og son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled of the Isles.

² B.B. Irish genealogy gives Medraige ; Keating gives Medraide.

³ This Maine is not given in the History of the Clanranald Book, but it is in the Irish genealogy of the B.B., in Keating, and in Skene's genealogies taken from the Books of Ballimote and Lecan (*Celt. Scot.*, III., 466).

⁴ Fergus is called in B.B. Irish genealogy " Ferghus Mhóire mhic Carthoin m · Eochaigh (ar shliocht an Eochaigh so ataid clan Duibhghuill) mhic Cholla uais, &c. Skene's genealogy makes Fergus son of Erc, son of Eochaigh.

⁵ Contraction for Ard Rígh, King of Ireland.

m · Cormaic, A.R. (246-266), m · Airt A.R.,
 m · Cuinn Cheud-chathaigh, A.R. (Conn of the Hundred Fights,
 obiit 157),
 mhic Feidhlimidh Rechtmuir, A.R., m · Tuathail Techtmuir,
 A.R.,
 m · Fiachach Fionnala, A.R., m · Feradhaigh Fiannfechtnaigh,¹
 A.R.,
 m · Criomthainn Niadhnaire, A.R. (Birth of Christ in Crimthan's
 eighth year),
 m · Lugdheach Riabh ndearg, A.R. (Lugaiddh of the Red Stripes),
 mhic nattri Finnemhlna (the Three Fair Ones of Emania),
 mac n- Eochdhach Feidhlich, A.R., m · Finn
 m · Finnlogha m · Roighnen Ruaidh
 m · Esamain Emhna (of Emania) m · Blathachta
 m · Labradha Luirc m · Enna Aignigh, A.R.,
 m · Aonghusa Tuirmigh Temhraigh (of Tara), A.R. (obiit 325 B.C.),
 m · Eochadh Ailtlethain, A.R., m · Oilella Chais-fhiacraighe (Bent-
 tooth Oilell), A.R.,
 m · Connla Chruidh-chealgaigh (or Caomh), A.R.,
 m · Iarruinn Ghleò-fathaigh, A.R., m · Melghe Molbhthuigh (Praise-
 worthy), A.R.,
 m · Cobhthaigh Chaoil-bhregh, A.R.,
 m · Iughaine Mhóir, A.R. (regnavit 633-673 B.C.),
 m · Eochach Buaidhaigh m · Duacha Ladhraigh, A.R.,
 m · Fiachach Tolgraigh, A.R., m · Muiredhaigh Bolgraigh, A.R.,
 m · Simóin Bhric, A.R., m · Aodhain Ghlais
 m · Nuadhad Finnfáil, A.R., m · Giallechadh, A.R.,
 m · Oiliolla Olchaoin m · Siorna Saoghalaigh, A.R.,
 m · Déin (Dian) m · Demhain
 m · Roithechtach, A.R., m · Maoin
 m · Aonghusa Olmucadha (Much-swined), A.R., m · Fachach Labh-
 rainne, A.R.,
 m · Smiorghuill m · Enbotha
 m · Tighernmais, A.R., m · Follaigh
 m · Ethreoil, A.R., m · Ireoil Fáidh, A.R.,
 m · Eremhóin, A.R. (regnavit 1698 to 1684 B.C.)
 m · Mileadh Esbáine² (of Spain),
 m · Bile m · Breogain
 m · Bratha m · Deghfhatha

¹ This name is lost in the genealogy of the Book of Clanranald.

² Milé of Spain was married to Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Nectonibus, who bore him six sons, *inter alios*, the famous three, Ir, Eber Finn, and Eremon. The sons of Milé "took" Ireland in 1700 B.C. from the Tuatha-Dé-Danann, or the God-race of Dana.

The pedigree from Milé to Adam is from the Irish Genealogies in the Black Book. Keating gives a like list.

m · Earchadha m · Eallóid
 m · Nuad att m · Monuál¹
 m · Feibhric Ghlais m · Adnóin² Fhinn
 m · Eibher Ghluinn Fhiun m · Laimh Finn
 m · Adhnamóin m · Tait [or Tath]
 m · Oghamhain m · Béoamhain [Beogamhan, *Keating*]
 m · Ebher Scuit m · Sruth
 m · Easrú m · Gaoidheil Ghlais
 m · Núil³ m · Feiniúsa Farsa
 m · Bat [Baath, *K.*] m · Magog
 m · Iafeth m · Noé
 m · Láimhiach m · Metasalem
 m · Enóch m · Iareth
 m · Malaleil m · Canain
 m · Enos m · Seth
 m · Adhaimh.

¹ Mennual (Keating). His father is properly Nuadha, genitive Nuadhat.

² This name is not in Keating's historical account, but it is in his Irish pedigrees, which are founded on exactly the same authorities as the B. B. Irish lists, agreeing generally verbatim, even in the digressions.

³ Niul (Keating) was the contemporary and friend of Moses, and was married to Scota, Pharaoh's daughter—the bad Pharaoh.

THE TURNER MS. XIV.

THE first notice of the existence of this MS. appears in the preface to J. F. Campbell's *Leabhar na Feinne* (page viii., heading T). It was recovered or discovered, like so many others, in the Advocates' Library presses, by the late D. C. Macpherson, probably in 1872, when Mr Campbell was putting his work through the press, for he either could not or would not print any part of it in his book. The probability is that it was thus discovered too late for *Leabhar na Feinne*. Dr Cameron had a very high opinion of this collection, and carefully transcribed the whole of it. We print it here in its entirety.

The MS. is of course not included in Dr Skene's Catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Advocates' Library, the number of which is 65. It belongs to the extra MSS. discovered or presented since Dr Skene formed his list. The number XIV. is possibly Turner's own catalogue place for it. That it was in Turner's possession is evident, for his name appears on it (p. 45), with the date 1808. Besides, Turner was an inveterate, if not notorious, collector of MSS., some of which, fortunately, have found their way into the Advocates' Library, notably numbers 54 to 57 of Dr Skene's Catalogue.

The Manuscript consists of two parts—the main body of the MS., which extends from page 25 to page 196, and the first part, which makes only five leaves of nearly quarto size, the leaves of the main work being somewhat smaller. Two detached leaves appear between these two ill-assorted parts. The first portion is possibly an attempt to renew the dilapidated leaves of the original manuscript, for it is newer than the main body. The main MS. belongs to the middle of the last century, and is written in good ordinary English script of the time. The date 1748 and the name Cameron appear on page 54, and the work is clearly of Argyllshire, or rather of Kintyre, origin. Its contents, in regard to this and other points, speak for themselves.

(TURNER) No. 14.

Marbhrainn
Eoin Diuc Earreghaoeidhiol

1 Tuirseach an diugh criocha Gaoidhiol
Galach deurach Clanna Gall
O chairgheadh na leaba Roilge
N t saoi nach diomair cealg no feall

2 Glac a Bhreatain cullaith bhròin
'S bidh silleadh do dheor gun tàmh
Chaill thu ceann do chath s do chliar
Do choidheamh do sgiath s do sgeimh

3 Priomhsa cumhachdach nan Gaoidhiol
B iomlan a cheutfaidh sa bhrigh
S bhuiligh shubhailee 's athreis
Riamh air leas a Rioghachd sa Riogh

4 An Leoghan Mordhalach feargha
Bh' aig Alba mar ghriann s mar cheann
Sa dhorduigh Dia o aois a leanbuis
Mar dhion 's mar thearmann da chlann

5 Ar Cuchuluinn 's gach Cearnghabhaidh * * [bearn-?]
An curidh romh maidhmadh na sluaidh
Chriothnuigheadh sgheilleadh dha gach namhaid
'S as gach báir se bheireadh buaidh

6 B' òg re haghaidh balla 's Blair e
Air cheann chàich re cosnadh cliù
Sa ghloir aig comhfhàs le bhliadhnuibh
Dealradh mar a ghrian ga uir

7 A shluadh Bhretan banmhas * duibh * Canmhas
Feitheadh * le sguaim † as gach blàr * Teitheadh ?
Nis a dhinnsios ar mibhuaidh dhuinn
Ceann an t sluaidh bhith 'n leaba làir

8 S aguinn a bha n ceannphort buadhach
Dhumhluidh uabhar Spainn 's Fraine
Sparr gu teann a shrian san dig riù
S bhuin araon diu sioth gun tainc

9 Se dhoirteadh an cuirp a namhad
Tairrneanach na frasa garg
Gun sgath romh chloidheamh no luaighe
Bheireadh buaidh romh theine dhearg

10 Measail alloil e n tir namhad
'S tric a d' fheach iad cruas a Lann
B' uamhunn do gach Cuirt san Eorpe

2. p. 317 10 //

Chriothnuigheadh an sloigh romh ainn
 Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cail
 Thionoil gu h iomlan na chroidh
 Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
 Priomnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
 Riamh nar chlaon a leith on choir
 A chroidh' bu treimhdhireach iomlan
 Nach tionarioigheadh impidh no ór
 Athair dileas caomh a Dhùthcha
 Cuirteoir bu Mho Muirn is meas
 'Sa Chomhairle be cisde 'n eolais
 Air cheann sloigh bu chonsbal deas
 Bu dileas a ghradh do'n eaglais
 Sheas e 'n eagal Righ nan Gràs
 Bu dual do thug aitheach Rioghoil
 Am fuil mar Iodhbairt na cas
 Mheas iad mar an gloir thar chach
 Seasamh air a sgath sa bheum
 'S nior thug fairneart bas no priosun
 Orr' on fhirinn siachadh ceum
 Bu chiuine na ciuineas an sith
 B fuileachdach discir a bhfearg
 Calma 's gach linn re h uchd sluaidh
 Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
 Ach Eoin uaill is gloir Uidhuimhne¹
 Tionol iomlan gach sarbhuaadh
 Grian na Heorp' ar sgiath 's ar sgeimhne
 Seircin* neamh is gradh nan sluadh * seirean ?
 S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
 Re bàta le gaoith sa chuan
 Cho n urr' ar sgiobair san sdiùir
 Ghrad sgobadh ar cumpais uainn
 Air sgbadh gu frithir fann *
 Gun suil an ceann air fir iùil
 Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
 Dhfuaduigheadh ar croinn is ar siùil
 Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiubhridh
 Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
 Se shaoradh sinn as gach stoirm
 Sa dhibneadh gach onfa dhinn
 S cuimhne leinn bliadhna chuig deug
 Le beagan ceud s tri mile sluaidh
 Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
 S thug da n trenaibh deanall cruaidh
 Dhfoghaidh gu dileas da Righ

¹ Read Uidhuimhne. See p. 318, line 13.

Ach sheas a dh a Righach sa bhearn
 S nior lig bainne fol a Gaoidhioi
 Ach mead diu reubadh sa blar

23 Nois ta na Cinnidh ga chaoi
 Taid uile da dhi fa sprochd
 Da m biadh e mar bu ghra re n cùl
 Cha n failniodh an duil re h ioch

24 Ta* ard-riugh Bhretann gu treith * Fa ?
 Cleite churra a sgeith da dhi
 A charaid riamh nar chlaon e leas
 Chum na laimhe deis no eli

25 Ta Bretann uile fa bhrón
 Ta sdiúir fa Lochrann sa fa sgiath
 Air Oirdhearcas a bhríogh sa bhuaadh
 Mac a b uaisle dhoil i riamh

26 Dunéidion fa thuilteach deur
 Fa curaiddh treun is fa treoir
 Fear a cabhair s gach cruaiddh chàs
 Se sheasamh ga bhas a coir
 Se dhinnis do'n Riogh le colg
 Ntra bhagair na fheirg a sgrìos
 Nach suigheadh a clann gu callna
 Re faicsinn a Tara leis

28 N tra mhioghair e Alb' a phairceadh
 Sa lionadh lan fiadh is earb
 Thigeadh mo Righ gbleusadh chon
 Chum bhith reidh airson an sealg

29 Nuair a dhiusgte meirg an Tuirc
 'Sa ruisgeadh e thuisg re feirg
 A chomhairle a Chuit is an Campa
 Chomh-chriothnuid romh ghreadh a chuilg

30 'S dilleachdaim uile Fir Albann
 Column mharbh air call a cinn
 Na'r clachan aig each sna lointe
 Dhealuidh ar craobh chomhraic ruinn

31 A chinneadh cliuiteach fa'n dun Aoraiughach
 Guifid is caoinfid gu geur
 Na thug gul air suil an t saoghal
 'S trom bhuelle da theaghlaich e

32 Sud an Fhine reachdmhor Riogoil
 An am sith gu saoidhoil seimh
 Gach flaith toirt barr air a cheile
 'N ionach an ceil is an daimh

33 Ntra thogradh an Triath an togbhail
 Theid gu dian an cogadh Riogh

'S an corp is cruaidhch' on cheann a beolaig
 Tarruing buadh is treoir is brigh
 B' iomadh Morair agus Iarla
 B' iomadh Baron Triath is Flath
 B' iomadh Toiseach Curaidh 's Ceannphort
 'G iomairt a bhfearrchleas na chath
 B' iomadh pib re deanamh ceoil
 B' iomadh srol ga chur re crann
 Bu tearc Fine shineadh suas leo
 'Sgapadh luaigh' no dhiomairt lann
 'N fine lu mhuirngh ma'n triadh
 Sa m flaithe chiatfaidh da Threibh
 Rogha chinnfheadhna na cruinn
 Bh' aig togha gach Fine fuigh neamh
 27 Ard Mhac Chailain Riogh nan Oilean
 Sgiath ar bhfulaing sgath ar ndion
 Ar reull iuil is grian ar naoibhni
 Truadh an teug da ghearradh dhinn.

Altughadh an Uisgebheatha

Anuair a ñheirighmid gu moch
 Mun rachamid air feur amach
 B' ionmhuin an spisiornach bruich
 'G an sinnsiornachd beirm is braich

Ainniseach tha snuadhdmhor glas
 Ann dochuir caoin ghriosach teas
 Mac na cleithe ris a phrais
 Bragairneach is Cruighneach treis

Ogha chaochain an dara huair
 Troimh na chleith luath sa cursa cam
 Spiorad eas an 'ic gun smùr
 Dhimiras * tuchadh air a chean

* [Dhimeras]

Is caoranach an tuisge eas
 Canranach gun smuid fa theas
 Craobh ad' chridhe ga do mholadh
 S do chhas a comhdach do threis

S grismhor garg an claigneach cruaidh
 Sgailc* nam buadh snior choir a chleith * Sgaile, *Dr C.*
 Bithidh e teith re la fuar
 Agus fuar re la teith

Moladh Chinntire

1 Soruidh soir uam gu Cinntíre
 le caoine, disle agus fáilte
 Gun ard no fosal a dhearmud
 eadar an Tairbeart is Abhart
 2 Banaltra Galltachd is Gaeltachd
 ge do threig i níos¹ a hábhais
 Bha drúghadh gach tir d' a h ionnsuidh
 's cho dúbhruic aon neach a fághail

3 'S cúbhraidh, 's is fallan a fáileadh
 ag éirigh thar bláthaibh 's thar gheugaibh
 Measarradh a Samhradh 's a Geamhradh
 gun an-iochd stoirmé na greine

4 'S aoibhinn a enocaibh 's a cruachaibh
 's áiridheach 's is buaighleach a glinne
 Bothath, laoghach, meannach, uanach,
 gruthach, bainneach, uachdrach, iomach.
 5 Dh' eabhte prostan álúinn uasal
 a ruagadh a bhrúic uallaich ceannaird
 Le coin ghrad-charach ro lúthmhор
 'g a chur gu dúbhshlan air a charibh
 6 Bidh 'n coileach san tom gu samhach
 is gadhair 'nan amhailt 'ga chealgadh
 Is gus n glacar san lón e
 Cho smuain e inntleachd an t-séalgoir

7 A glinn is binne durdan srutha
 seinn tromh shrathaibh fascach fearach
 Luibheach, craobhach, méadhach, duilleach
 caorach, cnudhach, subhach smearach

8 'S ealacarach, binne-ghobach ordoi
 a sheinneas an smeórách san fheasgar
 An uiseag as a cionn gu h-uallach
 an lon 's a' chuach a' cur beas lea

9 Cho 'n 'eil fear-ciúil 's a' choille chúbhraidh
 nach seinn le dúbhraichd a *corus*
 Gu fleant', ealant', dionach, siúblach
 a' roinn na h-úine gu h-eólach

10 An caomh comh-sheinn poncail órdoil
 freagairt a móramh 's a minim.
 Gu h-eignigh, geibnigh, teibnigh ceólmhor
 orgain a's glórmhoire 's a' chruinne

11 Gu feart-tarnach, ceart-tarnach, céatfach
 gun buige na géire, na dith-cuim

¹ The MS. has the accent above "níos."

A' stad 's ag aideachadh gu h-éolach
 a' mealtuinn sólais is siothchainnt

A' freagairt a cheile mu 'n inbhír
 m bi 'm breac 's am bradan gu suilbhír
 Gu h-iteach, lannach, ballach, bruinnegheal.
 a' mire 's a' leimnidh re 'n urball

13 'S fochlásach biolarach a fuarain
 'an achlais gach cluain is gach tulaich
 A' brúchdadh mar chriostul 'an uachdar
 na h-iocshláint fhionnmhor bhuaadhach mhilis

A maghuibh seisnoil, deisnoil, ríoghoil
 an lionmhor fear siolchuir san earrach
 San fhoghmar greadhnach, meadhrach, uallach,
 dualach, sguabach, cruachach, torrach.

A creaguibh truideach, crottach, calmnach,
 mar bhuachleach scarbhnaach a caluibh
 Geadhach, lachach, do gach seorsa
 doranach, ronanach, ealach.

16 Nuallan a tonna mar organ
 teachd leis am monmhur is binne
 Mar roluibh croicuinn air a cheile
 stuaigh ghlégil gar * na tuinne.

* [s gar ?]

[From a detached leaf in the MS.; part of Moladh Chinntire].

2 A' freagairt a cheile ma ninbhír
 'M bi mbreac sa mbradan gu suilbhír
 Gu Hiteach lannach ballach bruinngeal
 Mire sa leimnidh re Nurball

A Creaga Truideach Crot'chach Calmnach
 Murbhuach'leach Sgarbhnaach a Calaidh
 Geadhach lachach do gach Seorse
 Doranach Ronanach Ealach

16 Nuallan a tonna mar organ
 Teachd leis an mhonmhur is binne
 Druim air dhruim a ruich a cheile
 'S gair Aoibhinn a mbeul gach einfhir

A Cuainlong gu Longach lanmhor
 Luchdmhur laidir dealbhach dionach
 'S lionmhor Córdá Crois is Crannag
 Re na ncranna fallan fiorard

Gu Barcannach ardchrannach Croiseach
 Gu Bátanach Coiteach Rámhach
 Cuplach Tairreach staghmhur bearteach
 Ulagach Acunach Acaireach Cábhlaach *

* [Cáblach, MS.]
 19 'S lionmhor Diúmlach lúdhmhur treorach

An am a nseolaidh ga mbearteadh
 Ga ntulgadh sna Crannaga Guanach
 Le* ncoimhdheis¹ fuardadh no fasgadh
 Se 'gloir sa sgeimh thargach eimni—
 A Huaislibh flaitheoil Rioghoil Statoil
 Sa ncūirtibh maiseach meadhrach muirneach
 Bha 'nsinnseara Cliúiteach ga naiteach
 21 Clanndonail na feil is an tsuarcais
 Ga mbuaine Ceannos na ninseadh
 Scian bunadh na Treibh is uaisle
 San Tir mhaisigh bhuadhaidh Rioghoil
 22 An Fhine bu teinne re dórúinn
 Snach Imreadh fóirneart air fainne
 Thoirbheiradh air² luchd an Ceiligh
 Onoir is feile gun Ghainne
 Gloir Dhíarmuid is Grian na Heórpa
 Craobh Abuidh Chómhruiuc fear Bhretann
 Sa Chomhairle Choisinn Crún an eólais
 Sa Bhilar be Leodhann gach Gréise
 Sgiath dhion a Rioghachd sa Cúmpais
 A Crann nach lúbadh re fuardadh
 A Hacair nach drinniodh re tarruing
 Snach Glacte 'Neangach na truailligheachd
 25 Diúc urramach oirdhearc na noilean
 Mac Chailain Iarla Chinntire
 Gheibhte 'Chuit sa Bhaile Cuanna
 Chois an Locha Bhuadhaidh

* Se-

[From another detached leaf in MS. See p. 311, near end]

11 Measoil Alloit e ntir Namhad
 'S tric a dfheach iad cruas a Lann
 B' uathmhann do gach Cúirt sa neórpe
 Chriothnuighadh a nslóigh romh ainm
 Riogh na bhfear a buaile cáil
 Thionoíl gu hiomlán na chroidh
 | Gach sarshubhaic brígh is buaidh |
 Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh

12 Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
 Riamh nar chlaon a leith on chóir
 A Chroidh' bu treimhdhireach Iomlan
 Nach tiondoigheadh Impigh no or

13 Athair dileas caomh a Dhuthcha
 Cúirteoir bu mho muirn is meas
 Sa Chomhairle be Cisde 'Neolais

¹ neoimhdheis, Dr C. ² "Do" deleted in MS. and "air" written above line

Air cheann slóigh bu Chonsbal deas
 14 Bu dileas a ghradh do neaglais
 Sheas e 'Neagal Righ na ngràs
 bu dual do, Thug Aitheach Rioghoil
 a mful mar Iodhbairt' na cás
 15 Mheas Iad mar an gloir thar chach
 Seasamh air a Sgath sa bheum
 'S nior thug foirneart bas no p.....
 Orr' on fhirinn siachadh* ce..... * seachadh, Dr C.
 16 Bu chiúine na ciúineas an sith
 Bfuileachdach discir a bhfhearg
 Calma 's gach linn re huchd sluaidh
 Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
 17 Ach Eoin Uaill is Gloir Uidhuimhne
 Tional Iomlan gach sarbhuadh
 Grian na Heorp' ar Sgiath 's ar Sgeimhne
 Seircin Neamh' is gradh na nsluadh
 18 S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
 Re báta le gaoith sa chuan
 Cho narr' ar Sgobair san sdiúir
 Ghrad sgobadh ar Cumpais uainn
 19 Ar sgibadh gu frithir fann
 Gun suil an ceann air firíuil
 Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
 Dhfuaduigheadh ar Croinn is ar siuil
 20 Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiúbhridh
 Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
 Se shaoradh sinn as gach Stoirm
 Sa dhíbreadh* gach onfa Dhinn * [dhíbreadh ?]
 21 S euimhne leinn bliadhna chúig deug
 La began Ceud stri mile sluaidh
 Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhíol
 'S thug da ntrenaibh deanall cruaidh

[Page 25 of MS., which is now consecutive and undetached.]

Thainig gu Ceanalta Cairdeoil
 Chum a dhaoine
 Sgaoil e Ineach air gach láimh dheth
 Gu ro Dhaonna
 2 Leag thu Steidh na Cuirt is ailln'
 Ad áite Dúchais
 Gu bhfuighe tu Saoghal is Sláinte'
 Dheanamh muirn ann

Sa Neion bhias Cloch air muin a cheile
 Mbaill' Uidhuimhne
 Mairfidh Taimm is Talladh Siorruidh
 Buan air Chuimhne

Do Mharcus Earraghaoídhíol a rinneadh an Rose
 so sios

- 1 Trialluidh me lem' Dhuanaig Ullamh
 Gu Riogh Gáidhiol
 Fear aig a mbi Mbaile Dumhail
 Sona Sáibhir
- 2 Triath Earrgháidhiol is fearr faicin
 'S is mo maithios
 Gilleanasbuig Iarla fon Chliúidh
 'S is fial Flaithios
- 3 Seabhadh is uaisle 'theid sna neulta
 Crann air Chrannaibh
 Mac Rath do chum Dia gu hullamh
 Don Chleir eathlamh
- 4 Abhall uasal farsuing freimhach
 Don' chliu mholuidh
 Crann is úir' a Dhfas romh thalamh
 Lan do thoradh
- 5 Dias Abidh Chruithneachd 's i lomlan
 A measg Seagail
 'S beg nach deachaidh Alb' air udail
 An aird air theagal
- 6 'N tra Ghluaisfas Gilleanasbuig Iarla
 Le 'shluadh bunaidh
 Cuirfar leis air fairrge Calaidh
 Ardraibh Ullamh
- 7 Luingios leathann laidir luchdmhur
 Dealbhach díonach
 Sleamhuinn Sliosreidh roluath ramhach
 Dairchruaidh Dhíreach
- 8 Togbhar leo na Geal-chroíunn chorras
 Suas le 'nlónaibh
 B' iomdha ball teann bhiadh ga ndeanamh
 'Nam dhuit Seóladh
- 9 Deantar an Stadh díonach dualach
 Don Mhaoil thoisigh
 Togbhar an Seol mó leathann maiseach
 Sa nsgódlín Croiseach

X

Deantar a Chluas don Chich thoisigh
 Dol san fhuardadh

An Sdeud roluath Sruth ga Sailtibh
 S muir ga bualadh

11 Siomadh Laoch fuileachdach Meanumnach
 Dórngeal tréidhach
 A dhiomreadh lúb air a hál
 Gu Súndach Seitreach

12 Do Shluadh lionmhur leathann armach
 Air bharcaibh reamhra
 S mairg air 'ndeanadh Feachd Uidhuimhne
 Creach na Samhna

13 Cho naithne dhamh fad amach ort
 'S ni maith m' eolas
 Ach sro mhaith mo dhóigh as ábhaist
 Mac Leóid Leóghuis

14 Clann Ghilleón gu laidir lionmhur
 Don Fhiann mhuileach
 Dream a thug buaidh ann sgach bealach
 Sa bfearr fuireachd

Tiocfìdh Seumas na nruag gu d' Bhaile
 Gach uair Shirinn

Uaislibh Innsibh gall a neomhlion
 Mar a deiram

6 Tiocfìdh gu lionmhur gud' bhaile
 Le 'nsluaидh daoine
 Leat a bhi Alb' air a Hálach
 'Sa nfrainc bhraonach

Cios is uaisl' aig Fearabh Albann
 Feachd is Loingios
 'S leatsa sin gu humhal tairis
 An tus gach Conais

18 Thig chugad Cios Thíre Conuill
 A Bhith beochalma
 Conn a rís bu chruidh a chuibhlreach
 Le 'Shluadh meanmnach

A Ntathair Cumhachdach dad' choimhad
 'San Mac Firinn

San Spiorad naomhtha 'dhion do nair* *maire

A Rígh Lochfiona

20 Cho dfuaras do chomh maith dhurrruinn
 'S ni mo Dhíarras

A Rígh na bhfeair is pailte cūram
 'S leatsa 'thriallas Trialluidh

¹ e written after *uair* but blotted.

Marbhainn Iarla Earraghaoidhio.

1 'S truadh mintheachd o Chúirt Mhic Cailain
Cabhair chúmhuidh na n Cuach Nór
B' adhbhuidh ma dhion Dúin na mbeannachd
Mughmhúr Ríogh gu meabhair mhóir

2 Thog Mac Cailain an Túr gleheal
Deadh mhac Cailain na n Colg geal
Ni bhfasadh feur Úr air thfaiche
O lém lúth, 's o ghreamhthruigh Greadh

3 Air dol dóibh don Ghealmhúr ghreadhnach
Do ghoid uainne lo dar linn
Aig Laochruidh lúdh Meadhruidh Macaibh
B' aoibhinn a Ndún seach Bruth Finn

4 'S amhluidh dfuaras san Lúchairt lonnach
Lomlan Laochraídh san leith thall
Rioghanna seimh bu mhín snaidheadh
Aig seinn Ríogh an Aighidh ann

5 Greis aig seanachas seal aig salmuibh
Seinn-theud ann sa nteaghuis mhoir
Fir san ló aig bruacha braonaidh
Muai re faibh a Nuinnibh oir

6 B' Iomadh air folt claonadhbh orrthuidh
B' Iomadh Ruidiol chaoin air Chlár
'S mó do Sheanachas air gach Talla
'Mhealfas ann do Bhallaibh bán

7 Ta Mac Cailain Ceart an Cabhair
Criod da choimhde Dia da dhíon
Füril Francach is Bret'nach binne
Anerach Reachtmhur Rathmhur Ríogh

8 Fuil ghreadhnach Dhuimhneach is Dhubbhghlais
Na ghruaidh gar air dhreach an róis
Gnus nar ghabhadh fearg re haoibh
Geal leirg aghaidh is a thós

9 Chuir mac Chailain dūil a Ndiadhachd
An Daonnachd a Ghna a ghníomh
Gu leoir Stígach Grádhach Ceólmhur
Buadhach Seimhidh eólach fíor

10 Fear is dainginn a n Ceird chrábhuidh
Cofra buan beannachd na mbochd
Dean air Ríogh Geag air ligh an lilidh
Guidhemuid Ríogh Nimhe 'nochd

11 Mo Chraobh chomhrúc mo chloch bhuadhach
Mo chnu lomlan m' eitionn Oir
Roleisg mo lorg uaitse 'giomtheachd
Mo cholc cruaidh smo cheannphort Cóir

Marbhainn

‘Dhubhghill’ Oig Tíghearna Achaidh na mbreac.

O ! 's uaigneach anochd Clar Ghiorra
 Inniol bróin air aillbha chais
 Sluadh lionmhur le nearradh eidigh
 Cuimhne chian nar bhfeud dol as
 Och ! a Ruidre 'neididh airmdheirg
 Aonchú treun nach D fuiling táir
 Feinnidh fiorghlan don Tréibh nasail
 Saoi le mbeurthaidh buaidh gach bláir
 Colgartha mar osgar Amhna amhra ??
 Milidh deugdheal o ngarg greis
 Fo lúdhlámh a bheum mar churaidh
 Togfar Géill Chuig Uladh leis
 Mac Lughach air ágh 's Ailneachd
 Slios réidh mar bhláth 's deud mar chuip
 Gnúis Ríoghoil don aillbhan abuidh
 Togfar Cíos le bagradh dhuit
 B fuileachdach thu an Tir namhad
 Conbhaltach air dháimh 's air Chliar
 Tuicsionnach Teud on ghaoir chollbhinn
 Croidhe Ceolmhur fonnmhur fial
 Bronnfadair bladh mar mhiann Guaire
 Air Ineach air Chéill, 's ar chliú
 Craobh Chónuir an Aigh 'sa Neamhna
 Mar Chonall an Teamhra thú
 Dheirgheadh fad bheum an Tús Total
 Earrghalaidh na nCeannbheart glas
 Sluadh laidir lionmhur ardghruaidheach
 Ruiteach Mheanumhach bhuadhach bhras
 Ni nseol na Saoidhan thar muir
 Ni thig an Aois-dán fuidh Sgoil
 O bhas Ghaisgidh na ngniomh Glan
 Cliar air Lear ni thriall anoir
 O Nleodhamh úr aluinn óg
 Smairthionnach brón mar Nighean Loinn fhlain
 Is mar bhi 'Ntreibh taréis Chlann Uisneach
 Ceann ar bhfeachd bu tuirseach leinn

Moladh Mhic Cairbre

‘S cian o chualas alladh Bósdain
 Bha n Dunardrigh re ‘Osdachd

Rinn a Dhia da Shluigean géocaich
 'Sa Thigh stoir da mhao.lail
 Mac Cairbre Stábhach na Cróice
 Bh' ann sa nross re reic na Noirrleach
 Sgaball crocht' o chroit ga thoin
 Air 'Gheilt gun or gun Aodach
 Mar chu-baibhid air feadh na tīre
X
 Tabh'rt greis air gach poit' a Sgríobadh
 S gun ach Snaght no leaba fhrīne
 Air son diol a mhaoile
 Ach ghabh e meisneach s chuaidh e Ghlaschu
 S thug lan mála 'bhreuga blasda
 Air Siabunn Madur 's Tombaca
 'S thainig Dhachuidh 's Slaod air
 Las bosc fan mhailean a ghiúbhlán
 Eibhall nach báthte na ghiúran
 Chuir e mpaca sios da múchadh
 Na Shruth grúid' is Caochain
 Air Slugadh a neithe 'sa náire
 Chuaidh alladh Sruthair' os áird air
 Béiginn teichadh Chum na nárd
 'S a ntóir gach lá le maoir air
 Ordu gach lá teachd a Glaschú
 'N Sruthaire breugach a ghlacainn
 'S gu togbadh fad suas air aithmhígh
 Mar Mhastigh re Craoibh e
 Ach ma ntogte reachd na Dhúthaidh
 Bheith eur as do luchd a ntsrubhlaidh
 Bha gach neach a deanamh ruin air
 Sheasamh Cliú na Craois doibh
 Thug Ceigain da Cro hun osdachd
 Goigean déirc a cheannach Stópain
 Ceitiuin bo chrubach 's boll Eorn'
 Chionn toiseachadh re Aoireadh
 Ntra rinn na dheoch chuir clab na Glime
 Beulmór a Bhutta re Shluigain
 Gus a mraibh Ceannshiar a phigean
 A liginn ma laoghraibh
 Ntra Mhiosgadh Ionachuinn na bruide
 Le Sruthladh deasguinn is Gruide
 Ar leis bfileachd hurluidh a Shrúbhlaig
 A Cur Spút gach taobh dheth
 Air leis ntra mhúch a mheisg a Cheutfaidh
 Gur be mac Oighre Chuinn Cheudchaith'ch
 'N sin o Dheorse Crún na Heirionn

Dhaindeoin 'S éiginn fhaotuinn
 Gun chuimhneachadh mar ghin a Shinnisior
 O Phigean Garrluich re stripich
 A Sgird aside e san tom chrionach
 'S thigeadh erioch a shaoghal
 Mar dtiuefad gu tráthoil a mucuidh
 S thog Ríogh na ngarrlach na sgirt leis¹
 Ga fhardoich s mar Charnan thug se
 Ballan muic na Chraos do
 Dalta Muice cruim O Meallain
 Dhiuil a nador trid a ballain
 Bu dana dho dhol re healain
 Le Chlab Salach Slaopach
 Dol re Dánachd dan' a mbósdan
 Gun Chanmhain gun Tuigse gun Eólas
 Le 'theanga Shláopach Shláopach Spleóach
 'S geire 's treoir Lionn chaoil Innt'
 S cian a chuaidh alladh an Sglámhuidh
 Dhfás gun stuaim gun mhogh gun naire
 Re Glamarsuigh gun bhun gun bharr
 Mar Mhastuich air Carn aoligh
 Mar Sean Aphog phrabach bhaibhid thu
 Siorchasadh re cách do gharmuinn
 S gun tosga no taic ad' theanchuir
 Chumail Cearb da naodach
 Mar urchair an Daill ma ndabhaibh
 Sior thilginn 's gun aon diu gamas
 Do Ranna boga maola Cama
 Gun anum gun fhaobhar
 S Cosmhail Iad re lasag fhudair
 A ni puph* is toit mad shuilibh
 'S brein' Iad na boladh na nt-t
 'S cho bhi loit úr no faoibh uadh
 Ach na mbann shiöl Flaith no Ríogh thu
 Rachadh cail do d' ghné red Shinnisior
 Bhiodh do rannaibh Seasmhach díreach
 Blas is Brígh a taoire
 S an dhiúil thu Spiorad na barachd
 Amach a Mionach na Craine
 Mar phigain Crochte re tarr
 'S a Soc a nsás 'san aoileach

* pugh, *Dr C.*

¹ So in MS. "S na ntrustar" deleted, and "na sgirt leis*" written above line.

A ncuala sibh 'ndán ad Chalum
 A lobh ar faileadh 's fearann
 Mar chu baibhid air feadh na Dúthcha
 Gun tosea gun ludh gun labhairt

Mar chrocaill losgann do shean'chas
 Mar Ghlamarsuigh Coin* ag ól eanbhruith *Corn, Dr C.
 Mar Gearran a mfassach a braimhich
 T fileachd Mheanmnach is breun boladh
 Fubub fubub air Dan Chalum
 a lobh ar &c

Mar rúbail fhalamh do mhaoidle* * mhaaille, MS.
 Mar thorann na namar ga ntaomadh
 Mar Ghlocarsigh muic' a gith aoiligh
 Taoire gun fhaobhar gun anam
 Fubub fubub air dan Chalum &c

Mar phlubail Cnatachain a mbláthraig
 Nach dtoir ach boganach a láthair
 Cho.b' eagal leam taoire 'bhith láidir
 Am beurla ngáidhlig no nlaidionn
 Boganach Bláthcha Dán Chalum —— a lobh &c.

Do bheul beathluigh* is olc sgríobadh *leathluigh
 Chnamhadh le Bolguidh 'sle scriobuich
 'S iomadh Biast a shéid thu níochdar
 Cho seinn ach do phib le tealain
 Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c

Mar nathair gun ghath gun treoir
 Do theanga shlaopach ad bheul spleocach
 Chaill a puinsiuin ann sa nstopa
 Cho nfearr i no liagh bo air Gamhuinn
 An Cuala siobh an dán ad Chalum &c

Bhaid bhusaigh Ronnaich na pléide
 Loisg a ghruid airfolbh do Cheutfin
 'S ga do Dholadh tu Locheirne
 Cha bhathadh e teibhall phaghaidh
 Sa nCuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Leighios Shant Grado leat cho B' ionmhuinn
 Loisg a ntuisge Sgallach thiormuigh
 Mar a ntarean táruibh tionachuinn
 Nach cum do bhiorrcheann a thatmhich
 Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ach gaisgeach thu 's Eachduidh sna Riogh'chdibh
 'S iomadh ceud a ghres thu Shiorr'ghachd
 'S nuair Gheibh Pluto thu na Ingne
 Biaidh faob is Mile 'nad' Chlaigionn
 Sa neuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ge gur tu a Shaighdiúir dileas
 'Ciosachadh sa seasamh Riogh'chd dho
 Cumidh e do thóin air Gríosaich
 Gus a níoc thu airson tealain
 Aneuala sibh ndán ad Chalum &c.

Nois molaidh dhuit sgur do d' bhárdachd
 Ghluais dachaidh sgun pilleadh slan duit
 'S Mana slím thu thu 'ris do dhán leat
 Sgiolam is sgallam do Chlaigionn
 Cha nfillidh 's cho bhard thu chaluim
 Fhear mhilleadh nandan maolcalum
 Sgreib air tóin gach Leigh sgach baird thu
 Fuar* sgeathraighe do dhán is tealain. *Tuar? Tiar?

Dán Mhic Dhiarmuid.

1 A Lámh oinidh óir is oighre
 Uaisle Gaoidhíol agus Gall
 Riogh na bhfear is Bile bonngheal
 Croidhe glan is Connbhaill ann

2 'S leat air oineach 's leat air aithneach
 'S leat Iongnadh a Nfiadhain Fhiadair
 S leat a toradh is a tairbhe
 S leat a Ghabhadh Banphá Brian
 Dhuinne ab aithne mfeinnidh fulteach
 Macaimh do ghabhadh mar air gaol
 Ciabh fhada chas air an Ghiolla
 Leanman na mbán seanga saor
 B' aithne dhuinne Iarla uasal
 Shoir is shiar do chuaidh a chiar
 Bradan siothdha na nsroth solta
 Giolla geal re sgolta sgiath

5 Iathar uime 'nteideadh Cumhduidh
 Choimhied an Riogh o Ghath Ce
 A tór dearg air crois a Chloidheamh
 Fearg air boisghil Dhainginn réidh

6 Iathar uime a ntéideadh maothshroil

Fuigh Lúiridh fuigh sgéith na mbuadh
 Clogad os cionn sgabuill sgéimhuidh
 Man' Mhiaann abuidh Neamhdha nuadh
 7 Iachdar ris don Chótun Daingionn
 Ma Mhac Dhiarmuid is maith Cliū
 Sgiath uaine air uchd an Churaidh
 Searrach suaire air tulagh fuigh
 11 8 Mialchoin ailn' air Iallach orrthuidh
 Aig Connbhaltach 's Ceann air Chách
 Theid gu moch sa Naonach uallach
 Fa nloch bhraonach bhuadhach bhla
 7 9 Mac Dhiarmuid on luirge líonmhur
 Lanchara Ceall agus Cross
 Corp is gile gnús is áilne
 Fear is buaine báir a bhoss
 8 10 Mac Dhiarmuid is a Threibh roimhe
 Ríogh na Cairrg' air Cruas a Chuilg
 B ionadh uime da Fhail bhrioghmhur
 Tighearn' air Magh lionmhur Luirc
 11 Gheibhte 'nrich mhic Dhiarmuid Dhonndeirg
 Dubh is donn air bharra Crann
 Mar Chonn na nCleas antús Cogaiddh
 Gach meas gu húr Abuidh ann
 12 Cruithneachd maodhearg air Magh mīn
 Bran Eir' fa aoibhinn a fonn
 An Tír na n tráigh is mīn Monadh
 'S i aluinn le toradh trom
 13 Teaghlaich is ailne ma nDomhan
 Cuirt mhic Dhiarmuid is geal gné
 A nCaisteal fionn na nCloch buadhach
 Os cionn Locha cuanna Cé
 14 'S Iomdha Corn is Cupan Cumhduigh
 A Mbruighinn lionmhur Locha Cé
 Oltar fion a Borrcheis * Cnuasaigh
 Longphairt mic Rígh uasail e
 15 Inghean [sic MS.] a Dunbreagha
 Bean 'Ur ta neamhghann fa ní
 A Folt dualach s niamh na nteud air
 Si rogh ur ban Eirionn i
 16 Do bhi Dearna gheal 'na Geallaimh
 Aig Catrīne na mbos mbán
 Ingne Dearg air méara míne
 Eire leat air ligh na nlámh
 17 S maith thigeadh dhuit sgarfa sróil
 Dúnadh Clochach don ór Cheard

* (sic)

Lámhaman a búth na niallach
 Fa Chrúbh soluis na nsgíath Dearg
 O Chonnbháltuidh Chaomh na Cairge *
 Do thugas maithne fad' thi
 Thugas mo Laoi ndéis a noghuidh
 Gu Riogh fuigh Chéis Chorrúinn Chaoimh
 Tháinig mise maith antadh bhar
 A Halbuinn Chugaibhs' air Chuairt
 Air Chuantaibh Glaganach gaillbheach
 'S ard-bhradanaich Mheanumnidh Stuaidh
 Clarseach mo Thriath mo lanh Dhamhsa
 Dean mar sud e Fhlaith na n Ríogh
 A Ghnuis bhla mar abhall abuidh
 O 'ni do tharl' agaibh i

* lairge ?

O ro thúgabhi sin o húgabhbh thaing Lachlann
 O ro húgabhbh
 Sann aig Lachlann ata n C'óta
 Shamhailt sa Neorpa cho nfaicthar
 O ro húgabhbh, &c.

Tha' comh mothlach giobach rómach
 'S ga bu chot' e 'Chraicíonn Capuill
 Marfhaisg air Táileoir na beurla
 Rinn Eibain diot le chuid fason
 'Phearsa bu deise 's ab' áilne
 Rinn a ghráig mar mhala bracha
 Meadhon ramhar 's da cheann Chaola
 Rinn e nlaoch air chuma fearsuid
 Muc-ghoill Atmhur is teann lónadh
 Mar Mhála Piba 'n ionstracaidh
 Da Ghruaidh shaille 'g at re shúilibh
 Sa dha mhala lúbadh tharta
 Sproguill re bhrághaid a tuitiom
 Mar du mbiodh Clupait air martann
 Teanga Ghlugach Shlaopach Ghloncaeach
 Nach laibhir poneoil no blasta
 Mar Ghlamarsuich coin a góil blathaich
 Milleadh na Gáelic 'sga sracadh

A Lachluinn sguir do d' bhárdachd
 'S nach urr thu 'mholadh no 'cháinadh

'S eólaich sinn uil air do Gháidhlíg
 Mar Ghlag Blách ad chraos i
 S eolach sinn &c.

'S ma se calum is fear cíul duit
 'Cho Gheall re Fileachd a Dhúrduil
 Le theanga shlim mar Im feadh Uilleadh
 'S blas na ntút air aoire
 — Le theanga shlim &c.

Nsaoil thu gu dion e Róg-shuil
 Do sproguill shaille 's Théo-ghoill * *Théo-ghoill !
 'S Dall a nceann Daill hun an lón * sibh * eóin /
 S cuiridh nCóta shaoil ris X
 Dall an ceann Daill &c.

Ach marbhaisg air Riogh na nsglámhach
 Theann re bhladarsuich air Gláim uait
 Núilleadh na Holna 'nam tlámidh
 Chruadhidh 'mblandoir fhaobhar
 Núilleadh na holna &c.

Ma Dhfosguil e sluig na grúide
 Mar Adhbh' air linnigh á shrúbhlag
 Sluigain gun Ghrinniol nach Diúltadh
 Da dtrian muin feadh Caochain
 Sluigean gun ghriñ &c.

Ach labhairt air Uaislibh mo Dhúthea
 'Ca buinadh da chlab gun mhúnadh
 Fa mbu tric na coin gu Súgach
 'S b' amar muín a Chraos Doibh
 Fa mbu tric &c.

'Ntra bhiodh Iad air cheann cháich gu hiúlmhur
 Seasamh an Riogh is an Dúthea
 Sna miltion a dol ga núir
 Do Chuirp gun rúchd o mfaobhair
 Sna miltion &c.

Bhiodh tus a Calum ann sna cuiltion
 Gimlich sheancart agus Bhúbo
 Do bheul re d' phíb 's i ntoll túa
 'S e cur spút ma taodann
 Do bheul red phíb &c.

Ntra dheobhlaadh tu ort an Ruais ud
 A lilonadh a ntigh ga bhruachabhair X

Thusa plubail air a huachdar
 'S fuich bu duathnigh ta'gasg
 Thus' a plubal &c.

Bárd thu thegaisgeadh le plúto
 Tarruing sgach ceum uaidh do Dhúthchais
 Liaigh a Dhoileadh ann na chúirt thu
 Mhort 'sa spuinneadh Dhaoine
 Liaigh a Dhoileadh &c.

Cho b' eol do Dhapolo mbastard
 Nach do sheas' riamh air Parnassus
 Helicon cho dfeach thu 'blas
 Sann chinn on Bhraich dhuit aoire
 A Helicon &c.

Bacchus do roghuin do nórd ud
 'S tric a chunnuigh me 's Tigh osd thu
 Bara 'neibar ort stu Gorrlis
 Stoich mad' thoin do taoileach
 Bara neibar &c.

Do Chreud do phaidir sna fáintion
 Tha o tóig air meirgadh lámh riot
 Bheireadh tu led' Bhean 's led' Pháistion
 Air son làn an Taomain

(Peter Turner's name deleted at foot of page 45. Has date 1808).

Moladh maguidh air Droch Phíbaire agus air a Phib

Ta minntinn fuigh smuairain
 'S cho chaidil me suaimhneach
 O chuaidh Mpibair' air chuairt uainn gu Heirinn

'Se Eóin macGhillepheadair
 Sheinneadh ceol duinn gu leadarth'
 Is gu Heolach air Feadanaibh Séclair

Ta do cháirdion fa smuairean
 'S tuirseach dhfag thu ar Nuaislion
 O na chuaidh thu air chuan na
 Ntonn beiceach

Ta Cinntire gu tostach
 'S bidh me fhein re Sior-osnaich
 Gus a mpillfar le fortun
 Deadh sgeul ort

Ta lionndubh air an smeóraich
 'S chaill an Uiseag a crónan
 Cho dteid Iad Sheinn ceoil duinn
 Air Gheugaibh

Chrion an Canach na'r Cruacha
 'S lion an Aileag ar Cuacha
 Dhifág thu smal agus gruaim air
 Na Reulltaibh

Ach rinn aslach na mfírean
 Do thabhairt Dhachidh 'nar críochaibh
 Agus Dhaisaig thu rís duinn
 Ar Ceutfin

Sheinn na Heóin mar bu dual doibh
 Phill na Brie gus na Bruachaibh
 Tha ar Nislibh 's ar Nuaislibh
 Gu heilbhinn

An tra cháirghiodh tu suas i
 Ann a Nlathair na Nuaslion
 Be mo shaimh mo dha chluais
 Bhith ga héisdeachd

Seannsaир binn mar an smeórách
 Bu ghrinn ceanal do mheóir air
 A cur tinntinn an órdú 'nam éirigh

Port is cínnitich na úine
 S is fearr sineadh na úrlar
 'S braise dhionaich cur Crúnludh
 An Gaelibh

Rinn me díchuimhn' da Tormais
 Scalas* firinneach foirmoil
 Ann a millseachd na norgan
 Le cheil iad

Pears' is Ríoghoil air Faich' thu
 'S fada chíté do Bhratach
 A dol síos ann sa Chath
 Gu bu tréighach

Clogad Shuas ort don Stáilinn
 Sgiath dhualbhuigh mad' Gháirdean
 Lann thana Gheur Spainneach
 'Nad' thréun laimh

*Sealas ?

Poighre Piostal neamhchearbach
 Ort air Chrios na niball Airgid
 'S Cho bu cheisd leam nach marbhadh
 Tu ceud diobh

Ach tha me sgi bheith gad mholadh
 'S do Bhiast phib is breun boladh
 Air a lionadh le Ronnan
 S mór Déistin

Gur e Uilleadh na nGlasan
 Bhias ga fhúcadh na Craicinn
 'S Bidh na tutan a Tachdad
 Na béisite

Balgan Cabrach fuigh teachlais
 Seirbhe na ngaphann a sciambuil
 Stric an Driúchdan air do mhaluidh
 Toirt laimh is anail don Riabhugh
 An Riabhach ainnm na pibe

Caoi Mhic Ui Mhaolchiarain

Mae uí Mhaolchiarain mo Ghrádh
 Mo Ghrianan é 'smo Choill-chnó
 Leabe' 'núir ge aig' ata
 S faide 'nlá Dhuinne no Dhó

Gus an Dubhadh leith mo thaoibh
 Cho dteid Cumha Maonmhic Dhiom
 Biaidh na theine feadh mo Chléibh
 Mar lasair gheur chonnuidh chrion

Turus mo mhic air muir siar
 Dhfág fhuil na lic air an lar
 Ghéibhthaidh Bath gun dol a reic Duan
 Truadh a mhic do dhol le Dan

Bas Fhearchair a shearg mo shuíl
 Mar Cheard gun Tean'chair atáim
 Rug tu' m'aithe 's meagar uam
 'S truadh a Mhie do Dhol le Dán

Mac mo mhicsi Gabhra riom
 Ach 'Eiñte mo chroidhsí air Chall
 Nior fhag an Riogh is bla bonn
 Ach an lamh lom 's gun einmhac ann

O ! S muladach me gun mhac
 Mar thional slat air Sliabh lom
 Mar thaphonn Gadhair gun Fhiadh
 Sior-chur Grain ann a n Cliabh toll

Mo Mhacsia sud a dol fa Lígh
 Cliath Shlat o' leabigh ga Úir
 'S fasaid' mo ghabhail sa mhód
 Gun mhac óg no sean ach súd

Leachd mo Mhicse nleachd ud thall
 Nein leaba le daola donn
 Chuaidh na Daoil romh Chneis ga cheann
 Ach Smeasa leam an taobh do tholl

Och ! 's aoibhinn duitse 's tu slán
 A Mháthair Mheic ui Mhaoilchiarain
 A Bhean úd gur buighe dhuit
 Nach cluinn thu Aigheadh taonamhie

★ Thig an samhradh s thig an samh
 Thig a Ghrian Ghobhlanach Gheal
 Thig a mbradan as a bhruaich
 Ach as a Nuaidh cho dtig mo mhac
 Mac

Cumha na Mbrathar

Seisior Sinne saor ar sliochd
 Seisior nach do smaoin a ntolc
 Ta fear den tseisior gun teachd
 O leachd an Fhir chaoimh a nochd

Cuigear sinn a teachd on Uaidh
 Sa Nteug a comhfhás re ar taobh
 An Riogh le mbéirfar na sluaidh
 Bhreugnuidh uain a nCuigeamh caomb

Ceathrar Bráthar sinn an sin
 Sa Ntéug a Naoradh gach fir
 Tioefidh 'mbás on Ghabhra Chruidh
 'S reub e uainn' a nCeathramh fear

O Triar bráthar sinn gun Ghó
 Mar bu deon le Riogh na Ndúl
 Mar Sgaoilfadhbh an ceó don Chuan
 Bhreugnuidhadh uainn an treas do ntriúr

O Dias Bhráthar simm an sin
 Is Dias an Easfidh gach Fir
 Tiuefidh a nteug aris nar gar
 Rois* e dhioms' an Dára fear

*doubtful

Mis' am aonar Ionna ndéigh
 O's damh nach baolach a Mbás
 Nior sheasamh air thalámh suas
 Da chruas nach tachair a nsás

Sruthan as mo Dheirc anuas
 Ochan 'struadh mo dhol on bhás
 Oir 's me 'nColl ar Cúr a chnuais
 Mo bhar suas is gun me fás

'S me 'ntubháll o Thuinn gu tuinn
 'S me Nlong ar reubadh a seól
 Ntabhall Cubhr' air Call a Bhláthme
 'S an Déigh cháich cho bhi me beo

'S me 'mhue a nleigfar na Coin
 S me 'Chloch fa nsgoiltfann an tonn
 Ni Mbeatha dhamh is ni mbás
 S maирg a tharl' a naite lom

Is me 'ntaon chrann ann sa chnoc
 Air mo Ghoin le Riogh na Neul
 S mor gur fasaide mo Chlaoídh
 Nach Cluinnfid mo chaoimh mo screach¹

Is me an einchnu sa Mhogull
 S gun Chnu eil' idir am fhochair
 Da ntuef a ghaoth fum gu fochaid
 S ro-bheг a nrothadh le ntuitfinn

O ! Smaирg nach deanadh a maith
 ·Giodh nach biодh aig fios cia dho
 S gun an Saoghals' ach ma nseach
 A caochladh fa Sheachd gach lo

Tinefaidh an teug a chem a cheim
 Bu deurach ar Ceiligh Dhuinn
 Ach ar faotuinn Duinn' a Greis
 Dfuair an uaidh nar seisior simm

¹ Here at foot of page is written in the Irish character the following proverb :—

S beg orm fuighioll do dhighe duine sa chroidhe na déigh

Chunneas na ruich hun na Haird'
 Air Snaighthe Glime
 Dibull Fine milleadh Dáin'
 Is Diū gach duin
 Sheinn gu dán is b' abhar mhaguidh
 Rabhail mholuidh
 Gun Eolus gun bhrigh gun Chanoin
 breun a bholadh
 Cha do thuig me Smid da Dhán
 Ach cuid na Duaise
 Mac Laomuinn, 'sa Bhaintighearn',
 Sa Ntseiche hun na Neuaran
 Ach Duais a Ranntachd glocan teann
 A chur ma pheuran
 Cota do sheiche na creadhnuidh
 Chur ma bhreunchorp
 An Adharc is faide 's is dirigh
 Chur na Th-n dith
 S mīr an Tairbh a chur na speuclair
 Ma Shroin dith
 Maide Sgoilte chur ma Earball
 Sreang g'a theannadh
 S na coin a ligionn gu dian ris
 As a bhaile

[At foot of page, "Cameron" and other words deleted. The date 1748 written].

Oran a Mhifhortuin

Ceud Contrachd ort a Mhifhortuin
 S tu chraidih mo chroidhe 'm chom
 'S do Cheile truadh a Ntaimbeartas
 Dhfag buarthuidh maigne trom
 Mar Naimhde dian a ntóir orm
 O m' oige lean siobh riom
 Ach a mbliadhna ghlac sibh gréim orm
 Sa Chreim sibh nfeol dom Dhruim

 'Righ ! 's iomadh Ionnuidh uathbhasach
 Thug siobh fam' thuairim riagh
 Ach Fortun a bha suairce Dhamh
 Ga 'r ruagadh fada siar
 Gam dhion air nimh ar spiolairachd
 'S o cheilg ar Dul re cian

Gus 'nois a threig a chairdios me
 S a thuit me nsás 'nar líon
 Sin labhair an fear gruamach riom
 'S ar leat bu shuairc' a Ghlóir
 Cha dealuigh sinn 's cho nfag sinn thu
 Do chairdion sinn red' bheó
 O 's fear thu chuaidh re Greannmhuirachd
 Bha geall aguinn bhith 'd chóir
 'S cha mhill sinn Dán na Teudan ort
 Aig meud ar Spéis do cheol

Dubhlosgadh air a chairdeas sin
 A Bfearr dhamh bhith dom dhī
 So gur mile meas' an Lánuin sin
 A Dhfag mo lámh gun nī
 Nach drinn sibh chean am ghráim me
 Do gach Garrbhodach 'san tir
 Gur ceisd ameasg Luch saibhiris
 Ma sann 'Shiol Adhamh me

Bu duine tuigseach Saoidhoil me
 Ntra bl'agum suim an fheoir
 Bu ghann a chít' air sráid me
 Gus a ntáin'nte me gu bód
 Bhiodh fear is Bean gam' fhailteachadh
 S mo lámh aca sgach Dórn
 Gach aon a ginnse 'n Cairdeas riom
 S mo Shlaint' aca ga ol

Bu choma sin re tráchdadhbh air
 Ach ábhaist mhna an Tígh
 'S i ruich le poig 's le fáilt chugain
 Your welcome grádh mo chroidh
 Tha sgios an déigh na Coiseachd ort
 Is bfeaird' thu deoch is biadh
 Sin lionte tú a chúirne dhamh
 Le moran múirn is Miadh

Me nois a nláimh a Mhifhortuin
 O Chách am shuigh a ncúil
 S ma labhras me rem' Chompanach
 Grad thiunndachuidh e chül
 Cho nfuiling mo Chairdion sealladh dhíom
 Ach a falach uam a nsúl
 'S truadh sin 's mo chiall 's mo náir agam
 Gun easfidh Dán no Ciúil

Deir Bean a Nleanna 's Bórr urra
 Cho neil do cheól dar dī
 Da fheabhas ga ndean thu Beollanachd
 Cho dean e ntól a dhíol
 Gu bfearr leam Meadar Cail agam
 No ránaich do chuid píb
 Sa bhathlaich thoir a mbóthar ort
 O nach bhfuil ad phóca Bhríb

Sin dhfág me pór gun Athchomunn
 Gun Charthanachd gun Fhonn
 Is thuig me gu lanshoillair
 Gur beulghradh a bhiodh ann
 'S gur fior an seanaghnafhocall
 Biaidh Cáirdion Fir na maoin
 Ro líonmhúr a nam beartis
 Ach nam airce 's tearc a hæon

Sin dhféach me ris na Marseantan
 A Dhfas gu beartach lán
 'S líon gáir mo theud a ntallauchin
 S mac Thalla leo cur dan
 Ach bha Nairesan air Grotus
 Agus Pónair chur sa Chál
 Bu leor leo greim thombaca dhamh
 Ach duais nior chleachd siad e

N Sin ráinig me na Huaislion
 Bha gam' chonbhail suas a riamh
 Is fuaras on Phór fhiúghantach sin
 Failt is Múirn is Miadh
 Ach chreach thus' a bhiast an Tuath orr'
 As nach dfuair iad uatha 'n Cios
 As far a mbronnde ntor orm
 San Uairse 'S leor leo briib

An sin do phillas Dachuidh
 'S a lau airtneal ann mo chliabh
 A mifhortun 'gam ruagadh
 Ach si Nainnis bhuaidhr¹ mo chiall
 Mo chlann gun tamh a Glaodhaidh riom
 Toir Aodach dhuinn is Biadh
 Is Cach a bagairt maoir orm
 Ga mfaochnadh ma nCuid fiach

¹ "dlhr" apparently deleted, and "r" written above line.

An sin A Duirt a Mheisneach riom
 Na caill a Mfeasd do chroidh
 'S gur hamm tha ntabhar gealtachd
 Aig na Bodigh 's beartigh 's tīr
 Cum thusa fear na chomhnuidh dhiū
 Is gheibh thu ór is ní
 'S gu páidhidh nCogadh saillte riot
 Na Chaill thu ris a ntsith

Gur nar dhuit feast ma chluinnntior ort
 Do spiorad a dhol sīos
 S gu bheil gach Tuath is Tighearn'
 Aig a Mhifortun fuigh chīos
 Cho chum an Rīogh sa shluaidhtion ris
 'S leis buaidh air muir 's air tir
 Is ga do thug e Nriabhach uait
 Nar fiach leat bheith ga caoi

Moladh na Pibe

A Ghilleasbuig mo bheannachd rem' bheo
 Dhfear Aithlis do Ghniomh
 A chionn os do na chruinnich don Cheol
 Gu dtug thu nurram don phib
 Cho chuala Luchd teud sgannail do bheil
 Stu bu romhaith ga ndiol
 Ach bu bfearr leat Culidh gad' bhrosnadh sa ntóir
 Na socair gach saoi

'S iomadh Iarla Nalbainn anochd
 'S Dearbhtha leam siod
 Nam togbhail a Narmailt air chois
 Gu harricaíis gu fios
 Chionn a Clasainn anmoch is moch
 Baubarrtha mios
 Bheiradh mor dhuais a Dararich a Dos
 Airgiod gun fhios

'S dearbhth gu Raibh a sduidaradh trom
 Sa shusbainte Geur
 An fear Smaointich an toiseach gu ceoisneadh I bonn
 Agus fortun da chionn
 Gach lánphort ruile dhiobh chumail air fhonn
 Is nach Cluinnar a bhéal
 Ach gu gearr e gu hullamh gach siolladh sgach onc
 Dhiobh, le buillibh a Mhéar

A cliú air abaiche gleóis
 Sfada do chuaidh
 An Ionnstrumaid Mhaide nach mor
 S coitchiont a buaidh
 Cuiridh i Smaintena Gaisge gu leoir
 Ann a Naigne go thruas
 Togich a Cneitrich le brasbhuelle meoir
 Aigne gach sluaidh

On is beus dith geirich gu ceart
 Saoibhinn a stuit
 A ntús a heirigh eibhidh isgairt
 Nach breugach puit
 Le seidaig a Dhanail a steach
 Chur a nearrabh a Cuirp
 Cuiridh sin Ceol iorailteach ait
 Ann na Ruibhaide stuic

S Ceil' i ni oighre gun chol
 'S nach beudach sdil
 Gun anbharr Ruimhaidh na sgeimhidh air chor
 Eadach cho sir
 Luighidh ochdar na leabidh le toil
 Do Mhacanabh fir
 Sa naon diobh a Chromadh air Comunn gu Col
 Bu Chollaideach sin

S fad' o na fuair sinn taisbainadh súl
 Nach bu Ghealtach a gnáth's
 Gu bhfuil mé dearbhtha nach rachadh i neuil
 Da falach gu bráth
 Ntús gach cath biaidh fear brath a cùl
 A toirt fabhar do chách
 Laoch borb is Gaisge na rún
 Agus Bratach na láimh

An urram thar na chunnaig mo shúil
 Don' tha Muile dhiobh Ntrás
 Mac Chruimain o bhuinginn e Cliū
 Leig don Duine sin tamh
 San ga Nurric Coinduilich air thús
 Iain Mac Uilliam a dhá
 Pádraig an treas duine don triúr
 Nach Uireasfach lámh.

Diomoladh na Pibe.

A Ghilleasbuig mo Mhallachd rem bheo
 Air do choliumm gun bhrigh
 A chionn os cionn do na chruinich don cheol
 Gu dtug thu nurram don phib
 Struic a chuala luchd teud Sgannail do bhéil
 Sto bu dona ga ndiol
 Ach gu bfearr thu dhich arain is mharag is feoil
 A Bhathaich na mial

S iomadh Iarla Nalbuinn anochd
 A braimnich na bheid
 An déis a bhrú 'lionadh le Cabhruich a poit
 Gábhóil a ntseid
 A chionn a Cluinntinn anmoch is moch
 Bu Searbh leo a meas
 Bheireadh mar dhuais do Dhaimlasg a Dos
 Na Coin a chur ris

Ge bé Glocaire thóisich andtoiseach re fonn
 A thoirt as a bian
 Tha mi cinnite gu raibh bruadar is breisleach romhór
 Ann na Chlaiginn re cian
 Cho dtig Ceol Iorailteach driothlannach luath
 Air Thollaibh a Mear
 Sann a bhios i re stadail 's re gaguil gun fhonn
 Mar Ghoguil na nGeadh

A cliū air Ghlagarsich mhór
 Sfad o na chual
 Ga tarruuing amach as teachlais gun dóigh
 Mhaidarlach thruadh
 Cuirich i smaointinna gealtach gu leoir
 Ann an aigne ga chruas
 S gu mbfearr mar chlachbhalg chartadh na 'neach bhar
 an fheoir
 Na bhrosnachadh sluaidh
 On is beusan dith breugan gu beachd
 'S breun i ad Uchd
 'S ga do bhiodh tu ga seidadh gus a neirigh do shl-t
 Cha seinn i dhuit puirt
 Nuair a chuiradh tu Salann is tanail a steach
 Ann a nGaile na Muic
 Cuirigh sin breun bholadh amach
 Air Earrabh a Cuirp

S breugach a mbeul 'duirt gur ceil i gun Chol
 S nach beudach a still
 S nach do dhiúlt i cuairt as a léinich gu moch
 Do Dhaoneach air bith
 Biaidh ochdar ga bogadh do chromana fear
 Moire Scoma leam sin
 S g mbfearr iad Dhfeannmadh nanCraicion bhar chon
 Na sheinn a nCuid mion

Sfad' o na fuair sinn taisbenadh súl
 Gu bu ghealtach a gnath's
 A chionn re ham dol a mfogas gu tabaid do ntluadh
 S ann a dheanadh i tamh
 An Siabhb a ntisiorraim beg dona so shuas
 Chuala siobh a
 Thug i leim air máin giollain bhig ruaidh
 S theich i on' blár
 A nurram do na chunnuig mo Shúil
 Gu cur an fhrois chail
 Do Chonnduilih bha 'Muile re mún
 Sa Ríonnach na laimh

Sean Laoi do rinn Duine uasal do Dhuin
 uasal eile a chaill a bheachd le Eud.

A Mharcuigh ud na bi Eudmhur
 Ma fheudar leat a bhith tuicseach
 Oir an turas do rinn Dearrdruidh
 Sann leis do mhabhdh Clannuisneach

Dimthigh Dearrdridh a bheoil bhinn
 O Rígh Uladh sa nuair sin
 Le Naoise treidhach mac Uisneach
 An treas Gaisgeach do bhi nCruachan

A Mharcuigh ud do ni mfanod
 A nCual thu nsgeul air Ghearráird Iarla
 Gu dimthigh si uaидh a Chunntais
 Le luigain re fad bliadhna

Dimthigh sisi re fad bliadhna
 A chunntais o Iarla Mumhann
 A Mharcuigh na biadh nair ort
 Oir dimthigh Grainn' o Mhac Cumhaill

of. Danla
p. XII.

Do Imthigh Gráinne le Diarmuid
 Sud an sgeul a chuala móran
 Is dhfag si fionn flaith na feile
 NCuridh da ngeilleadh na sloigtheon

D' imthigh a Bhean o Righ Albann
 Na bidhadh fearg ort a Mharcich
 Is ruig si Criocha na Fraince
 Bu bhean re ainstil an bhean sin

Cúchuluinn Ceann-gaisgeach Eirinn
 Lamh bu tréine is Croidh' dob' Uaile
 Sgeula bu choir dhuit a thuigsinn
 Gur thuit se le Meibhe Chruachain

D' imthigh Sise Meibhe Chruachain
 Tre meud a huabhir sa macnuis
 On Riogh sin le nCothuid Eire
 Na bidhadh eud ort a Mharcach

Is Iorcull Mac Rígh na Cruithne¹
 'S lionta nCruinne da Chliū Eachdach
 Nior rinn se Eud ach aonfhocall
 'S gu do loisgadh e na Léine

Iorcull Mac Iomadail leith
 'S air leam pfein bu mhaith an tsaoi
 Si bhean a chuir Inniol bais air
 S maирg a bheireadh gradh do mhnaoi

O ntra Chaillas Bean a Leanabas
 Anna Gealghnus cho bhi náire
 O ntra dhimthigh Bean Shior Eanruigh
 Le Macaimh ard Rígh na Spáinne

Curidh fós bu mho naire
 Conrigh Mac Daire ngaisgeach
 B'e lamh an Ionaíd sa ntsuarcais
 S ann le 'Mhnaoi a Dfuir se Chasgairt

Dimthigh bean Ghruagaich na forguis
 Sgeula bu chosmhail re cheile
 Le Macaimh a Bhruit lachduinn
 Eisid thusa gu ceart re nsgeula

Sa nsgeula so gu mnaoi Dhábhidh
 Nois o rinn si feas le Sagairt

¹ "Cruinne" deleted and "Cruithne" substituted.

Rinn le dalta bean gun naire
An Gniomh is Grainoil re aithris

Fhir ud a laighios 's a dhéirghios
Le do mhnaoi bheildeirg sa mhaduinn
NCuala tu Oganaich Uasail
Sgeula Mhaolruanidh Mhic Greaduigh

Ga bu ieatsa Corron Shasgan
Criocha Brettam agus Banpha
Bu chcmhfallsa dhuit 's na Disnibh
Bean da dilseachd a leanmhuinn

Aisling Shearluis an Toghuir

Bu taibhse dhuinn nCadal sin
A dhearnamuid air uairibh
Air urlar na n'leapichion
A ceraithte an sról uaine

Is air bhith dhuinn sa ntromchodal
N' ar luigh air luachair leabhair
Macsamhlait gu bhfacamar
Aisling Shearluis a Ntoghur

La Chuaidh 4rd Righ Lochlann
A sheilg air Leitir Dhlobheann
Searlus og an Garbhghaisgeach
'S do ghlacadh leis Iarla na Fiughaidh

Sgaoiladar a ecomhaile
Ma Ard Righ Lochlann liomhur
Bha Searlas og sa choimhimtheachd
'S da sheang-chu aig air stíoman

Se thigeadh o na Comhailce
Graidh do chonaibh luatha
'S air eadan gach Casuchduich
A Nfaghaid cho rachadh uatha

Labhair an tóg Osgartha
Le mbeirrthigh buaidh gach Bára
Ca fhad o Mhac Rígh Lochlann
A chuid so 'Ghleann a Nfhasaich

Air Ghleann farsuing fioruaine
Shuigh Searlus Og a Ntoghair

Re taobh na Tulaigh Sítha
 'Se geisteachd ris na srothuibh

Le nuallan na nCon gradcharach
 'S le ceol na Nsrothuibh siota
 Do lion Cobhran codaltach
 Ogruidh Mhic an Riogh sin

Is air bhith sa ntromchodla
 Do Shearlus og a ntoghair
 Gu bhfac' e 'nainmir ghormrosagh
 A teachd sa nrod fa chomhair

Eindreach ris an Inghin sin
 Bu ghile 'Cneis na Cobhar
 Meoir chaol air a Gealbhosaibh
 Bfearr cuma sa ndomhan

Do bhi fa mhéar na Hainnire
 Or air lasadh mar sgáile
 Is naoi Clocha ceangail
 Air gach leith amuigh da Fainne

Ionar agus órshnaighthe
 An teannta fa na cíochaibh
 Leine ghasta Chróbhuidhe
 Faraon is Bróta sioda

Aorlaid air a córuichibh
 Bu soillseach Glormhur Dearsadh
 Sa Folt amlach Orbhuigh
 Gu Cuachach Cormach fáimmeach

Ionar chneis na Hinghine
^{Ar¹} Choitin riamh nior shamhailt
 Lan do dhór 's do dhfiommaladh
 faraon is Clocha Ceangail

S ann leinne gu biongantach
 A mbrot caol uaine comhthromach
 Ni fheudar leam Innisadh
 Leith no Trian 'sa chunnuig me

O na Gleanna Craobhruadh
 Thainig a nseol siota
 'S a mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
 A Dhionnsuidh Mhic an Riogh sin

¹ "A ?" An "r" seems inserted between "A" and "Choitin."

Sgaoileadh le a coruichabh
 'S a lamh gur chur si fogha
 Sa mbrot Amlach Orrtuigh
 Ar muin Shearluis oig a Ntoghair

Barr a Ciabha casbhuidhe
 Sgaoil air aghaidh Shearluis
 Thiodhlaiceadh a nCasligeadh
 Pog anaghaidh gach deuda

(End of p. 70. Eight pages lost).

Ach 's e 'nsamhradh a Chuar sinn
 'Sa sheid oirn a Ghaoth Chuartain
 A leig ar Crett ris an fhuardh
 A leag ar Dionchleith 's ar stuadhaidh
 Do fhrois ar Craithneachd tiugh Dualach
 Ar Nabhall ard 's ar Coillehnuasaich
 Dhfag ag Garrthaich mar Uain sinn fan Chro
 Dhfag ag Garrthaich &c.

A Thriath na Luibe sna Feile
 Bu neamhlubach do Bheusabh
 Bu teoghradhach Carthannach Ceutfach
 Ciuin Iochdmhur acartha Deirceach
 Creach gach Truadh agus Treun thu
 Chinn ar cruadail¹ 's na Ceile
 Bhith Nleabidh Uaigneach 'snach eirigh le ceol.
 Bheith nleab Uaignech &c.

A bhfeasd cho nfaic me Fear Théagaisg
 Do Chroidhe fial na raibh 'a Ghaoid ann
 Ach Seirc is Mórchuis is Daonnachd
 Bósd no Bród cho raibh 'taoradh
 Sgoirt leam Gair agus aobhar
 Gach lag sgach Láidir ga d' Chaoinadh
 Fhir nach Ceilfadhbh do ghaol doibh 's tu beo
 Fhir nach Ceilfadhbh &c.

Bu Saoidhoil Rioghoil sgach Aiceachd
 An Leomhan Mordhalach Reachdmhur
 Caruid Eiginn is airce
 Trom air Tuath cho do chleachd thu
 'S da mbiodh fear lompais gun bheartios

¹ "na tuiesi" deleted and "ar cruadail" written above line).

Mhaithte 'ntsuum dho ma nCreacht' e
 Iad anois gun Chultaice sa mhod
 Iad a nois gun &c.

Cho raibh Tuaisle re 'Criobadh
 Bu tric mad Ghailnibh air sioladh
 Na bras fhurana Brioghmhur
 Dhfan gun truailladh o 'ndiluin
 Do shiol bhuaadhach na Rioghruidh
 Chimealbh Scuit agus MHILIDH
 Sgach ful Uaibhreach san Rioghachds Iommatfeoil
 Gach ful uaibhreach

An Crann is diridh re sheanachas
 O' na Shiolaich e Nalbainn
 Mac Ghillebhride na nGarbhechrioch
 Cholla 's Chuinn Rioghuidh Banpha
 Do ntreibh Rioghoil sin Eirimhonn
 Leis 'ndo Chiosighadh Tuath Danmuin
 Se mo chreach thu da nleanmhuiun Comhl: og
 Se mo chreach &c.

Ard Mhic Alastair Chliünitich
 A Thriath na mbratach sna nlúireach
 Na nsgiathe sna nClogadabh Cumhdaidh
 'S Bearn a Nsluaidhtibh ar Nduchth' thu
 Nam na Caomhaig a dhusgadh
 Sna ngeurlann a rusgadh
 Nach tarruing thu ndlus daibh le Ceol
 Nach tarruing &c.

Bu Mhilidh Curanta Calm thu
 Leomhann fulachdach meanumhnach
 Triath fear Cath agus Comhlann
 'S cian a Bretann Chuaidh ainm ort
 Dhfairich Cloiginn do Naimhdion
 Gu raibh Cudtrom ad Armuibh
 Biomadh Bainltreach od Chiorbhadh a bron
 Biomad Bainntrach &c.

Conmhall tfeirge ntra dheirghiodh
 Mar Leomhann ocrach a béiceadh
 Ma thorunn Tuinne re treunghaoith
 fuaim do Loinne re speicadh
 A riagh a Ghealtachd nior leigh thu
 Ach a Nuchd Fir do theagbhail
 Bhiodh e cinnt' as a Neug o do dhorn

Ach Dhfoluidh 'mfod o do shealbh thu
 'S da mbann le foirneart do Naimhdion
 Bu liomhur Toiseach is Ceannphort
 Edar Bretann is Banpha
 'Bhiodh deanntrach tinadh* da Narimbh
 S tuilteach fola le haibhnibh
 Nuair a nochdte mad Dhearmail an srol
 Nuair a nochdte &c.

* trnadh ?

Ach Riogh an Uathmhuinn chuir seisd riot
 An namh nach diongfann a Nteuchdach
 S nach gabh timadh re Deurabh
 Bainntreach Dillachd no oighre
 A Righ 'Chruthaidh 's da ngeill sinn
 Do thrombhuille so 'leir sinn
 O 's tu loit sinn stu leigh'sios ar leon

("Peter Turner" apparently, and other words at foot of this page, blotted out).

S ann agam tha nsgeul firinneach
 Air mhilidhibh Gasta Calma
 Sgaoil Alladh a bhfionaltachd
 Thar Innsibh Scuit is Banapa

O 's fear anois re Ramhachd me
 Cho teann me ris na breugabh
 Ach Innsidh me gun fhiaradh dhaobh
 Grund a Miann sa Mbeusabh

'Nam suighidh ma bhórd Doibh
 Air Feóil gu ccinnadh euchd leo
 'S leo urram na Heorpa
 Air ith is ol le cheile

Ntra 'nochdte 'Bhratach bhailegionn leo
 Bu gharg a ndol a nórdú
 Is ga d' nach deante marbhadh leo
 Bu gharbh a reubte feoil leo

Le nlanna liomhtha Coscarthach
 A choisneadh ann sgach Bair Iad
 Gu casgradh Iad le nCarbadab
 'S bu dearbhtha dhoibh buaidhlathradh

Bu tartrach toirm a ntalbartan
 Feadh targaidion feoduir

'S da ndtigadh ful o nCreuchdibh
Bhiodh linn thar bheul a mbrog dhoibh

Fear Mīnigh na nScriptuiribh
Comhmeas neachoil sa Ntuasaid
Sa phosd a mfeasd cho tréig e
Gus 'ruig a chreis a Chluasabh

Cho dean e fein mar dhiarras e
A Riaghaitibh a Ntsoisgeil
Ge mor a dhiol Urnaidh
Nior chuir se dháil sa ntrosgadh

Ta Nliaigh gu treibhach togarrach
Luathlamhach calma Curanta
Gu sracadh is gu reubh e
S cho raibh sa nfeinn na chumadh ris

Sár chúrsa 'nsin gach seorsa
Gun air' air cheol no sgeulachd
Ach Gi's Anoy^r glass my lad
Your health it's special ale sir

Bu bheag sáith Oisin dúbait
Ma mbi gach cíul dith líonta
Sa nuair a ligfar géisgeadh leis
Cruaidh bheicidh Creg a ghrianain

Cho naithne dhamh Fear comhraic dhuit
Sa Neorpa so ach Seumas
Ga bhfuil a mbuill rorumach
Air Ith is ól le chéile

An Mílidh dana Dasachach
Sa Nleomhann láidir luathlamhach
Air nochd a lann geura Dho
Gu ceinnadh euchd o chruaidhbhuillibh

A Chabhruiich thaiceoil thábhachdach
Le Cea gun Im cho 'nóladh
'S bhiodh sruth le 'meilfadhbh muilion deth
Na thuiligh síos ma roighbin

Ach rinn me Dichuimhn' eigeorach
Gun deoch an déigh an Air dhoibh
Nam trusadh chun na Bratich
S gu mbu Sgaiteach annsa Bháir Iad

Liontar Fairrge Phuinsi dhoibh
 Is euirfar Coit air snamh air
 Is dhearbhadh Iad gu nstiürthuidh leo
 Muir dúbhghorm re la gabhaidh

An Minisdir da sdiúbhradh
 Is Fear a Nduin ga taomadh
 'S ar chinnte nliaigh 'sa Marseanta
 Gu beartiodh Iad re 'haodach

S ar bhith do Bhuidhinn Uallach sin
 Re caitheamh cuain gu heolach
 Chuir aniochd na nsumainadh
 Fear an Duin re Oirrlis

Sin chuaidh gach Laoch air mheisнич dhiobh
 Da theasargin na éiginn
 Is thagh gach Neach a phosda dhiobh
 S gu ceoisneadh Iad o Neung e

Bha Nsagairt ag Urnuidh leis
 'Sa Nliagh gu dlu ga Ungthadh
 Is Dhifurneasioidh a Marseanta
 Mar Chaithmhadh siad do Chungaidh

Air Mosgladh as a Néal sin do
 'S ar feachainn fa na thiomchioll
 Bha fear sa lamh an airde dhiobl
 'S fear eile nsás na Urball

Beir a bhuaidh 'sa bheannachd do
 na marin arsa Donnachadh
 Nois Imrimuid gu tīr e
 Gu grad ma néirigh stoirm rinn

Biaidh sīth 's gach áite Dhfagas Iad
 S biaidh sgrios sgach céarn a ndteid Iad
 Chuaidh nslugadh thar a ngarbhcagnadh
 Cho seanchais me ni 's geir Iad

Failte an Chait

- 1 Mile failte Dhuitse Chait
 O ntra tharla dhuit bhith 'm'uchd
 C' uim' nach ligte moran leat
 'Sa liud bean thug roghradh dhuit

2 Ntu Neat fiadhuidh bhiodh aig Fionn
 Re fiadhach o Ghleann gu Gleann
 A 'ntu bh' aig Oscar an fhuilt fiunn
 Dhfag thu Laoich fa dhochar ann

3 A 'ntu bh' aig Lughaidh Mae Loin
 Creud as fa nach eunahinn an tsleagh
 Na 'ntu chuir an Tsuil ma ntor
 Na ntu bhuin re Brian na mbladh

5¹ 'Ntu chuaidh gu comunmach ciūn
 Gu Bruth Soluis na Mban saor
 Le maiseolachd do dha shūl
 Dhfág thu triūr torrach od' ghaol

6 Mo thruaighesi thus' a Dhonnachidh
 Cha do tharla dhuit bhith falachidh
 Ma bheirthar ort anochd Iomnsuidh
 Ionnsighthar dhuit air a chroich Damhsa

7 Dona sin a chait na cluaise
 Tachdar thusa nGeall a Cháise
 Iocfaidh do mhuineal a smuais as
 Si 'Nuairse deiradh do lásé

8 A Chait Chroidh bu mhaith do chlin
 Bu ludhmhur thu fa namsa 'nde
 Mead na mbuillion fuair do Chruit
 Rug siad diot a nGruth sa nCea

9 Dhaithníghas nach bu dileas duit
 Lamhan Chatrine gu tric
 Mead ga nurchair do chaidh thart
 Dhuitse 'Chait nior Chunmradh Glic

10 Bfearr dhuit bhith marbhadh Luchag
 An tsealg sin bu dual do Dhfisoig*
 Dol don Bheinn a mharbhadh Uiseog
 Air feadh Chuiseog agus Dhriseog

4 An tu chuaidh fa nleirg anunn
 An la sin a shealg na mbeann
 Na 'ntu chuir an tsuil fa ntoll
 Na ntu chrom ga nCunntas thall

* Dhfisaig ?

¹ The verses are numbered in the MS. as above, the 4th being given at the end.

[The *Comhachag*].¹

1 A Chomhachag bochd na sroine
Anochd is Bronach do leabe
Sma bha thu am re linn donnghail
S beg Iongnadh gur trom le tuigne²

2 Gur Comhaois mise don Daraig
O bha haillain beg sa Chónich
'S ionadh ál a chuir me Romham
S me Comhachag bhochd na Sroine

3 Ach Anois a ta tu aosda
Deansa tfaoisid ris an Tsagairt
Is innis duinne gun euradh
Gach aon Sgeula da bheil Agud

'S furaste dhomhsa Innse
Gach aon la Millteach 'a ndrinnas
Cho raibh me me* mionnach na breugach
Ga do bha mo bheul gun bhinnios

* (sic)

4 Cho drinn me riamh Braid no Meirrle
No Cladh no Tearmann a bhriseadh
Rí' mfear fein cho drinnios Iomlos luaths (sic)
Gur Cailleach bhochd ionruie mise

10 Sann a bhiadh Cuid dom' Shinnisior
Eadar an Innseach sa Nfhearsuid
Sa chuid eile dhiobh 'mamdhéibhidh
A Seinn gu haoibhinn sa Nfheasgar

7 Chunnuic me Alastuir Carrach
Duine B' alliol a bha Nalb' e
'S truic a bha me seal ga eisdeachd
'S e re Reiteach an tuim shealga

8 Chunnaic me Aongus na Dheaghaidh
'S cho be sud Rogha bu táire
S ann sa Nfhearsuid do bhi bhunadh
'S bhiadh a huilion air Eas laradh

9 Bu lionmhur Creachan is Cogaidh
Ann a Nlochabar san uair sin

¹ The numbers attached to the verses are not in MS. Dr C. indicates by them the order of the verses in Gillies' Collection.—EP.

² At foot of page, after this verse, comes :—Published in the Perthshire Collection.

C' áite 'nraibh thusa ga tfalach
Eoin bhig na Malach Gruama

11 An uair a chummaic me na Creachtha
a gabhail seachad le fuathchas
Thug me ruathar bharr an t sratha
S bha me grafann a 'nCrag guanach

12 'Creg mo chroidhesi Cregguanach
Creg ga ndfuaras cuid da hárach
Creg na Naighion sna nDámh siúbhlaach
Si Chreg Iulmhur Fhomhur Fheurach

13 A Chreg fa Niathadh an Fhaghuid
Leamsa bu mhiann bhith ga taghailt
'Mbu bhinne guth cinn Gallan Gadhair
A cur Graidh air ghabhail chumhuinn

Oulidh me s cha treig me hionnuadh
Uaidhche cho dteid me air Siollan
Si Muime 'Nfheidh do ni Nlangan
A mbuinne deas regheal fionnfhuar

14 Binn a Hiolaire fa bruacha
Binn a Cuach 's is binn a Heala
Seachd binne na sin a Mblaodhan
Do ni Nlaoghan beg breac ballach

19 Eilit Bhuilgionn Bhailegionn bhallaach
Oghar Eangach uchd re hard
Trogbhalaach thu biorach Sgiamhach
Cronanach ceann riabhach dearg

27 Creg mo chroidhesi Creguanach
An t slatach ghlás dhuiileach chraobhach
An Tulach ard aluinn fhiadhuidh
S gur eian a ghabh i on Mhaorach

28 Deth cha raibh i riamb a geisdeachd
Re séitil na muice mara
Sann is truic a chual' i moran
Do chronanich an Daimh Allaith

30 Aoibhinn an obair an T sealg
Aoibhinn ameanmna sa beachd
Smor gu bannsa leam a fonn
Na long is i dol fuidh rachd*

*trachd?

29 Cho do chuir me duil sa niasgach
 Bhith ga iarraidh leis a Mhadhar
 Sinor gu mbannsa leam an Fiadhach
 Siubhal na sliabh ann sa nfhabhar

12 Ceol is binne do gach ceol
 Guth a Ghadhair mhoir¹ is e teachd
 Damh na shiomanaich le Gleann
 Mial-choin a bhith ann is as

Gur binn leam torman na Nos
 Air uilionn na Neorrhbeann cas
 Eilit bhinneach is caol cos
 Ni clos fuidh Dhuille re teas

17 Cho neil do chéil' aic' ach an Damh
 Se's muime dhith 'mfeur sa nCreamh
 Mathair an Laoith bhallbhric mhir
 Bean an fhir mhallrosguich ghloin

18 'N aigionntach shiubhlas an Raon
 Cadal cha dean i sa nsmur
 B'annsa na Plaide re 'taobh
 Leaba' nfhraoch bhagaideach úr

Se fear mo Chroidhesi 'nsamhradh
 Se 'nfear ceannghorm air gach Bile
 Fanaidh gach Damh donn na Dhoire
 Re teas goile Greine gile

19 'S glan re shloinnadh an Damh donn
 A thig o Uilionn na mbeann
 Mac na Heilte ris an tom
 Nach do chrom fuidh Speinns' a cheann

25 Eighidh Damh Bheinne beg
 Is eighidh Damh Cheanna creg
 Freagraidh gach Damh dhiobh ga cheile
 Fa cheann Lacha sleibhe snaig

Chi me 'nsud a mbeannan ruadh
 Gairuid o cheann Locha treig
 Cregguanach ambiodh an tsealg
 N grianan ard a mbiodh na Feidh

46 Chi me Coireratha uam
 Chi me Cruachan sa Bheinn bhreac

¹ "mhoir" written above line.

Chi me srath oisin na bhfiadh
Chi me 'Ghrian air Beinn na nleac

Chi me srath Oisin a Chruidh
Chi me Leitir dhuhb na nsonn
An gar Choire chregach a Mhaidhm
A minic a rinn mo lamh toll

Chi me Beinnimhais gu hard
Sa nCarn-dearg an aice 'buin
An tulach air a mfas a mfracch
A monadh maol gu nuig a muir

A Rannuill mhic Dhonaill na nlann
Gun do bhith is e mo chreach
'S tric a thuit leat air do thom
Mac na sonn leis a choin ghais

Bu Donallach thu gun Mhearachd
Bu tu Buinne geal na cruadhach
S ma chuaidh tu uainn a Dhaird chatain
Gu mbu dalt thu do Chreigguanach

Gu bu Dalt thu do Chreiguanach
S fad' o chuala me ga sheanchas
A mbuinne geal nach raibh éitigh
S ann duit o Gheilladh a mbanntrachd

Dhfag me san Rugha so Shios
Fear leis mbu phughar mo bhás
Se chuireadh mo chagar a neruas
A nCluais a Chabair an sás

Dhfág me nCillúnain na luighe
Sealgair na grайдhe deirge
Lamh dheas a mharbhadh a Bhradain
'S gu mbu romhaith 'n sabaid feirge

Mis' is tus a Ghadhair bháin
O ! 's ole ar turas do neilean
Chaill thus an tafann 'sa ndan
Is bha sinn Grafann re ceanal

Thug a choille dhiots' an Earb
'S thug a ntard dhiomsana Feidh
Cho neil ciont' aguinn deth araon
Oir luidh an aois oirn gu leir

Thus' a Naois cho neil thu miochair
 Giadh nach nach bhfeudamar do sheachnadh
 Cromidh tu 'n Duine 'bhias direach
 Dhfasfas gu fionalta gasda

Agus giorruichidh tu 'shaoghal
 Agus caoluichidh tu chasaibh
 Is faguidh tu 'Cheann gun Deudach
 Is tu eudann a chasad

'S iomadh Laoch a bfearr na thusa
 Chuir me gu tuisleadh sgu hanbhuinn
 Sa Dhfadhbhuidh me as a sheasamh
 Tareis e bhith na Fhleasgach calma

Aois phealleudannach oghar
 Bhias gu Ronnach Boghar Eitich
 Creud far uligfann leat a Lobhair
 Mo Bhogha 'bhreith dhiom air éigim)

Do labhair an Aois arīs
 Is righinn ata tu leantuum
 Ris an Bhogh sin a ngeómaidh
 S maith gu foghnadh dhuit a mbata

S maith gu foghnadh dhuit fein bata
 Aois phealleud'nach pleide'
 S mo Bhogh cho nfaigh thu faghast
 S an air aighis no air éiginn

Ta bloigh dom' Bhogh' ann a Muchd
 Le Agh maol oghar is ait
 Thusa gionach 's mise gruamach
 S fada leam nach buan an tslat

S fada leam o sguir me nfhiadhach
 S nach bhfuil ann ach ceo don bhuighinn
 Leis a mbu bhinn guth na ngadhar
 'S o bhfuighimuid ol gun bhruighinn

Nois o Sguir me shiubhal beann
 'S o nach teamn 'n Tiubhar cruaidh
 'S o nach seasamh me air sgeir
 Struadh nach bhfuil me ann san Uaidh.

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71

24

end

'S maирg a mheallfar le samut saoghalt
 'S iomdha caochladh bheir e oirm
 Tionndoighar leis gu tric ar nadhbhist
 Ceart ar nádúr bun os ciomn

Bheir é air an oigfhear ghleust
 'M bi Iomdha treibhas tir is tomm
 Cromadh sios gu caillaich chriónliath
 Aice ma ta ní no fonn

Ainnir ghasda ghlegheal dhireach
 Fhoinnidh liont o bhraigh gu bonn
 Lubidh sud le bodach miomhur
 Bhios na Shiochair crotach crom

4 An togan' deas do ghin o'n Uaisle
 Muinntir shuaire o tharl' e lom
 Aig Inghin Bhodaich bhcchd na n Cuaran
 O's aice dfuaradh an sporan trom

5 Inghin Triath na 'n Túr sna 'n Caisteal
 O nach bhfaicfar aice bonn
 Lubaidh si le Scolraig shuarraich
 Da mbu dual bhith Sluaistreadh pholl

6 An togan deas ta geur na leabhar
 Chuir air Mheamhair gach a, b, c,
 Do dhiult Inghean 'Bhodaich shuarraich
 'Bhrigh nach raibh na bhualagh spreidh

B' annsa leatsa Laogh na Leabhar
 B' annsa bleathan na Dubh is Peann
 B' annsa buaidheal 's e lan buachair
 Na stuid uasal 's suarcas ann

7 Bannsa leat guth mige geige
 Na gach teagasc do ni a chleir
 Bansa na Cumunn na Nuasal
 Lubadh le buachaill' na Spreidh

8 B annsa let na gumhann sioda
 Plaideag Iseal ris an lar
 S maирg a deir gu bhfuil tu Reimbach
 S e do mhian an ni is tair

Rainn na Haphaeuis

S Deacair sud anacall duinn
 Aig luchd Mioscainn is mīrūn
 Aphacaic gach Partaidh dhīobh
 A gabhail fáth air gach einneach

Ma Bhios me gu mīn bágach
 Saor soghradhach so-chomuinn
 Ni bhfuil ach Traill shuaidhte 'nsud
 Deir gach neach a ccluais a cheile

Is ma bhias me gu cas cainnteach
 Garbh trodanach ro fhéargach
 Deir gach einneach dhiobh an sud
 Creud fa bhfuilnhar an fear ud

S ma bhias me gu ceutfach mongmhur
 Ann mo Thrusgan air dheagh chóireadh
 'Deir fear gu gean'mhoil fanoid
 'S aniongantach ta an fear od

Ma bhias me air cheann na sraide
 S mo thruscan orm air dicroch cháradh
 Deir fear is doithearra 'ntnū
 Rinn a Loithbhír don fhear ud

Ma bheir me coimhdeachd dhlū
 Dom' Thriath air eagal miochliū
 Ni bhfuil ach leamhaire an sud
 Chum gu bhfuighe e onoir

S Da nleigfinn mo Thriath air tábhall
 Sa bhith ga fhriafruigh dom' chompanach
 Deir fear re ccaffar* a Rún *ceasfar ? ceasfar ?
 Creud fa 'r fhastaidh tu 'm fear ud

Ma thanas me 'muigh gu fóill
 'S mo luchd comuinn a comhól
 Deir gach neach da bhfuil sa dteach
 Ta mfear ud na Chlamhanach

Ma olam mo dheoch gu giobach
 Sa bhith brostnachadh mo chompanach
 Ni bhfuil ach geocach an súd
 'S coir fhogradh as gach aonchuirt

Ta nsud Rann do dhearrrnus fén
 Niar bhfiū gun bun re fannsgeul
 Ni fhacas neach ná ní da* mholadb
 Gun neach eile da dhiomoladh

* grá ?

Ma's ole an Ruimhe cho nfhearr a chaoile
 'S deacair teachd o ghuth na ndaoine

Comhairlibh Bhréin

Published P. C.

Comhairle thug ormsa Brian
 Gun mo chiall a bhith gu tais
 'S gun dol an Comunn no an sgleo
 Muna saoilfinn teachd beo as

Do thug se orm comhairl' éile
 'S ar leamsa cho ní bu táire
 Ga bu leam earros * an domhain
 Gun a chur a ecomhart rem naire

* earras ?

Cuimhnigh Siorthaghait an Teampuill
 S na euir do theanngheall sa Néigeoir
 S na dtugadh ort ór na beatha
 Mionnan eighthich thabhart air éadoil

Ma chluinn tu fannsgeul air fán
 Na cuir do leithlamh na luib
 Na bi ad urruinn ann san bhreig
 Lig an sgeul ud seachad sud

Bi ceutfach macant air theolas
 Na tog trogbhail air thaneoil
 Na habrar gu diultfa cóir
 Na hob agus na hiarr onoir

Na bi gu sracanta borb
 Sna taghail gun lorg a' nsruth
 Sna dtigeadh amach air do bheul
 Aon ni thoillfas duit fein gnth *

* guth ?

Na bi teann air burbidh fir
 Sna hól bolgum garbh a goil
 Ntra gheibh thu 'nealta gheur glan
 Saltair gu seimh air a soigh

Na bi romhor 's na bi beg
 An tigh athoil na cost do chuid
 Air ghrádh hionaidh na tog tróid
 S na hob i ma's eiginn duit

[The following verse in margin :—

Na bi romhor sna bigh beg
 An tigh athoil na cosd do chuid
 Air ghradh hoinidh na tog troid
 Sna hob i mas eiginn duit]

Na bi cairiseach air sráid
 Sna dean enáid * air duine bochd
 Na mol sna diomoil an Daoi
 Na bhfuighthar Saoi gun lochd

* onáid ?

A laoigh os leór hóige
 Na comhduigh cuis chonsboid
 Na rúisg le rabhladh do bhladh
 Is na tog adhbhar gun fhúdar

Guidheam thu sna fuiling tair
 Sna hich cál gu brath gun ion
 S ma bhios do Shlaint agad fein
 Na tabhair Spéis do dhuine tinn

Teagaisg tathair gu garbh searbh
 'S tuig nach fearr e na thu fein
 Is einfhocal air a mbi tlachd
 Na lig amach air a bheul

[“ Bi gu mileanta” added here, evidently leading to the following verse in margin :—

Bi gu mileanta re mnai
 S bi gu tla air dol an troid
 bi gu dichuimhnach air tarm
 bi gu garbh re duine bochd]

Nuair a theid thu thigh an óil
 Teilg a chóir bun os cionn
 Suigh gu somult air euid Chaich
 Dicmoil is na páigh an Líonn

An tra théid thu air an Fheachd
 Na biadh tEach gun tarrunn bheo
 Iasachd t Eidigh agus t Airm
 Na diúlt sud do liginn leo

Rainn Cheithir Chos an so sīos

Cho phós me Cailleach gun nī
 'S i air call a searrach gu leir
 Ni aill leam gun Eallach i
 S ni mo 's aill leam Eallach léich

Smaирg a bheir Cailleach air Chuan
 Is i gu hanbhfann éitruadh
 Ceannuighachd na crīne nior chóir
 Ualach an Chailleach is ni heidoil i

A Chailleach an Chleibhin Chaise
 Se manamsa thanumsa
 Ach ntrá theirgios an Cliabh caise
 Na cuir do lamh ghranda tharamsa

Comhradh eadar Cuchuluinn agus Laoighre
 Buadhach tareis Chatha Murteimhne ar seasamh
 dho ris an Chartha chum eug an sin.

Cu.

Goirt liom an ghaoth trem chneas cuana
 A Choinchuilinn Chathbhuidhaidh
 A Dhaltain Eamhna Mhacha
 Thangatar bhur tiugh laithe

Eirigh a Laoighre fa mhor sgeul
 Agus beir soruigh is seud
 Innis 'Dullaigh Chona cloinn
 Mar do fhagbhas Cuchuloinn

Laoigh :

A chuaigain ge gu deachaidh uait
 Thar muirteamhna thar sliabh fuaid
 Adhbhuidhidh oighe na Heamhna me
 'S am Ghiolla gun Tighearna

Cc.

Na habairse sin a Laoighre
 A Mhic Riogh an Ghabhra roghaoith
 Bu bhriste mo chroidhe dhe
 Da nabruid ani do raidhthe

L.

Ní he bu mhiamh liom a radh
 An ní is olc liom a* ta
 A aithris an Eamhuin uaine
 A churaidh na craobh e ruaidhe

* o

Cu.

Beir mo bheannachd leat a Laoighre
 An dail Eimire an fhult chlaoin
 Innis di da ghairbhe a guil
 Nach bhfuighthar marbh re caoimeadh

L.

Ge deirinnse 'Choinchuiluim sin
 Ra Eimir aluinn ionmhuiim
 Nocho bhith na beathaidh dhith
 Taréis catha murteimhne

Cu

Taisgeadh aice a tuirse treall
 sDóigh nach mise bhfeasd do threigeadh
 Nocho threigfinn i bu déin
 Air a bhfuil go Mhnáibh fuigh 'n ghréin

L

Do bheansa a choinchuilinn chain
 Inghean an Bhrúghaidh bharrghloin
 Ni thréigfadh si thíu dariribh
 Air Churaidh no air Chathmhilidh

Cu

Innis mo ghniomhartha san chath,
 Déimir is do Chonall cearnach
 Cluinneadh Ultaidh ann 'sgach am
 Mo chumasg is fearaibh Eirionn

Do mharbhas ceud dibh Dialuain
 Fa mhóide easbhuidh an t-sluaidh
 Da cheud diamairt misde amaoin
 Is tri cheud san cheudaoine

Ceithir cheud liomsa diardaoin
 Fa sheachd macaibh abhra chaoin
 Cuig ceud san naoine ghniomh ghloin
 Agus se ceud san tsatharna

Da cheud deag diadomhnuidh dhuinn
 Do marbhas dom chrann tábhull

Nior bu bhreug da nabruinn de
O thra eirghe gu hoidhche

Nochor lamhsat leo mo chorp
Dhibh gur biomdha dom fhuabhort
Giogh i mo lamh chomhal ndil
Do mharbhadh Cara gach aonfhir

Tharradar ort fein re tfios
Mar do roinneas an aimhleas
Do thiomaire siad an áit' uilc
Dam bheoghghoinsiad gu geur goirt
Goirt

Turiomh Eimire air Chuchuloimh

air faghaila a Cholna dhachaидh a Murteimhne agus a Chinn mar angeedna a Teamhair. Do chuir si an ceann air an Choluinn agus do Dhrud re na huchd agus re na hurbhruinne e. Ghlae a lamh ionna laimh agus dhruid a bheul re na beul agus a dubhaint an laoi

Och a lámh on och a lámh
Do bhamar sealad gu slan
Minic do chuirfadhb i fom cheann
Och do bionmuinn liom an lamh

Och a chinn on och a chinn
Ge do mheasgadh thu air an linn
Mor shochaidh da ndtugas eug
Mor churaibh s mor cheuda cinn

Och a shuil on och a shuil
Bu ghradhach do mheanmna dhuinn
Ionann Ionadh a mbiaidh ar leachd
Ionann Feart do thochlar dhuinn

Och airm on och airm
Sochaidhe da ttugas maidhm
Nocho raibh tu anaon chath riamh
Nach ttiubhartha biadh do Bhaidhbbh

Och a Léith on och a Leith
Do Thighearna nochair treith
Fada gu lamhthaoi do chradh
An cean do bhiadh air sgath a sgeith

Och a Dhuibh on och a Dhuibh
 Ni threigfinn thu do chionn cruidh
 Och do bhris an croidh' am chliabh
 An Triath do fhagbhas air an Mhagh

Is maith leam sin is maith leam
 A Chuchuloinn muighe Meann
 Nachar imdheargas do ghnuis
 'S nach dearnas dnuis thar ro cheann

Ionmhuinn beul sin Ionmhuinn beul
 fa bhlasta aig innsinn na sgeul
 O do fhas gean air do ghruaидh
 Nochar euras truadh no treun

Ionmhuinn Riogh on Ionmhuinn Rīogh
 Nar eurastar neach um nī
 Thriochad láithe gus anochd
 Do chomhruic mo chorp red Chli

Ionmhuinn fear on Ionmhuinn fear
 Ler thorcharadh na sluaидh re seal
 Ionmhuinn folt forordha fuar
 Agus ionmhuinn a ghruaидh gheal

Sgiath chonchulionn 'sa dhá shleagh
 Agus a Chloidheamh go neimh
 Tabhair do Chonall na ecath
 Ni thugadh riamh rath mar sin

Ionmhuinn cách on Ionmhuinn cách
 Na eccluinnfadhbh guth na cuach gu brath
 Agus nach dtiufadhbh re na ngairm
 Go tteaghaid na mairbh gu cách

Och on och 'samhluaithe no crann le sruth
 Aniu ni thogbhat mo cheann
 Ni aibera ni is fearr no och
 Och a lamh

Air teachd Dhachaidh do Chonall cearnach Oide
 Choinchuilinn a Dubhairt an laoi so ar bhfaiesim
 a Cholna dho.

Cuchuluinn bu hamhra ngeáim
 Calma sin o aois mic bhig
 Gur thuit Le Lughaidh mac Nia
 Laoch bu fhearr no Ntriath ni thig

Do bheirsa Lughaidh gun cheann
 Ata Dream da bhfail a dhíth
 No gu sgaoltear a chorp gna
 Nocho dingeann gu brath sgíth

Doiligh liom a dhol san chath
 Gun Chonall an gar da shlios
 Baoth dom Dhaltan dol san ghreis
 Go mbiadh mo chneis maraon ris

A se do bu dalta dhamh
 Ibhid brain dígh as a chnū
 Ni Dhingean gáire no gean
 O do chuaidh air cheal an Cu. Cu

Au sin do mhionnuigh Comall nach pillfadhb achoidhche da
 thigh no gu dioghala se bas C. C. air Fhearuibh Eirionn agus
 thainig na Bheithir Bheumanach gu longphairt Lughaidh Mhic
 Nia agus air na fhaisesin air thus Le Coñla a dubhairt an rann
 agus fhreagair Lughaidh.

Aon mharcach sud air an Mhagh
 A Lughaidh laochdha lann ghloin
 Na ceil a churaidh na nclann
 A seádh dar liom gur be Conall

Ma se Conall ata ann
 Calma curanta a chomlann
 Mata air cara air an Mhagh
 Gidh cara ni ccáirdeamhul

Rainic Conall gu eeim grod
 Gu lughaidh Laochdha na nlonnrod
 Fearg mhor a Chonmhilidh nar bhog
 Nior bu cheannos a chomhrug

Mo chean duit a Chonuill cháin
 A seadh a dubhairt Lughaidh
 S tú an treas athair toluidh clann
 Do fhagbhudh mo mhathair agam

Sloinn do chairdeas tólnidh clann
 'S ni heagal duit a deir Conall
 Muna mraibhas air an mhagh
 Ag marbhudh mhic subhaltigh

Briathar baosi dhuitse sin
 A Chonuill mhoir mhic Aimheargin
 Is me do bhuin a cheann de
 Do chuchuluinn a murteimhne

Mas tu do bhean a cheann de
 Do chuchulloinn a murteimhne
 Faiefid do cheann air an mhoigh
 An dioghaitl mhic subhaltoigh

Nocho thoir achid ar ár Mhuigh muaigh
 Do mharbhadh Cuchuloinn cruaidh
 Nach dioghaltair ortha sin
 Do chul glas chonuill Cheartuigh

Cáirde comhluinn damhsa fir
 A Chonuill mhic aimheargin
 Go tti mo Chatha re mo chois
 Gu magh nairgid rois

Do bheura mise dhuit sin
 A Lughaidh Laochdha lonn mhir
 Is tug do bhriathar toluidh clann
 Nach seachain tu mo chomlann

Do bheirim dhuit briathar nia
 Toingim fam Chloidheamh s fam sgiath
 gu dteaghaid mo shluadh amach
 Is nach Iomghebhaidh a m' mharcach
 Aon mharcach

Laoi na cceand

A chonuil eia shealbh na Cinn
 S dearbhtha linn gur dheargfas thairm
 Na cinn do chim air an ghad
 Slionntear leat na Fir da bhfaobh

A Inghin Orguill na 'neach
 Eimire og na mbreith binn
 S ann a ndioghaitl chon na cleas
 Thugas leam a¹ ndeas na cinn

Cia nceann maluigheach dubh mór
 Deirge na nrós a ghruaidh għlan
 Se is neasa dom laimh chli
 Ceann an Rīogh nar atharthaugh dath

Ceann Righ Midhe na 'neach luath
 Eare mac Chairbre na neuach cam
 An éirie mo dhaltain fein
 Thugas leam an għeinn a cheann

Cuiche nceannsa dom leith chlī
 Dearg a lī no lochd a dhealbh
 A nceann o thárla gun chorp
 Is maith liom ge olc le meidhbh'

Mainne Moibhirt na 'neach
 Mac Meidhbhe le nCreachte gach euan
 Air Scarfadħ a chinn re chorp
 Liom uile do thuit a shluadh

Cia e nceann air magħaidh thall
 Go fholt fannu gu maluidheach slim
 A Rosg mar oighre a dheud mar bħlāth
 'S ailne na cach croth a chinn

Is leis a sud do thuit do thuit an eū
 Dhfag mise a chorp na chlunħ thais
 Lúghaidh mac Chonrigh na nlann
 Thugas liom a cheann air ais

Cia nda cheanns' air magħaidh Shoir
 A Chonuill mhoir gun goil a ngaoith
 Geal an' aighthe dubh a bhfuil
 Deirge a ngruaidhe na fuil laoigh

Cinn mhail is Mhiodhna mhōir
 An do cheann sin is dóigh leinn
 Aea dfuaras ceann na Con
 Aig murteamhra na nscol slim

Cia nda cheanns' air magħaidh theas
 A Chonuill mhoir na nCleas lüidh

¹ Looks like o in MS.

Aon dath air fholtaibh ná bhfeart
Dearg a ngruaidhe geal a ngntuis

Cuilionn orbhuidh 's Connla ruadh
Dias do bheiradh buaidh le feirg
A Eimir aig sin a ceinn
Thugas a ceuirp fa linn deirg

Cia na se cinns' is ole neimh
Do chim fein air maghaidh thuath
Gorm a naighthe dubh a bhfult
Shiabhruidh 'nruisg a chonuill chruidaigh

A siad sud an seisior Badhbh
Do chi tu marbh sa mbéil re gaoith
Clanna Chlailitin luchd na ccleas
Dream nach raibh air leas mo laoigh

Air dtearnadh o chleas na Con
Do chloinn Chailitin fa nimh Gnáth
Do mharbas an seisior baidhíbh
Thuiteadar le mairm thar chách

Cia nda cheanns' is faide amach
A Chonuill mhoir do bhraith baidhíbh
Air ghradh theinidh na ceil oirn
Cinn na deise do ghon thairm

Cinn Laoighre 's Chlaire cuilg
An da cheannsa thuit lem ghuin
Do ghonsath Cuchuloinn cain
Trid do dhergais mairm na bhfull

A Chonuill o 'Ath Feardiadh
Cuiche nCeannsa dar ghiall each
Guna or fa chuislibh a chinn
Gu Cumhdach sliom a Dhairgiad bhán

Ceann Mhic Finn Mhic Rosa ruaidh
Mac Nia a Dfuair bas lem neart
A Eimir aig sin a Cheann
Ard Righ Laigheann na nleirg tais

Cia neann sin ata ad dhorn
A Chonuill mhoir is nior bhaidh leinn
O nach mairionn Cu na nCleas
Cia mbi tu air leas a chinn

Ceann mic Feargus na nEach
Muireach le ncreachte gach Colt

Mac mo Sheathar o ntur sheimh
Do Scarias a cheann re chorp

A Chonuill mhoir Mhuighe an Sgáil
Creud do thuit led laimh gun lochd
Do na sluadhaibh do mhill sinn
Leat an Diogháilt Chinn na Con

Naomhur is da fhichiot ceud
A deiram riot fa lein sluaidh
Do thorchair liom druim air dhruim
Do nimh culige cloidheamh chruaidh

A Chonuill ciomnas atáid
Mnai Innsifáil tareis na con
A bhfuil cumh am cholt ma chéis
Na ntiúbhartha spéis da dhol

An da gháir do chraidh mo chorp
A 'Eimir óg na mbreith bláth
Gair chomhmhaoidhthe na bhfeart cleith
Is gair chaointe Ban ro réidh

A Chonuill is Midhthe dháinn
Cuchuloinn an úir do chur
Tochlaidh gu foircheann an Uaidh
San leabuidh choitcheont chriadh chloich

A Chonuill creud do ni tu féin
Gun an Cu ad * reir fa rath
Gun do dhaltan fa għlan groidh
A dhfaiesinn amuigh sa mach

A Chonuill is oirchis damh
Ni luighfad le fear gu brath
Do gheibh bás da chumha sin
A chonuill na ceil air chách

A Chonuill rachfad fan bhfeart
Is fann mo neart mar ata
Cuir mo bheul re beul na Con
Is oircheas dhamh dol fa lar

A Dhubh sa liathmhacha mhéar
A Dha Each fa għlan gniomh
Gach neach ler thorċuir an Triath
Do dhiogħail ortha siar an t-saoi

Caoi ghormfhlaith ni Fhloinn air bhith dhīth air
 fogairt agus aig iarruidh deirce tareis bhais a fir,
 Iodhan Niall Glúndubh Ardrigh Eirionn.

Niall O Neill an túis a sholair
 Mo chreach an tóg ur bu diombuan
 Gu bhfuighe sud fa shrol follan
 Deannal agus tóir ga hiomain

Be Niall o Néill an Mac Meadhrach
 B iondha na dheach lann is líireach
 Gur mhinic thu nCrich ghábhaidh
 'S tu gionmairt do lann gu siúblach

Se Niall o Neill thog an dteach
 As an léir gach sliabh is loch
 Chitfaidh a bharra bhalla 'mach
 Beach a tuar mheala gu moch

Tigh os gach Talla Tigh Neill
 Air a Bhalla ni luigh braon
 Ni luigh an tuil shoilbhír sheimh
 Air Uilionn na nclar eorrgheal * caoin * corrgheal ?

Cathair amlach re huchd cuain
 Nach léigte deannal no leir
 Chluinnté guth binn chrotta ceolmhur
 A imbruth mor fionnchrothach Neill

Tigh os gach Túr an tigh geal
 Fleadh a mhúr noch air mhean
 A mbinn a chluinnt on tsliabh anoir
 Torann chon is fhiadh is Fhear

Ni fhacas coimhmeas do Niall
 Cha raibh dubh dheth ach a ghlun
 B' ionlan a Mhaise 'sa Sgiamh
 Tais a chiabh 's bu għlas a shúil

Niall o Neill a Ghliu duibh
 Mac Ardrigh fionnlocha feadhail
 Mhic Neill Fhrasaigh on tsrath mhór
 Ga mbiadh an fheile sa Nonóir

Ga bfearr Niall o Neill fa each
 Na an muir mor fa na mhaorach

Bu lia duine bhiadh na dheach
Na duilleog air an Choll chraobhach

S mise gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Dheanadh na rainn a Dun rois
S truadh nach ann orm ata nleacht
Beir a mbanaidh leat do chos

Cos amhanaich an taobh shiar
Saltairt san Chriaidh Neill an Aigh
'S oil leam thu bhith Cobhruidh dhuinn
S nach srothuidh do bhuinn an lar

'S ionmhuinn¹ leam Domhnall o Neill
Ionmhuinn gach neach air ambi
Ionmhuinn leam a stigh am chroidhe
Gach neach air a mbighann Domhall

Macaimh an fhuilt bhuighe thlá
Na luighe b' annamh le sluadh
Nior bhfearr bachuall an laimh ui Neill
Na fhocall fein an tra bhuaidheadh

Clanna Neill o Theamhuir uaine
Is leo 'bhuadhudhthar gach Rioghachd
Samhail an Iochd is a bhfeile
Mar la gréine re sioc síne

Nach bhfaic sibh an saoghal air tionndadh
'S Nic ui Shionn'chain air a heach
'S Gormfhlaith a Dhearnfadhbh na Rainn
Re caitheamh a buinn fan seach

Do thugas duit an teach ruadh
Agus cuach le Dealradh oir
Naoi fichiodh Laoi dhleach do bhuaibh
teachd o Stuaidh an Teampuill mhóir

Is mise Gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Bhiadh re roinn na nionar donna
Ta mi nois o deug mo Righ
Gun Bhréid lin acht ionar Olna

Is bheiram mo mhoid smo bhriathar
Da mbu mhairionn Niall 'Ghlúin duibh
Inghean Abtha locha léith
Nach biadh mo speis ad dha Uidh.

¹ "Domhúinn" in MS., but evidently a mistake for "iomháinn".

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- 1 Sgeula air Chonn mac an Deirg
Air na lionadh do throm fheirg
Teachd a dhioghait athar gun fheall
Air uaisle Maithibh Fiann Eirionn
- 2 Aithris duinne Oisin Narugh
A Dheaghmhic Finn is teobhaghaidh
Sgeula air chonn feargach fearoil
An Sonn calma bu chaomh ceanol
- 3 A mbu mho Conn no ndearg mór
Oisin na mbriartha binnbheoil
Na mbionann do Dealbh is dreach
Is don Dearg mhór Mhear Mheanmnach
- 4 Bu mhó Conn gu mór mór
Le teachd a ccaramh ar Slóigh
Re tarruing a Luingios a steach
A nciomhuis cuain is Caoluis
- 6* Reachadh e bhfriothlannaibh na neul *sic MS.
Os ar ecionn san dara meur
Aig iomairt a chleasa garg
Au aice na bhfirmailte
- 5 Re faicsin duinn chonmháill chuinn
Mar chathadh mara a treuntuinn
Tre mead folachd an Fhirmhoir
teachd a dhioghait athar le dioghbaill

A ghruaidh chorcair mar Iubhar caoin
A Rosg gorm na maladh corrchaoil
Fholt ur céarrnach Clannach grinn
Fear mor mheanmnach Athreoil aoibhinn

Buaidh gach áite a raibh se riamh
Leis air ghaisge 's air mhorghniomh
Sgur biomdha laoch do bhi gun sgíos
Tabhairt do Géill agus Morthíos

Bheiramsa dhuit briathar cinnteach
A Phadruig ga nar re Inns'e
Gur ghabhamar eagal roimhe
Nar ghabhamar riamh roimh einneach

Sann an sin a Dubhaint Conan
Leigfar mise chuige a ngeudoir

Gu buinimsa 'cheann amach
Do chonn dhimeasach Uaibhreach

Marbhfhaisg ort a ru chonain
Nior sguiras ariamh do d' lonan
Ni bhuinann tu Cheann do Chonn
Do ráidh Oscar le Mhorghlonn

Do Ghluais Conan fa mhíchéill
A bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh gu leir
A Chomhrac Chuinn bhuadhuidh bhrais
fa lomchar tuaidheal Aimhleis

Anuair do chunnaic Conn dealbhach
Conan a toigheachd le armaibh
Do thug Sithadh air an daoí
Is chreapail se e gu talmhuinn

B iomdha faob is enap is meall
Aig éirghe air a dhrochcheann
Air Mhaoil Chonain gu reamhor
Sa Chuig caoil an eincheangal

Biomdha scairt is Iolach chruaidh
Bhi aig a bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh
Bu laibhir no fuaim tuinne teachd
Sa nfiann Uile ga eisdeachd

Beannachd don laimh do rinn sin
Do raidh fionn as Chruth buadhach
Guma turas duit gun eirghe
A Chonain dhona eigceillidh

Do rinnsat an sin re chéile
Fionn agus Maithibh na Feinne
A Chur a dhfios Sgeul' an fhir dhocruidh
Feargus beuldearg binnfhoclach

Do ghluais feargus min baghach
Muirneach Meanmnach morghairdeach
Air chomhairle athar mar bu chóir
Ghabhail Sgeul o Chonn romhor

Do Mhae an Deirg bu gharbh Gleac
Beannuighas Feargus fiorghlic
Is fhreagair Conn mar bu chóir
Feargus beuldearg binnbheoil

A Mhic an Déirg dhímeasaídh áird
 A Chuinn bhuadhaídh dhealbháidh dheudghil
 Brigh do thuruis aithris duinn
 Creud e fa da theachd gu Héirinn

Aithrisidh mise sin duit
 Fhearguis fhilidh is buin leat
 Euraic M' athar is aill leam uaibh
 A Mhaithibh uaisle na feinne

Ceann Ghuill sa dha mhic mhoir
 Fhinn agus Ibhinn is airt
 Agus Chlanna Mórna uile
 Gun dichuimhnuigheadh einduine

Clanna baoisgne na fir chalma
 Sgach Curaidh ta nCrioche Banpa
 S gu buininn a ceinn amach
 A Dhaimhdheoin Fhinn agus Chormaig

Eirinn uil' o thuinn gu tuinn
 Fhaghail damh fein fa maon chuing
 Na comhrac cuig ceud da sluaidhте
 Gu moch air Maduin amaireach

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair féin
 A Phadruig Mhic Alpin fhéil
 Is thosdamar an Fheinn uile
 A chluinnsin Sgeul an einduine

Brigh do thuruis o nfhear mhor
 Se labhair fionn flaith an tslóigh
 Aithris sud duinne gu prap
 Mar dhimrios oirn a spraic Ghloir

Euraic Athar is aill leis uaibh
 A Mhaithe uaisle na feinne
 Na comhrac Chuig ceud dar sluaidhте
 Gu moch air maidinn amaireach

Do labhair cuig ceud dar bhfine
 Coisgemuidne a luath mhire
 Is buinaim a cheann amach
 Do chonn dhiomeasach Uaibhreach

Ne raibh sud dhoibh mar a radh
 Re dol ann san Iomarbhuáidh

Is Conn aig Calcadh a sgiath
Aig iarruidh comhraic le anriar

Do ghluais ar cuig cend na dhail
Turas on dtaineig ar dioghbhail
Cuig ceud eil' da mbiamuid ann
Do bhimuis marbh air aon bhall

Thaghamar seachd fichiod fear mor
Do mhaithibh Theaghlaidh ar slóig *
Dhol a chomhrac Mhic an deirg
Chunncamar Fionn fa throm fheirg

* so in MS.

Chuaidh conn romhpa na gharbh sgéan
Mar Theabhadh romh Ealtuinn ean
Thug doirbh ruathar Firfoirinn
'S bu luaithe e na gall mhuilinn

Biomdha sud san bhair a bhos
Fear air leithlaimh s fear gun chos
Bu lionmhur Cloigeann air chall
Is cuirp na ncaiginn air aon bhall

Thuit air seachd fichiod fear mór
Adhbhar mur dtuirse 's mur dobroin
Thug an Fhiann na garrth cruaidh
Re ham tuitiom an mhor shluaidh

A Ghuill Mhic Morna na mormhiann
O stu chleachd mo chabhir riamh
A mhiann sula gach dedhbhara¹
A phrionnsa bhuadhaidh gach teaghbhala

A bhfaic tu conn a bagradh ort
Is air na bhfuil beo do Dhfearaibh Eirionn
Nach buinfea 'cheann gu fearoil dhe
Mar bhuinas da Athair roimhe

Do dhearnamsa sin duit Fhinn
Fhir na mbartha blatha binn
Cuirfaim fuath 's folachd air geül
Is bidhemar fein a dhéinrún

Chuaidh Goll Ionna chuluidh chruidaigh
A bhfiaghnuis Maithe is morshluaidh
Bu gheal is bu dearg gnuis an fhir
S bu narach garg a ntus Iorguill

¹ "cruaidh" written in MS. above "dedh."

Nochdadair diamhair a nglesa (sic)
 An dias do thug na garbh ghaeise
 'S chuiradar an tulac air crith (sic)
 An dias Curaidh bu gharbh eith

Cith teine da naimaibh nochd
 Cith fol' o chneasaibh a ngcorp
 Agus cith cailce da nsgiathaibh
 'S bhiadh iad siar 's a niar sa Niorguill

Deanntrach Soillseach teinndeach ruaidh
 Frithleim da nairm faobhar chruaidh
 'S da ngceannbhearta caola corrach
 Re cuimhneachadh na morfholachd

Re lá agus aon trá deuig
 Bu tuisreach fir is mnáí nar bhféinn
 Gu bhfacamar Iolluinn eródh'
 A breith buaidh air chonn romhor

Gáir aoibhinn thug an Fhiann
 A samhuil nior thug roimhe riamh
 Re faicsinn Ghuill mbir na mbeumuna
 An uachdr Chuinn a lom' eiginn

Air ditecheannadh Chuinn gu feardha
 Dhiolluinn Mileanta Mear chalma
 Do sgaoil se conan a sás
 Taréis a lonain fa mighrás

Seachd Ráighthibh do Gholl an aigh
 Fuidh leigheas sol fa mbu slán
 A siorol fiona a dteach Finn
 Is re bronnadh oir a dheisgaibh

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Ta sgeul beg agum air Fionn
 Sgeul a chuirfinn gu suim e
 Air Mhac Cumhaill bu dearg dreach
 Seumhainn leam sud re mo ré

La dhuinn air bheagan sluaidh
 Aig Easruaidh na neigin mall
 Chunncamar fuidh sheol anoir
 Curach mar or is Bean ann

Caogad Laoch sinne fa thrī
¹Bu maith air* gniomh is ar ect † *ar †gart!
 Fir nar deigh is maирg do chī
 Ge be tir a mbinid neart

Déirigh sinn uile gu dian
 Acht Fionn na bhfhiann agus Goll
 D' feitheamh an Churaich do b' ard leim
 'S do bhi treun a sgoltadh thonn

Nior ghabh si euradh no cosg
 Nior ghabh caladh a bport gnā
 Teachd don churach air a Neas
 Se dhéirigh as macoimh mna

Do għluais i gu pubal Finn
 Is bheannuigh si gu grinn dho
 Fħreagair mac cumhaill fa thruim
 Gu humhal binn i fa dho

Brīgh do thuruis air gach rod
 A Inghean og is ailne dealbh
 Aithris an tosach do sgeil
 Cia thu fein no creud e thainm

Inghean me do Righ fuidh thuinn
 Innsim dhuit gu cruinn mo sgeul
 Is ni bhfuil srath* fa nluigheann grian *sroth?
 Anns nar iarras do Dhfiannuibh Fail

Mo chomaire ort ma's tu Fionn
 Se dubhaint an Macoimh mna
 Do bhrīgh thurlabhra 's do bhuaidh
 Gabh mo chuimrigh gu luath tra

Gabh'msa do chuimrigh a bhean
 Thar aon fhear da bhfuil a cerīch
 Labhir mo Righ bu mhaith fios
 Cia nois ata air do thi

Fiacha ta orm air muir
 Triath is mor goil air mo lorg
 Mac Rīgh na Sorcha 's geur airm
 'S gur e 's ainm dho Daighre borb

Do chuirfas geasa na cheann
 Gu dtiubhradh Fionn mi air Sál

¹ The second line written in Irish characters after the first in the same line.

Snach bidhinn aigesion mar mhnaoi
Ge mor leis a ghniomh is agh

Se Dubh'rt¹ Oscar le ghloir mhir
An laoch sin ler choisfeadh gach Riogh
No gu ccaibhreadh fionn do gheas
Ni rachadh tu leis mar mhnaoi

Chunnecamar a teachd air steud
Fear is a mhead os gach fear
Marcuigheachd na fairrge gu dian
Sau Iul cheadna thainigh' bhean

Da chraoiseach chath na dhorn
A teachd² san rod air a Steud
Air ghil' air dheirge air dhreach
Ni bhfacamar neach mar e

Do bhi flath agus Rosg Riogh
San Aghaidh b'aline ligh is Cruth
Bu bhinne a ghuth na gach teud
'S bu mhire a Steud na gach Sruth

Cloidheamh trom' trostoil nach gann
A dteannt air thaobh an Fhir mhóir
Sgiath leabhar nach nochd air ais
Se 'giomairt a chleasa Corr

O thuinn ntrá thainigh Se fa thir
labhair mo Rígh bu mhaith cliū
An aithnígh thu fein a bhean
'Ne sud an fear a deir tu

Aithnígheas a Mhic Chumhail ghrinn
Smor a mpughar leibh gur e
Taingfidh se mis' a bhuint leís
Ge mor bhur dtreis as an Fheinn

Na dean thusa bosd a bhean
As aon fhear da bhfuil da phor
Ge d' shiubhladh se ndomhan gu leir
Gheibhthaidh san fhéinn fear da chomhr'

Deirigh Cairioll agus Goll
Dias fuair losgadh lom a ccath

¹ "Déirigh" deleted and "Se Dubh'rt" written above it.

² "Giomtheachd" deleted and "a teachd" written above line.

Na nseasamh an gar an t slóigh
Eadar an fear mor sa mflaith

Nior fheach se 'chloidheamh no sgiath
Do laoch no thriath da nraibh ann
Gur rinn se tair air a Nfhéinn
No gur rainig se fein Fionn

Air teachd don Oigfhear bu ghlan dreach
Chugainn le neart fhioch is fheirg
Gur fhuaduigh se uainn an bhean
Bhi ndeasghar do laimh Fhinn eilg

Thug Mac Morn' urchair dhian
Gu fada na dhiaigh da Shleigh
Sa Nurchair nior chuaidh da reir
'S da Steud dhearna si da bhloigh

Ntra thuit an Steud air an leirg
Thionndoigh e le feirg sle fraoch
S do smuantigh se ge cruaidh an cás
Comhrac na ntri chaogaidh laoch

Mun' biadh na laoch a bhith garg
'S fhaghail doibh a dhairm gu leor
Bhiadh siad fa chabhair a smachd
Da ngeibhthaoi uaidh an cheart choir

Leag¹ e naoi Naonmhuir gu luath
Sa Niorguill chruaidh sol fa 'r Sguir
Ceangal guineach na dtri chaol
Air gach laoch dhibh sin do chuir

Clanna morna cruaidh an cás
Dfuair siad bas 's bu mhor an sgeul
Sni raibh einneach do chuaidh as
Nach raibh 'chneis fa iondha creuchd

Deirigh Goll an aigne mhir
Leadairt an fir a ccathghleó
Is gebe chifadh iad an sin
Bu gharbh an goil is anngleó

Re sgoltadh sgiath sre leadairt chorpa
Gu feardha feartreun Calma cruaidh
Na leomhuinn laidir ghuineach dhiscir
Araon Comhchliocrach gu buaidh

¹ "Cheangail" deleted, and "Leag" written above the line.

Do chlaoidh Ioluinn na mor ghniomh¹
 Mac Righ na Sorcha sgeul truadh
 Gur maирг gus ar thainigh 'bhean
 far thuit an fear o na chuan

Dadhlaicamar aig an Eas
 An Gaisgeach bu mhor treis is brigh
 Is chuirfadhbh fa bhar gach meóir
 Fail óir an onoir mo Righ

Do bhi Inghean Righ fa thuinn
 Bliadhna' a mhnaoi aig Fionn sa Nfheinn
 Taréis tuitim an fhirmhoir
 Le neart an t slóigh truadh an sgeul

A Chléirigh chanfas na Saim
 Dar liom fein nar mhaith do chiall
 Nach eisd thu led thoil an sgeul
 Air an Fhéinn nach cualais riamh

Dar do chubhaidhsí ní hí finn
 Ge binn leat teachd air an Fhéinn
 Fuaim na nsalm air feadh mo bheoil
 Gur e sud is ceol liom féin

An ann aig coimeartadh do shalm
 Re Fiann Gaoidhíol na narm nochd
 A Chléirigh ge lanole leam
 Gu sgarfuinn do cheann Red chorp

Gabham do chuimrigh fhirmhóir
 Guth do bheóil is binn liom pfein
 O ntra chualas Alladh Finn
 S ro bhinn leam teachd air an Fheinn

Da mbiadh tus' a chléirigh cháich
 Air a dtraigh ta ntaobh fa dheas
 Aig Eas Laigheann na nsroth seimh
 Air an Fheinn bu mhor do mheas

Eas Laigheann an tEas so shiar
 Eas far ndearnadh ar bhfiann Sealg
 Eas Ibhinn is ailne sruth
 Fa mbiadh garrtha chon air leirg

¹ "eachd" is written above "ghniomh" in MS.

Beannachd le anam a nlaoich
 Bu dorrdha fraoch ann sgach Greis
 Ard Righ Laigheann ceann an tslòigh
 S ann air roshloinntigh ant Eas

La dhuinne fiadhach na leirge
 S gum an tsealg ateachd nar Gar
 Gu bhfacamar Iomad Bàrc
 Seoladh air an traigh on lear

Chuir siaid a ccabhlach fa thir
 Accladach nar mhin dar linn
 S gur biomdha sar phubul sroil
 Ga thóghbhail dóibh os a ceionn

Chuir siad accasruigh fan choill
 Theannadar ortha nairm náigh
 Eallach guailne gach fir mhoir
 S e rugadar leo gu traigh

Dfadoighdar a ndeannal treun
 Sud e 'nsgéul nach raibh gu tim
 A shamhuil a noir no niar
 Ni fhaca' riamh Fiannuibh Finn

Dfiosruigh Mac Cumhaill da fheinn
 A bhfionnfaidh cia ceann na mbarc
 No bhfuil agaibh fios an tslóigh
 Do ni ndeannal mor sa dtraig

An sin do labhir Conan maol
 Mac Morna bu bhaoth na ghiomh*
 Cia shaoilfa tu Fhinn na ceath
 A bhith ann ach Flaith no Riogh

*ghromh ?

Da bhuidhinn neach Ionna mfeinn
 Reachadh a ghabhail Sgeul an tsluaidh
 A ccean do bhighinn ar Magh
 Gu bhfuighe se bladh is buaidh

Aris do labhair Conan maol
 A Righ cia shaoifadh tu dhol ann
 Ach Feargus fiorghlic do mhac
 O se chleachd bhith dol na ccean

Mallachd dhuits' a Chonain mhaoil
 Do raidh Feargus bu chaoin cruth
 · Rachfadsa' ghabhail na nsgeul
 Do Nfheinn sni hann air ro ghuth

Do ghluais Feargus Armach og
 S an rod a ccoinne na bhfear
 Agus dfiosruigh le ghuth mór
 Cia na Sloigh do thainigh 'near

Ta Manus orra Mar Thriath
 Mac a Mheiththigh na nsgiathe dearg
 Ardrigh Lochlann ceann na ciliar
 Giolla le morphioch is fearg

Creud e' Ghluais an Bhugheann bhorb
 No Riogh Lochlann na ncolg sean
 Muna hann do chomoradh arbhfian
 Do thainigh an Triath thar lear

Ni hann do chomoradh bhur bhfionn
 Idir do thriallas thar Lear
 Ach chum a Bhean do bhuint o Fhionn
 Da aindeónair tuinn is Bran

Dar do laimhse Mhanuis mhóir
 As do shlogh ge mór do mhúirn
 Da mhead da ndtugas thar lear
 Ni bheura tu Bran air Tuinn

Dar do láimhse Fhearguis fhéil
 As an fheinn ge mor do ghreann
 Ni Gheibhad cumha gun Bran
 No comhrac fear air Ceann

Do bheir an Fhiann comhrac cruaidh
 Do d' Shluadh ma bhfuighe tu Bran
 Agus bheir Fionn comhrac treun
 Dhuit fein ma bhfuighe tu 'Bhean

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair fein
 Bu shamhult re grein a chruth
 Dathris na nseul mar bu choir
 S gu b' oscartha mor a ghuth

Se Riogh Lochlann sud ta 's tráigh
 Ni bhfuil fath a bhith 'ga chleith
 Nil ach cath dibhfeargach dlu
 No do bhean s do chu fa bhréith

Ni thiobhradsa feasd mo bhean
 A deinneach ata fuigh 'n ghrein
 S ni thiodhlaicfas Bran gu brath
 No gu dtoid a mbas am chre

Chruimnighadar anoir sa niar
 Thionoil an Fhiann as gach aird
 Seachd catha na hiorguill gu prap
 Diomthrusi gu mac Inghin Taidhg

Labhir Mac Chumhaill re Goll
 Mor a Ghlonn duinn bhith nar dtosd
 C' uim nach dtiobhramuis cath gu garbh
 Do Riogh Lochlann na narm nochd

Iarla na Fiughaidh (na mhor ghlonn
 Do raidh Diarmuid donn gun on)
 Coisgfads' e le comhrae treun
 No biaidh me fhein air a shon

Do labhir Oscar aris
 Ligfar dhamh Riogh Innse thorc
 Clann an da chomhairleach dheug
 Leig fam chomhair fein a ncosg

Do ghabh mise sud as láimh
 Ge ta mi lag arsuigh anochd
 Riogh Donnbhil na ccomhlann teann
 Gu sgarfuinn a cheann re chorpa

Na thainigh air Lochlan lath
 (Do raidh Mac Morna gun cheilg)
 Ge hiomdha leibhse na sluaidh
 Buinidh mise buaidh o nleirg

Beir a bheannachd beir a bhuaidh
 (Deir Mac Cumhaill na nrug Dearg)
 Manus Mac Fhearr'ghuin na nslogh
 Coisgfidh mis e ge mor fhearg

An Oidhche sin dhuinn gu ló
 Se bu nos duinn a bheith 'gól
 Fion is Cruithneachd plúr is eeir
 Se bhiadh aig an Fheinn fa bhord

Air Neirghe dhuinn ar Dara tra
 Chunncamar cach 'teachd o phuirt
 Meirghe Righ Lochlann an aigh
 Ga togbhail on traigh re 'r nuchd

Biomdha Cotun Biomdh sgiath
 Biomdha Triath is Lúireach ghorm
 Biomdha Taoiseach is mac Riogh
 Sni raibh dhiobh aon laoch gun arm

Nochdamar Gilghreine re Crann
 Bratach Fhinn do bu gharbh treis
 'S i lan chlochaibh an óir
 'S gur leinne bu mhór a meas

Biomdha Cloidheamh drollchuil oir
 Biomdha srol ga chur re Crann
 A neath fuitteach Fhinn na bhfleadh
 Bu lionmhur Sleagh os ar gcionn

Cromadh ar geinn duinn san chath
 Do rinn gach Flath mar do gheall
 Fiann Eirionn na ncomhlann cruaidh
 Do bhriseadh leo buaidh na ngall

Chasadh mac Chumhaill na nCuach
 S Manus fuitteach na nruag Naigh
 Re cheile ntosach na nsluadh
 Sa chleirigh bu chruaidh an dáil

Stadamar uile na sloigh
 S dar leinne bu mhór a mogh
 S ni ligfaid duine da ngeoir
 No gu báfionnfadh each an gcor

Clochaibh agus talamh trom
 Dhúisgfadh siad le foirm a neos
 Fuaim a nlann sa nsleagh sa nsgiat
 Chluinnte sud an grian sa ncros

Leagadh Riogh Lochlann an Aigh
 A bhfiadhnuis chaich air an Raon
 Chuirfadhb air snior b' onoir Riogh
 Ceangal guineach na ntri chaol

Sin do labhair Conan Maol
 Mac Morna bhi Riamh re ole
 Druid suas o Mhanus na nlann
 Gu sgarfinns' a cheann re chorp

Ni bhfuil cairdeas damh no gaol
 Riotsa chonain mhaoil gun cheill
 So tharla me fa iochd Fim
 S ceud fearr leam no bhith fad mhein

O tharladh fam' mhein fein
 Ni iomairaim treun air Flath
 Ach fuasglaidh me thu o nfheinn
 A lamh threun gu cur mor chath

Biadh e gu do thoil aris
 Pilleadh shlan gu do thir fein
 No cairdeas comunn agus gradh
 Is do shlan thabhairt fa nfheinn

A gcean do mhairfadse beo
 No bhias andeo ann mo chorp
 Ni bheir bull' a taghaidhs Fhinn
 'S aithreach liom na dhearnas ort.

Comhradh eadar Padruig agus Oisin

Oisin

A Phadruig mhic Ailpin fheile
 O's agad fein ata ntiúl
 An leigfar gu Flaitheas De
 Mo ghadhar beg fein no mo chū

Padruig

Giodh gur beg an monaman
 No 'ndadam ann san ghath ghréine
 Ni theid gun fhios don Ríogh Mhordhalach
 Fuigh dhubhar a sgeithe

Oisin

Cho bionann sin 's Mac Chumhaill
 An Ríogh bhi air na Fiannuibh
 Ged' thiocfaid fir an Domhain
 Fa chomhair ni Fhiafruidheadh

Padruig

Oisin gur chaill thu do chiall
 Creud far choimeas thu Dia re Fiann

Oisin

Creud fa mbannsa leatsa Dia
 No leamsa M' athair fialuidh fiann

Padruig

Bidh ad thosd a sheanoir
 Labhras briarthra boile
 Do bfearr Dia re haonuair
 Na fiann Eirionn uile

Oisin

Ge tā me am sheanoir
is me air Caitheanu maoise
A Phadruig na tabhair Aithis
Do mhaite Chlanna Baosgne

Padruig

Oisin cia fhad thu ad Shuain
Eirigh suas is eisd na Sailm
O theirig du ludh 's do rath
Na cuirse cath an Gleo ghaibh

Oisin

Ge d' theirig mo ludh smo rath
'S oil liom gun chath bhith aig Fionn
Ann bhur Cluig ni bhfuil mo spéis
S bhur ceeol na ndeigh ni mbinn leam

Padruig

Ni chual thu 'chomhbinn do cheol
O thus an domhain mhoir gus a nochd
Ta tu arsigh aimhghlic liath
Ge gu diolfa clar air chnoc

Oisin

Gu diolfainnse clar air cnoc
A Phadruig sin na nolc rún
S gur maирg dhuit chain mo chruth
S nach do thoill me guth air thus

Padruig

An geall air meadhair na ngeon
'S air Mheadhair na nsgol do ghna
Gun bhith smaointeachadh air dhia
Biathaoi ntigh na bpian an laimh

Oisin

Is mall gus a nreidfinn uait
A Chleirigh na nleabhar ban
Gu mbiadh Fionn na chomhghiall
Aig duine no aig Dia a nlaimh

Padruig

Ta se a Nifrionn a nlaimh
Fear bu saimh le mbroinnfaidh ntor
Tre na easumhlachd do Dhia
Biaidh se ntigh na bpian fuidh bhrón

Oisin

Da mbiadh Clanna Morna 'stigh
 'S Clann Baoisgne fir bu trein'
 Gu mbuineadh siad Fionn amach
 No bhiadh a dteach aca fein

Padruig

Fir na ngeuig Cuigeadh fa sheachd
 S na seachd ceathair Thi sa Nfhéinn
 Ni bhuiheadh siad fiomh amach
 Ge mor a neart is a trein'

Oisin

Da mbu mhairiomh C'airioll 's Gol!
 Diarmuid donn is Oscar aigh
 Ni bhuail aondteach dar chum Dia
 A mbiadh Fiann na bhfiann an laimh

Chualas ceol do bfearr na'r ceol
 Ge mor do mholfas tu an chliar
 Nuallfartuiddh ehou tormaill laoch
 S an leo do sheintighe ntord Fiann

Ntra Shluigheadh an Fhiam air chnoe
 Sheinnfid gun lochd an tord Fiann
 Le neurthaidh na ngeodladh na Sloigh
 Le ceol bu bhinne na 'n Chliar.

11. Dteachd dachuidh Dhfionn mac Cumhail alaithle
 Ghath cabhare, Dfiosruigh Sgeula an chathair
 Dfeargus agus a dubhaint an laoi

Aithris duinne Fhearguis
 A Philidh Fiann Eirionn
 Ciomas mar do tharla dhaoibh
 A ceath cabhara na mbeumna

Nier mhaith le mac cumhaill
 Mo sgeulsa a Catheathbhara
 Ni mairthionn Oscar meanmnach
 Thug lanchosg air chalmthaibh

Is thuit do Sharmhae oilé
 Leathaoch mor na Nastal

Is leis an chaisiol Fhrancach
Do mharbhadh an fearsin

Ni he sin a deiram
Ach mac mo mhic is manam
Cionnas do bhi ntoscar
Re scoltadh na neathbhar

Bu luithe na Eas abhann
Mar Sheabhaic trid Ealtann
Mar ruadhbuinne srotha
Bhi ntosgar a'g aiseag

Bhiadh e seal oilé
Mar bhave re treunghaoith
Mar chrann os gach Fiughaidh
'Sa shuil air gach einneach

Chunnairc se Riogh Eirionn
A stigh an lar catha
S thug se ruathar chuige
Mar fhuaim tuinn' air Sratha

Do mharbh se Riogh Eirion
Is an Coron uime
'S thuit leis Airt Mac Chaibre
Air an dara buille

Caoi Oisin air Oscar.

Smor anochd mo chumha fein
Sna healghisibh ta dom reir
Re smaointeadh an Chatha chruaidh
Chuirfamar le Cairbre Crannruadh

A ceath fulteach Mhoighe chathbhare
Chuirfaim re shluadh is re Cairbre
Do thuit an Fhiann bonn re bonn
Is Rioghraidh uasal na Heirionn

Biomdha Cathbhar Cumhduidh Corr
Agus sgiath go Nothaibh óir
Do bha tarrsuinn ann san mhagh
Agus Triath bhi ann gun anum

Nior bu leir ameasg an t sluaidh
 Ach na treunfir do bfearr buaidh
 Sni thogbhamar as an chath
 Acht mac Riogh no rofhlaith

Aithris duinne Oisin fheil'
 Nois o's binn leam pfein do ghloir
 An dfuair tu do mhac san ár
 No ndrug tu air urlabhthra *

* urlabhlra ?

Dfuaras mo mhac fearrdha fein
 Is e na luighe air uilinn chle
 Is e 'sileadh fhola te
 Trid bloighe a luirghe

Leig Earladh mo shleagh ré lár
 'S os a chiomh do rinnseas támh
 Sa phadruig do smuaintios an sin
 Creud do dheardnfaínn na Dhiadáidh

Se dubhaint riomsa mo mhac fearrdha
 Agus e ndeiradh an anma
 A bhuidhe ris na Duilidh sin
 Ma ta thusa slan athir

Damhaire an toscar ormsa suas
 S dar liom pfein bu leor a chruas
 Do shin chugam a dha laimh
 Do Chum eirigh am chomhdhail

Ghlacas lamha mo mhic fein
 Agus Shuigh me fuidh na sgeith
 O ntsuighe sin gus anochd
 Nior chur me speis sa Tsaoghal

Os cionn mo mhic Oscar aigh
 Do bhi me greis chur an áir
 S do bhi caoilte ann mar sin
 Os cionn a sheisear chloinne

Thaunig mac Ronain iar sin
 Chugainne do dhfeachuinn Oscair
 Se dubhaint an milidh treun
 Air bhith cian do na mhórneul

Mo thruaighe sin Oscair éil
 Ma sgar thus anochd re ar bhféin
 Dhealuidh 'mirmorra re Fiann
 Slean an cios re siol mhorchuinn.

Aithris duinne Oscair fheardha
 Cionnas ata tu fuigh d' Mheanmna
 Luighe dunchreachdach do chneis
 A bhfeudfar le liaigh do leighas

Mo leighios ni bhfuil a bhfáth
 Sni mo dheantar gu dti * mbrath * dti, doubtful.
 Sni bhfuil sibh a bheg dom thairbhe
 Ach began beg dom urlabhra

Deirghe Caoilte croidh gun gho
 Dfeuch le longa luigh na dho
 Druim an Oscair chreuchduidh chaoin
 Air na sgoltadh leis a gheirshleigh

Is measa do bhi tu shiar
 Tareis catha Dhroma cliar
 Dhairimhте na Fir Trid do chneis
 Is Dfuamar do leigheas

Is ni mbfearr do bhi tu shoir
 Maduinn la Bheinn Euduir
 Rach na Corra Thrid do chneis
 Is Dfeudamar le Leigh do Leighios

Na fuaras fein Shoir is Shiар
 Do chreachduibh san Domhan riamh
 Gur measa liom aonghuin chairbre
 Eadar Mfordrann is mimlinn

O ! 's measa liom aonghuin Chairbre
 Uaithe nior fhuarsas fein tearnadh
 Chuir se an t sleagh theinnteach triom
 Eadar Mfordrann is mimlinn

Do thugsa roghuin do chairbre
 Bu leor a hisle sa hairde
 An Riogh ou urchair nior mhair
 Gur sgoilt i chliabh da cheathramnaibh

O ! 's mise nach gonfadhl cairbre
 Air na bheiradh Long thar fairrge
 Mun bhiadh Cairbre dom guinse
 Clann na deise deirbhsheathrach

Thogbhadh linn an Toscar aigh
 Air chroinn air sleagh as an ár
 Chuir na shineadh air tuilm ghloin
 Da fhuasgladh as aim sas Eideadh

Lead na boise dheth o fholt
 Ni raibh uile slan da chorp
 No gur rainig a bhuinn lár
 Saor o longa na haonár

Seal de bhi dhuinne mar sin
 Aig coimhad an chuirp choimghloin
 Gu bhfacamar a teachd trathnón
 Fionn m' Cumhaill mhic Treunmhor

An tan do aithnidh an toscar Fionn
 Deirigh air Uilim gu grinn
 Do amhaire anaghaidh dhaladh
 Agus bheannuigh¹ da sheanathair

Mo thruaighe sin Oscar fhéil
 Ma Scar thus anochd riom pfein
 Caoinamsa feasd thu gu fann
 S tar héis ni Raithear² fiann eirionn

Bas Oscair do chraidh mo chroidhe
 Triath fear Neirionn urbhuidhe
 Och agus e nochd na luighe
 bu teare neach da theaghmhail

Mairg neach do chomhduigheadh ort
 Gur Croidh' feola do bhi ad chorp
 Ach croidhe do chuimhne cuir
 Air a dhubladh le Iarunn

Mo laodh fein is laodh mo laoidh thu
 Is cuilean geal an fhir chaoimh thu
 Mo chroidh a leimnidh mar lon
 Chionn gu brath nach eirigh oscar

Geisdeach re gealbhriartha finn
 Anum as Oscar gur limn
 Do shin uaidh a dha laimh
 Is dhruid o bhfeasd a rosg roglan

Iompoighas Fionn ris a chul
 Is lion na deoir a dha shuil
 Ach fa Oscar is fa Bhran
 Ni chaoinfadhbh neach air dhruim talmhan

¹ "se" deleted before "da."

²This word a little doubtful. Is it "Baithear?"

Ni ghuilfadhbh bean fa fear fein
 Ni Chaoineadh a bhrathair e
 Ach a caoi mo mhicse neath
 Na sluaidh uile ge biomdha

Nuall chaoi na ncon re mo thaobh
 Agus cumha na nsean laoch
 Is gul a bhannail ma seach
 Se sud do chraidth me am chroidhe

Da ntiofcfaid allmharaidh an sin
 Chugaibhse gu heirinn Iathghloin
 Creud do do dhearnadh an sin Fionn
 Na sibhse uile Fiann eirionn

Dar do laimhse chleirigh chaich
 Ni raibh an sud sa Bhanpha bhain
 Ach beagan do laochruidh gun treoir
 Agus do Dhoigfhir gun dearbhadh

Ló da nraibh Pádraig na mhúr
 Ni raibh Sailm air iúigh ach ól
 Chuaidh se 'thigh Oisin mhic Finn
 Dhiarruidh lan a chinn do ghloir

Fáilte riot a sheanfhír shuaire
 Chugad air chuairt thainigh Sinn
 A Laoich Mhileant is dearg dreach
 Nar eur a riamh neach fa ní

Sgeul do b' aill linn fhaghail uaid
 Ogha Chumhaill is cruaidh colg
 An Cath is teinne an raibh an Fhiann
 O ntra ghní thu riamh na nlorg

Gu dtiubhrainns' a dhearbhadh dhuit
 A Phádraig sin na nsalm grinn
 Neath is teinne nraibh na fir
 O 'ntra ghineadh Fiannuibh Finn

Dearmad Fleighe do rinn Finn
 An Almuinn re linn na nlaoch
 Air chuid do nfheinn air Dhruimdearg
 No gur eirigh a bhfearg 'sa bhfraoch

Air Chaoilte mac Rannchuir Mhoir
 Deadhmhae Ronain bu toigh linn
 Faraon agus ailleamh ur
 Freiteach bliaghna re mur Finn

Ihogbhadar a bpuiplidh gu triall
 An dias nach bu chian air tuinn
 Faraon an dias Fiannuibh ur
 Gu Rioghachd Lochlann na n srian slim

Bu riogh air Lochlann sa nuair
 An fear le mbeirthaidh buaidh gach bair
 Fearghuin mac Rannchuir na nlong
 Sgu bu romhaith Lann 's a lamh

Muintiordhas bliaghna don Riogh
 Se thug an dias bu dearg dreach
 Deagh mhac Rannchuir na nsleagh geur
 Agus Ailleamh nar eur neach

Bean Riogh Lochlann na nsgiathe donna
 Thug gaol trom nach raibh gu deas
 D' ailleamh ghreadhnach an aimh dheirg
 No gur eirigh an sgeilg leis

Ghluaiseadar a leabuidh nriogh
 An Gniomh fa ndo dhoirteadh ful
 Gu Almuinn a nluigheann an Fhiann
 Thogbhadar an triall thar muir

Chruinnigh Riogh Lochlann a shluadh
 Cabhlach cruaidh do bhi fa dheas
 Thionoil fa mheirghe chum buaidh
 Naonmhur Rioghraidi san sluadh leis

Sheoladar an Aibhis aird
 Gu Rioghachd Eirionn bu gharbh agh
 Gu Almuinn an luigheann an Fhiann
 Thogbhadar an triall o thraighe

Shuigheadar a mpuiplidh gu luath
 Na Sluaidh do thainig a ngeáin
 Air an Tulaigh do bh amuigh
 An gar don Bhruth an raibh Fionn

Teachd'reachd do thainigh gu Fionn
 Sgeul tim do chuir rinn gu truadh
 Comhrac einfhir 'Dhfiannuibh Finn
 Fhaghail air a ghleann fa thuath

Fhreagair Ailleamh 'n comhrac cruaidh
 Sgeul truadh do thainigh nar bhfeinn
 Ceann álúinn Ailleamh mhic Lir
 Do thuit air an dara beum

Seachd Ceannphoirt fhichiod dar bhfeinn
 Is Ailleamh fein air antus
 Do thuit le Lainmh Fhearrghuin Mhoir
 Sol far chuaidh na sloigh andlús

Do thairg Fionn doibh cumha mhor
 Do na sloigh do thainigh ngceinn
 'S do Riogh Lochlann na narm glan
 Faraon agus a bhean féin

Acht Lochlannuigh an bhuighion bhorb
 Tre neart a neuilg na ntir fein
 Nior b'aill leo cumha Dhorduighead riamh
 Is an Fhiann a bheith na ndeigh

Ni fhaghuidh mis agaibh teach
 No binn no Abhuiinn no Tulach
 Ach Eire na enoca glas
 Do thoghbail leam ann mo Luingeas

Labhair Mac Chumhaill na nCuach
 Re maithe sluaidh Innse Fail
 Cia dhiongfas Fearrghuin sa ghereis
 Ma mbuinionn se leis ar dtair

A fhreagra sud bhi aig Goll
 An Sonn bu deacair a chlaoi
 Rachfads' is Fearrghuin sa ghereis
 Gu bhfeachamuinn ar gleas luidh

Mac lughach is Dirmuid donn
 Fearrghuin crom is mae an Leith
 A' dhiobradh bhuillibh an Laoich
 Tog Dias air gach taobh dod sgeith

Be sín an comhrac te teann
 Ro Scoltadh sgiath is chathbharr
 Ceann Rígh Lochlann na nsgíath donn
 Mhaoidhidh Goll air an dara tra

'Aine ni Bhalcain san Ghreig
 B' i muime Fhearrghuin is ni breug
 Re ham buint a chinn da Dalta
 Bu do shamhult a hiomachd se

Oscar is Oisin an aigh
 Conan is Cairriol chneasbháin
 Muna mbiadhmeas¹ Finn na bhfear
 Gu mbuinfadh si ngeinn don cheathrar

Ochd fichid is mile sonn
 Se thuit le Garadh sle Goll
 Agus le Hoscar an aigh
 Agus le Cairioll o Conchubhair

Dar a mbaisdeadh thugas orm
 A Chleirigh chanfas na sailm
 Thuit liomse 's le Fiann na bhfear
 Coimhlion ceann ris an cheathrar

Mar do theith neach don ghreig
 No muna ndeachaidh a bhfaobh fa dheas
 Do Ríogh Lochlann na da shluadh
 Nior chuaidh duine uainn diobh as

Tuilleamh agus leith na bhfiann
 Se thuit air an tsliabh fa dheas
 Is giodh gur thearuinn sinne beo
 Nior rinn simh san ló ar leas

Air bhith don Fheinn uile ceangailte am bruighinn
 Cheise coruinn tre dhraoidheachd Thri Ingheana
 chondrain mhic aimidil agus air feachainn a Dh-
 feargus air Goll aig teachd da bhfuasgladh a
 dubhaint an Laoi

Buadhach sin a Gu mbuaidh
 Is prop ro oirdheis na sluaidh
 Do bhimis uile gun chin
 Muna dtioefasa chugainn

Ge mor gach uair fhoiras riamh
 oirinn a ghuill na nardghliadh
 Bu mho acás oirnn an uair
 Air mbeith ceangait an einuaimh

¹ Is "meas" a separate word?

Camog agus cuilionn chiar
 Is leo do cheangadh an i'hiann
 Agus Iarnach fa gharbh gleac
 Do chuibhridh sinn tre chroneart

A nuair do b' aill leo ar ceinn
 Do bhuan dinne gun eislinn
 Do chuaidhdar an triar amach
 Is Dfhag siad an Fhiann gu bronach

Nior chian doibh sin air an leirg
 Na tri Diabhail fa chlaon ceird
 Gu bhfaedar aig teachd na gear
 Goll mor is e na aonar

Tiaghaid ni tri mnai mora
 A ccomhdbail an churaidh chrodha
 Is chomhraicis riu tre rath
 An doras bheoil na huamhadh

Nior ghnath leis comhlithrom a diarraidh
 Goll mor an aigne fhialuidh
 Do chomhraicis riu gu teamn
 Dar mharbhadh camog is cuilionn

A dhaon bhuille don loimh luim
 Ghearras iad araon fa ndruim
 Do thorchuir Camog ambás
 Is Cuilionn ge eruaidh an cás

Agus Iarnach leath da druim
 Geur calma an curaidh comhlan
 Iompoigheas Iolluinn ria gu ceart
 Is cheanglas i tre chroibhneart

Nochdas Iolluinn a lann
 Is di do bheanfad a ceann
 No gur gheall si an Fhiann uile
 Aisde o og gu seanduine

Sgaoilfas Iollainn di iarsin
 Is tiaghaid araon don bhrúighinn
 Agus sgaoilas dinné uile
 O og laoch gu seanduine

Aon ghair bheannachd uainne uil
 Eadar Riogh agus ro dhuine
 Do gholl chionn ar breith amach
 Don Bhuinne bhrioghmhur bhuadhach

'S ard aigne Ghuill
 Fear a chogadh Finn
 Laoch Leabhar lom
 Sa Mheadhail nach tim

Ta Miarruidh 's ort Fhinn
 A chuil bhachlaidh dhuinn
 Air eagal Mhor ghuill
 Bighadh taigne trom

Ta duinne na fholt
 Ta bhruinne mar chaile
 Fa* Iomlan a chuirp
 Lomlan do sheirec

Dhiomsa ghoirfar caoilte
 Mac Rannchuir mhic Ronain
 Sa nlunduinn do bhaisdiadh me
 Le mac morn' na morghniomh

*Ta?

Bu mhaith an duine Fionn
 S bu romhaith an duin' e
 Cho do thiodhlaic einneach
 Leith na thiodhlaic se

Bfilidh e s bu bhard
 Bu churaidh s bu triath
 Bu cheanphort maith Sloigh
 S bu toirbhearrach fial

An Chreud

Creidfam a Nathair na ngras
 Na Nuile chumhachd san cheud chas
 Do cruthaigh neamh is Talamh trom
 Sa cruthaigh Fir na bhfior fhonn

Creidfam annsa dára cás
 S an Ti dhfuilinn gach cruaidh chas
 Mac Ardriogh neul agus neamh
 An Ti da ndailtear dhuinne furtachd

An neach sin do ghin aig Muire
 Is o Spiorad na trocaire
 Gun chionta gun chaigh no col
 Ach sanuis en Aingeal uasal

Is rugadh do reir na feola
 Laoch foisigh na fior oighe
 Is dhfuilaing páis gun chuimse choir
 Fuidh bhreith Phuinsais Phioloid

Cheusadh agus dfuair se bas
 Macaimh Uasal na naomhgħanas
 Dannlaiceadh an Uaidh mar chorġ
 An Ti dhiobair uainne gach lochd

Chuaidh se nifrionn air cheann chaich
 Bu bhuan piseach an trom-ghraidiż
 Deirigh se on bhas gu beachd
 Air an treas la dar bhfurtachd

Chuaidh se suas air Neamh na naomh
 Am macaimh uasal Ard chaomh
 'S shuigh air Deaslaimh Athar na ngras
 A nCathair gun eud gun Uathbhas

As sin tiocfaidh se le buaidh
 Thabhairt Breith air bhreithaibh gach sluaidh
 Eadar Bheodhaibh agus mhairbh
 O ! gu mbeagal leibh an langhaim

Creidfam annsan Spiorad naomh
 S an Eaglais uile 'dheinntaobh
 A ngcomhchomunn na naomh is buan troid
 Anaghaidh Fuath agus Earroid

Tioċfaidh 'n Tighearna le għrás
 A mħaithadh saruidh a shluaidh
 Sa dhūsgadħ anios na ncorp
 Bhias gu tostach ann san Uaidh

Theid an sin amach gu beachd
 An droing do chleachd an deagh għniomh
 Gu Heiseirigh na Beatha buan
 S biaidh siad shuas a bhfoċair Ios'

An sin a bhias an comunn caomh
 Na Naoimh a tabhaid gloir da n Riogh
 'S a sejjm moladħi binn don Uan
 Gu siorruidh buan. Amhluidh biodh

An Phaidir

Athair Naomhtha 'ta air Neamh
 Ameasg na Cherubnibh ad thamh
 'S chi tu anuas od' Chathair Riogh
 Anuile ni do dhealbh do lamh

Naomhthuighear Thaimh ardrigh na gloir
 'Luadh cia mor da inhead na cuis'
 S nach bhfeud na Haingil fein gun sgail
 Seasamh do dhealradh do ghnuis

Tiocfadh is buanaidheadh do Rioghachd
 Craobhsgaoil soisgeul Chriosd sgach cearn
 Tabhair Dho mar Oighreachd smar shealbh
 Gach fine do dhealbh do lamh

Gach Fin' air an dealraidh 'ghrian
 'Gar is cian gu molfaid thu
 Mar air neamh a bhos gu caomh
 Sior sheinnfadhbh do naoimh do chliú

O 'stu thug beatha do gach feoil
 'S ta connbhaill andeo na ngcre
 Tabhair led bheannachd dhuinn gach la
 Lón gach tra mar thig ar bhfeim

Maith ar ceiont air Sga do ghras
 Nigh ar ceail a bhfuil an Uain
 Deans' air neartachadh a Righ
 Maitheamhna o'r ceroidh thabbairt uainn

Na lig a mbuaidhreadh sinn chum lochd
 Saor on ole sinn gabh dhinn truas
 'S ann san am buairear sinn
 Cuidigh leinn is eum sinn suas

O's leats' an Rioghachd an neart sa ghloir
 Onoir is Mordhalachd shior
 Moladh is adhradh gach sluaidh
 Gu siorruidh buan amhluidh biodh

Published

Gabh mo chomhairle romh' 'n bhas
 Bi 'g aireamh gach tra air leith
 Gach aon ole da ndriinn tu riamh
 Is moide do phian a ngleith

Dean thfaoisid a nlathair Dé
 Sna biadh do dheur no thanh
 Oir ta aige feitheamh ort
 Na leighisas lochd da mhead

 Na símse thairigh red Aois
 Ma mbaolaidh do chramm gun chnuas
 S nach bhfuigh thachanidh gun phris
 Dadam on Riogh dhuit anuas

 Cum freacadan air an bhas .
 Na tabhir freasdal do do ghnus
 Na bi ad charuid don ehraos
 Ma mealltar le baois do chūis

 Iomairt an Riogh annsan chrann
 'Sna Tairrnibh gu teann ga ghuin
 Biadh sin ad chuimhne red re
 Gus 'dteid an chre air do mhuin

 Ma chi tu uireasbhuidh no di
 Air muinntir Chrioda 'teachd ad dhail
 Na dean muinghin as do bhuar
 Libhir thailmse uait led ghradh

 Na bi ceutfach as do stor
 Snach mair an choir ach re treall
 Sgad gheillfadhbh dhuit Fine 's Fonn
 Ni dhiongfann siad bonn duit thall

 Cuimhnigh an Geocach na theas
 Air Lasarus cho dtug meas
 Thainaig an teag air gu cas
 Bhreugnidh as a ghloir gun fhiös

 Snaoingtigh air riaghait an Fhaigh
 Sna briarthuigh an bhreug le ceilg
 Na haom le ardan do mhiann
 Cairigh srian gu teann re tfeirg

 Coimhid an tsaboid le stuaim
 Sna tabhair do bhuaidh air miorath
 Na caill an magh air an chluain
 'S air ghradh hoinidh uamsa gabh
 Gabh

Sud agaibh Laoi na ngeuig rann¹
S gun aon fhocall ann nach fior
Na chuirfas an doigh a Ndia
Gheibh Iad trocair ciall is ni

Urnaidh agus aithrigh gheur
Aidmhidh is na sean do lochd
Cuir dhiot gu heathlambh romh n' bhas
Gach Fiach da mbi aig each ort

Ullmhidh gu hioniúil do thriall
Pos tanum re dia na ndul
Chugad na rith ata 'mbas
Leis nach cuifar tra air geuil

- ✗ Fhir bhig ud a teachd on Eglais
Féach anteug is e na rith
S gur ionam 's air bhord na huaidhe
Gach aondúine 's buain' air bith
- ✗ Eioin bhig a bhile so shuas
Mo thruaigh' cho neagal duits ambas
Nach bhfaic thu fear na huaille shios
San feur uain' a thrid a fas
- Na dean uail a calpa diréach
A Deud mingheal no rosg mall
An cnaimh ata san uaidh ge héitigh
Do bhi uail uair eiginn ann
- Ni aithnígh me ere mo charad
Seach gach ere da bhfuil san uaidh
So e am laimh is ni aithníam
Cnaimh an te do aithnígíonn uam
- O ! 's fuar i leaba na Roilge
Ach ge fuar si nleaba chinnte
Iséal no ard bhias a haghart
'S deacair fraghare fhaicsinn Innte

Cuimhnidh is cuimhnuidh aris
Cuimhnuidh a bhrathlin is a mbrot
Cuimhnuidh mar dhúbhas an deud
Cumhuidh gach beud do ni a ncórp

¹ After "rann," "deug" is written in pencil in the MS.

Cuimhnuidh taghailidh na mbochd
 Cuimhnuidh gach lochd¹ air do laimh
 Cuimhnuidh gach ni tar do chúl
 Cuimhnidh Riogh na ndul sa ndaimh

Sinn aig ól o dhubb gu dubh
 'Siongnadh² sogh dar tabhairt air neamh
 Sinn nar luighe air Cluimhghil
 Is bochd de gun toghaidh air

Sinn air meisge mor a ghrain
 Is bochd De gun braon a ghabhail
 Gu biauind uile air aon sligh
 Gu deimhinn na mbfion an abhann

O ! Cuimhnuidh toradh na talmham
 Is builidh taimsir gu cubhaidh
 Meas³ gach la mar an la deighnmach
 Is⁴ cuimhnidh an bheat' shuthaimh

S maирg a ronghmuighas Ifrionn fhuar
 S gür hi uamh na ndriothinn geur
 S maирg do chaillfadhb Neamh gu buan
 Air buar a ghearras an feur

Is beag orm Ifrionn fuar fliuch
 Baile bithbhuan is searbh déoch
 Baile ta gun chill gun chrois
 Cho dteid me ann a chois no Dheach

A Mheisg

Gabh mo chomhairle 'dhuin Oig
 'S ann san phoit⁵ na cuir do speis
 Da naisle sa bhias do sheól
 Truaillfar leis an ol do bheus

So dhuit comhthar air an mheisg
 Ni chomhnuidh tuigse re 'taobh
 Feach an fears' air call a chéill
 Bu chosmhail ande re naomh

¹ "lochd" in MS.

² *n* before *g* in "'Siongnadh" written above line in different ink.

³ "Caith" is deleted and "meas" written above it.

⁴ "Is" written later than rest of line.

⁵ "ol" deleted and "phoit" written above line

Sa Mfear ud eile buaisle beus
 Bu sgáthan 's bu reull do chach
 Sud 'e 'nois le toil amhiann
 Neaungach an Diabhail an sás

Anum prisoil soilbhír seimh
 Bailne sgeimh le hionhaidh De
 Muchthaidh nois na mhiannuidh Coluindh
 Mpriosun malluidh doligh cre

S maирg a roghnuidh 'chraos mar dhia
 Chuir a chuid sa chiall na bholg
 Truadh an Tanum a ngruas phian
 Le riadaradh anmhianna borb

S baoghlach an Leannan a mheisg
 Se saimh bhith sgrios a haoisghraíd
 Re slaid do thugse s do bhríogh
 Do chliú do ni is do shlaint

Tobar cinnhuinn gach droch bheus
 A dhifosglas geibhinn gach uile
 Siochadh Coguis muchadh reusuin
 Laguidheas na ceutfaidh mar uisg

An subhaile ni bhfuil a spéis
 'S an lagh De ni bhfuil a meas
 Ta miann gu briseadh gach aithne
 'S chum gach saruidh sullamh deas

S toigh le striopachas is striobh
 Falachd miorun fuath is fearg
 'S gach Lasan buarthaidh san Inntinn
 Carnfaidh si riū griosach dhearg

Na comhradh biaidh mionna searbh
 'S briarthra garg air bhegan ceil
 Is ainm naomh' Ardrigh na nsluadh
 Le Damhnadh ga luadh sgach beul

A mbas cia baoghlach a dhail
 Da ndtiocfadhbh stu báthte 'meisg
 Turnaigh dheirionnach re Damhnadh
 S tu tiomna tanma da sgrios

Soilloir gur hi baight an Diabhail
 Re mealladh ariamh le cluain
 lion a mogluidh e na ceudaibh
 Air Geur a nCeutfaidh na nsuam

Mosguil a Dhuin as do shuain
 'S bi 'gaireamh gu luath do lochd
 Ata scriobh' air chuimhne De
 Biadh tanum s do chre fa sprochd

Feach air maitheas Righ na ndul
 'Shaor o dhaorse thu le buaidh
 Sa chuir Aonmhac air do sgáth
 Fa Ifrionn, fan bhas, 's fan Uaidh

Laoi

Smithidh dhamhsa bhith sior theachd
 Air an mhae nach Smaoin an tole
 Riogh comhthrom ceartbhreithach glie
 Buadhach mac Oide na mbochd

A Mhicaimh is gloine gnuis
 A Rígh na nuile mhilte gras
 A Reulla sholuis an Iuil
 As gach euis cabhair mo chas

S lionmhur atharrachadh cleas
 Chitar le do threis-shuil bhrais
 Cho deantar aonni gun fhios
 Thall no bhos do Dhathair na mais

Crann soluis 's e lan do mheas
 Rogh' gach toraidh a teachd as
 Ntra sgaoilfas meadhan da dhos
 Lionfaidh gair na Cruinne leis

S mnearrachd a choisneadh do ghradh
 A Iosa ga bhfuil do rún
 Lionfaidh an domhan do ghradh
 A chraobh an aigh cabhair dhúinn

Sheoladar buidhionn na mbeud
 An Dall chum do thaoibh gu dlú
 Le cur na sleighe gu geur
 Leighis ful do chleibh an tsúil

N a tagair sinn a mhic De
 Ann a sud ge daor a chuis
 O si sud an tslighe reidh
 Gu Flaitheas De naingeal ur

'S tu cheartuighuirghiol mo bhéil
 S tu da nleir an duine dall
 'S is tu ni gach uile ghniomh
 A chuim chaoimh nach Imir feall

O Mhicaimh is uaisle fuil
 A Righ na nuile mhilte maith
 Stu chruthaidh manum smo chre
 Moladh do ghniomh s furasta dhamh

Biaidh duine mpéin is e beo
 Biaidh duine beo sgun e slán
 Biaidh slan sgun e buan
 S biaidh diol fuath air a mbidh Gradh

Biaidh diol graidh air a mbidh'
 O's fada 's is cian a bhrón
 Am Inntiu ni bhfuilim reidh
 Biaidh duine a mpéin is e beo

A Mhic na dean bost as tuaisle
 Cum do chroidhe glan gun cheilg
 Na caill hiuchraidih air dhroch Inbhir
 Tuigsi gur beart chinnt is fearr

Na dean clagh air sruthan salach
 Tabhair aire do Righ na mbreith
 An crann is airde sa bhuinne
 Sgearr gu dteid a dhuill dheth

Uathmhann an anna re ham eug
 Fa chuis na colna sgeul truadh
 Oir scarfar iad air dbruim talmhuinn
 Sgaoilfid fuidh thuinn anbhfaimm uainn

An talamhs' air a bhfuilimsi
 Sgearr gus a mbidhann se tharamsa
 Mis air an talamhsa ta
 Seision tharams anathla
 Sda mbiadh ambas na bhas ghlan
 Mor bu ehas talamh air thalamh

Duisg a cholann as do chadal
 Sfada dhuit an Oidhche ad Shuain
 Gun chuimhn' air an tsleagh' ta ad choimhle
 Sbochd dhuit an eomunn do fhuair

Comunn eadar thu san saoghal
 Sis baoghlach achunnnbhail ceart
 'S ma gheibh an cholann a saith
 Biaidh aithreachas la na leap

La na leapa caoile cúince
 Strom ar ceanntas re thabhairt uainn
 Da mhead sga ndean sinn do néigcoir
 Sann nar neudann fein gu mbuail

Buailfaidh striopachas is poit
 Buailidh mionna mor is fearg
 Sin an la is leor amhead
 Giodh nach leir e ndiudh ach meanabh

S meanabh a chi gach duine a lochdaibh
 Cho leir dhuinn an tochamh¹ pairt
 Biaidh sinn ga meadachadh tric
 Sgun fhiös cuin a thig ambas

Ambas sin ta againn air bhrath
 Snach ceilfar tra thig anuair
 Cho nfáth subhachais an toisg
 Dhuinne 's bochd gach ole a ndfuair

Gach ole da ndrinn sinn air thalamh
 Dhuinn is aithreach e nlathair De
 Ma Agrar oirnn trian ar cuise
 S adhbhar dhuinn dar geur a mpein

Fhir* a dhorduigh mac a mbroinn
 Slat a neoill is feur a fas
 Dean mo neartachadh am cheill
 Is ceartuich gu leir mo cháil

Gu bhrath fhad sa bhias me bhos
 Dean cuimhneach me air mo leas
 Mo dhluthadh re Criod gu ceart
 Oir s neamhchinnte gearr mo ghreis

Tuirseach me fagbhail mo thriath
 Ga mbu tric s bu chian mo chuairt
 Ach se chraidh mo chridh am chliabh
 Mi tfagbhail am dhiagh fa ghruaim

¹ “deichamh” deleted and “tochamh” written above line for “tochdamh.”

Do chional bu bhuan sbu chaoín
 Cisde mo mhaoín is mo stóir
 Thionoil gach suarcáis ad chliabh
 Rogh' gach Triath da bhfacas fos

Mo sharbharant air mo chul
 Nach ligfadh mo chuis le cach
 Ge gu caillfinn cean an tsluaidh
 Cho toillfinn do ghrúaim gu brath

Ge ta me air bhegan storuis
 S gu minic mo phoca lom
 Bannsa leam no or na crinne
 Ris do philleadh riom a bhfom

Ach séid a sluigain a mhirúin
 Teanga gun flirinn gun stuaim
 Do lion croidh gun gho lan diombuaidh
 S thionndoigh uile riom a ghrúaim

Seanfhocall is fior re aithris
 Sleamhuinn starsearch an tigh mhoir
 Chomhairle bheirinn air mo charaid
 Gun teachd ach annamh da cóir

Ach mas eigin dhuit a saltairt
 Bi air thfaicill ann sgach ceum
 Oir ta miorn reidh gad thusleadh
 Giodh nach tuitfadhb tu leat fein

Bhi mis air mfaicill an geomhnaidh
 S mheal o moige spéis mo thriath
 Sudanois ni sfaide amuigh me
 Sgirodh nach bighinn a stigh riamh

Ma ta mo namhaid sa ntsaoghal
 Gu raibh sud mar dhiogh'ltas do
 Bhith nerochadh air fabhar chaich
 S ga bhfeitheamh gach la re bheo

S maирg a dhearb a gairdean feola
 S gun ach seal da dheo na chre
 Ni bun a ceanal no cairdeas
 Cia diombuan cia failleach e

Ni bhfuil cairdeas ach mar dheatuigh
 Antrás' a leantuinn ort gu dian
 Ach s beag an osag leis an tionndoigh
 Oir Iompoighidh si leis an tsion

Marbhrainn Neill Oig Mhachrashanuis

'S fada do chodla 'Neill Oig
 Nach duisg ceolre teachd an la
 Is nach eirghe le do ghairm
 Go neirghid na mairbh la bhrath

Beangan don fhuil cheudchathach uaisail
 Le 'lan blagh is buadh is briogh
 Sgaoil a fhreimh o chian fa Shanuis
 Aniar o Theamhair na Nriogh

Guailneoir Flaitheadh agus Iarla
 'Gambu tric sbu chian ancuirt
 S gus nach aithniadh each dhiobh cheile
 Toradh tféile dol fa neuaire

Minic fa ghuailne gu moch
 Na Huaislibh fa nloch re seilg
 Bu chinnt o lubadh a Ghluin
 'S o chaogadh a shúl lamhdhearg

Ionmhuiinn Fear Innealta grinn
 Mhealladh air an linn an tiasg
 Chealgadh an Eal' air an tsnamh
 Sa leagadh san ard an Fiadh

Leomhanta borb a ngleo ghaisg' e
 Bu Cheannphort smachdoil air sluadh
 A bhfeasd cho philleadh le tair
 No gu beuradh bas no buaidh

Macanta ceillidh na Ghne
 Saoidhoil ceufach* seimhuidh suaire
 Onoir is morthuis a mhiann
 Fiúghantach mar brian o Ruairc

* (sic)

| *

Bu bhinn s bu tuigseach a bheul
 Aig innse na nsgeul le stuaim
 Croidhe carthannach lan graidh
 Na ghnuis bhla ni fhaicte gruaim

Gnúis mhileanta shuilbhir shaor
 Bilidh mar chaor deud mar chaile
 Gruaidh mhiocair air dhreach an rois
 Fuidh nrósg cheutfach mhongmhur għlas

Pears' a bailne sheas air sraid
 Bu deise no each a dhealbh
 Croidh reachdmhur meannmach na chlaibh* * (sic)
 Ann snach dinntir riamh a chealg *chliab'h?

Cho raibh beus a dhoirneadh uaisle
 Cho raibh buaidh do thoillfadhl miadh
 Thairneadh gradh no choisneadh cliū
 Nach raibh dubailt annsa ntriath

Chaochail Magh sanuis gu mor
 Dimthigh gloir a feoir sa fuinn
 Do thuit sgiamh a machruidh fionn
 Gearanach tim nuall a tonn

Ni fhaichar coimhruich na traigh
 No eur bháir le deannal cruaidh
 Ni bhfuil ach bron aig fir s aig mnai
 O chuaidh Niall an aigh san Uaidh

Se do bhas a bhlath na feile
 Dfag Gaill is Gaoidhil fa bhrón
 Dhamhsa feasd is Adhbhar doilghis
 Gur brath do chodla 'Neill Oig

A Chailleach do thainig don tir
 Dar an Naomh da cereidfinn crabhadh
 B' annsa leam i na bean og
 Air a mbiadh a brogan arda

Samhailt tuairisgeal na cailligh
 Ni fhaca mē deas no tuath
 Air mhead air mhiochuir air bheuldeirg
 Ni fheudar leam Innse snuadh

Corcraig a hingnē ban a bosa
 Caol a mala glas a suil
 A huchd mar Fheidhlinn air Abhainn
 Sa Barr mar bhlath abhall ur

A comhradh beg iséal eolach
 Mar thig an smeorach on choill
 S cosmhail labhairt a beoil bhinn
 Re guth na mban siothdha seang

Mala chaol mar Ite niubhair
 Bh' aig an Inghin an ruisg Sgiamhaidh
 San damhsa riamh nach b' airtheach
 An tromcheist thug me don chaillaich

La da nraibh mise leam pfein
 Air an fheirg gu dtugas luadh
 Cuid da beusaibh chur a ngceill
 Gu dtiobhrainn rem' ré dhi fuath

'S ole a ncompanach an fhearg
 Ata puinsiu searbh na gath
 Muna ceuitu srian re trá
 Tuitfaidh tu sa bhlar na cath

'S ro chosmhail a nfearg na boil
 Re poit air ghoil le teinidh Dhian
 Biaidh si siorch-chur thairte a scum
 Gus a bhfuigh si rum da miann

An Fhearg sin do thig on stribh
 Biaidh si rochiorach gu ful
 'S muna muchthar i gun dail
 Bheir si air na mnai bhith gul

Ge Ionmhuinn leat do mhnaoi phósd'
 Agus do chlann og gun cheisd
 Nuair a lasfas ort an fhearg
 Buirfidh¹ tu mar tharbh na measg

An bhean og ge ta si ciúin
 da ntioibhradh tu rún fanear
 An tra lasfas si le feirg
 Cainfar le gu searbh a fear

Ntra theid cach a Thigh an oil
Folmhuighthear leo a neorn gu tric
 Tioefaidh nfearg le briathra mor
 'S plucadh dhorn o gloir nach glie

Casuidh srón is tócaidh pluic
 Gruaim an uile biaidh air an tsuil
 Biaidh Buill an chuirp uil' air chrith
 'S e dol na rith as an iúl

¹ "Bithidh" deleted and "Buirfidh" substituted.

Ni bhfuil urram aic a Dhathair
 Sni bhfuil athadh aic do chloinn
 Ionann le caraid sa namhaid
 Iompoigh si gradh bun es cionn

Sfuil do mhuchthas fearg an stribh
 Stric do thug si ní don liaigh
 Ach ma's aill leats' a bhith an Criosd
 Iarr siochaint is lean na dhiaigh

Is ma ghlac tu fearg anréir
 Na peacaidh léithe led mhiann
 Dean a crathadh dhiot gun fhoighid
Sol fa ndteid a luighe a ghrian

Mas aill leat an fhearg do chlaoideh
 Glac an cloidheamh so gach uair
 Iarrsa maitheamhnas dean sith
 S robheannuig' an ti a Dfuaire

Air eiteachd dc Bhean ghruagaich Oiliúna na Nean
 a dhiarruidh sgeul a naonmhár bráthar tareis Chath
 Cluan na ntarbh do tharla Murachu Mac Brian ria
 am san Ar, agus e trombhualte agus a dubhradar
 an laoi Ettorra

Aithris sin amhicaimh Eachdaigh
 Fa chreachdaibh an Earraidh uaine
 Cia e taobh don chath dar fhagbhuiugh
 Siad mo Bhráithre fa chuis truaighe

Aithris feinanois air thoiscach
 Creud adhbhar osnaidh gheug Mhálla
 An raibh gaol duitse no dearadh
 Re Curaibh na ncroidhthe calma

Tri triar chloinne mo mhathar
 Siad mo bhrathre fa ghradh cuana
 Sann damhsa gu raibh siad gaolach
 Siad naonmhur an Earraidh uaine

O da dtugadh tu dom chabbair
 Do dhuisge thobair na híotan
 Doigh gu ninnisinn dhuitse sgeula
 Air naonmhur an Earraidh Shithdha

N sin do ghluais an bhean gu cuimhneach
 Is i air Cluinntinn sgeul a brathre
 Agus dfuair si tobar tonnghlan
 Is e lomlan a chois trágha

Thog si lan an chuirn as tobar
 A dhuisge roghlan sa nam sin
 Agus thug is e do Mhurchadh
 Flaithe do bfurbhailtigh re Bannsgol

(sic)

Nois ma choisgfas dinn do thort
 Aithris a bhfeasda do sgeul
 'S na lig sinne uait fa dhiombuidh
 A Mhicaim* na niomdha creuchd

*(sic)

Do b' iad sin na Curaibh calma
 S do tharla mise na nlathair
 Le mo chloidheamh is me 'maonar
 Thuit, a bhean, do naonmhur brathar

O tharl' iad riot a ccath cluandh
 Is gu dfuaradh leat a Noidheadh
 Nuallan cuilean coin do chualais
 Gur be 's mo do chraidh mo chroidhe

(sic)

Innis air ghradh hoinidh 'bhean
 Cia thusa fein no cia Hathair
 'S* far mheasa leat nuall an choin
 Na naonmhur chloinne do mhathar

* ?

Inghean Amhla Bhail' Ath cliath me
 Innsim dhuits' e thriath na nlann
 'S do Ghruagach Oilean na Néan
 San do rugas fein mo chlann

Mis' is grugach na nsgiathe breac
 Ar triar mac is ar Cu
 Seisior do bailne fa 'n ghein
 Na gur mhillas fen anclíú

Seisear ann san Oilean duinn
 Da'r ceuain is da'r ccoilean fein
 S gun toillmhuidhe re neach
 Bheiramuis mor chreach angcein

Ach la da ndeachaidh mis chum sugraidh
 S nior be sin an sugradh sona
 Do bhrisas geasa na bruighne
 Dhamhsa choidhche s adhbhar ghearin

Chuaidh me ntaobh fa thuath don **doras**
 Is dfuaras tobar nach traigheadh
 Tri Bric a Snamh gu heidtrom
 'S iad re mireléimuidh náirde

Bhi tri srotha as an fhuanan
 Bu bhinne na nuall a ngotha
 Fochlasg barrghlas agus Biolair
 Ann an Iomáil gach aon srotha

Anuair do chunnaire na Bric ailne
 Dol da nionusaidh sgail maighthe
 Dfag an tanum Iad gun fhuireachd
 Sgur cumhach mise na ndiaigh

Sin tra chunnaire an cu'sith
 Mo chlannsa sint air an tulaidh
 leig os aird a nuall fa thrí
 Is thuit is sios mar gach duine

Mhicaimh dheargas a Magh
 A chaith tu do shleagh re feim
 O ta mo chroidhe na chru
 Aithris duinne cia thu fein

S mise Murachu Mac Brian
 S iomdh sgiath do sgoilt me neath
 S gus anochd gu ceoisgfinn ceud
 Lem' chloidheamh geur is lem' Ghath

Och a Mhurachaidh na neem docair
 A Laoich le 'r Ghontaidh mo Ghaoilse
 Gur e dhfoireadh air mo Dhocair
 Deoch do dhfuil chorera do thaobhse

Déirigh Murachu do thrid dhaonnachd
 S chuir sgian fa chuislibh a bhraghad
 Thug lan na Fiúghaidh* gun euradh
 Don Rioghainn bhéildeirg bhreadha

Beirse leat an chuach s i lomlan
 Don bhrughinn fhiondearg mhilis
 M oinach deighannach ni Euram
 Beirse leat e agus Innis

* Fúighaidh?

Mo Shloinneadh an ordu shaobhuidh
 Mar bháigh gach tire re daimh
 Eoin na nspeur le deoir ga tiarraidh
 Mainm nior choirgheadh fiar sa udán

Comhaltas an criocha Feargus
 Eadar sinn is Mac Ui Neill
 Ionmhuinn oigfhear na ngruaидh ruitteacael
 Beus da bheus bhith tuicseach seimh

(The last two lines substituted for the following lines, which are deleted in the MS. :—

“On Ghlun mhilidh dhuinn gar leanmhuin
 Sine no Tuath Danmhuinn e”).

Leomhanta borb an túis troid thu
 Seimh mar Bhamntrachd re am síth
 Conmhalla do chuilg smairg le ntogbhar
 Inniol buirb an cogadh Riogh

Luireach * is guirme na neigheann * eideadh, *deleted*
 Air churaidh mar Chu na ngeleas
 Air Uilinn Scíath chruaidh don stailín
 S bhearthaithe buaidh gach baradh leis

Clogad is gile no ntairgiot
 Dhion do chinn os cionn do chuirp
 Trosd air do thaobh glan mar Ealtuinn
 Lann chruaidh gheur mar thaitneadh riot

Bretannach don bhuidhinn bhonaghloin
 Eirionnach fial o chlar cuinn
 Spainneach do rug buaidh air bhannuibh
 Francach fad chul clannach eruimh

Gaisgeach mar ór nior mhion muintir
 Mac Ui Neill na nciabhfhol cas
 Maise mic Riogh fuidh chlar eudinn
 Da shuil mhongach cheut Fach għlas

Sliochd na nrioghraíd h o Chlar Midh' thu
 Le neirgheadh Triath Locha Ce
 On Ghlun mhilidh dhuinn ga'r leanmhuin
 Sine na Tuath Danmhuinn e

Smor do bháigh re Iarla Goidhiol
 Deadh Mhae Coilin na narm deas
 San túis doruinn creach no cogaidh
 Smaith do choir re togħbail leis

Se tosach gach gliocais naomhthachd
 Gleidh do Dhia 's cho treig tu rath
 Bheir tu buaidh an eird an Doctuir
 Treig an tole is dean an maith

Bean gun Earradh uainn don mhacaimh
 Thugas do gun teachd air ais
 Do lamh threun osciunn do mhathshluaidh
 Ainm an Laoich ni chanfaidh as

Nois o theilg me dhiom mo churam
 So na ghlac me Tuc an Riogh
 Ma ta mo chairdion dhiom diomach
 Dam dhuthaich gu bhfuil me sgi
 Dhfag me eadar Ros is Ainnis
 Nainnir ghasta mhuinte mhin
 Sole a dhimair mo chursa
 Sgun duil re pilleadh aris

Sfada sios an Rugha mara
 Gairid o Oilean an fhraoich
 So Dhuthaich mhic Leoid na Hearadh
 Dhfag me nainnir a dhfas caoin
 So nach bhfuil mo shuil re pilladh
 Soruidh leat sgach ball am bidh
 S mana bhfiosruich thusa mise
 Smor as misde me do dhi

Da mbighinn fein ann san Eiphte
 Mo laimh sa Ghreig no san Spainn
 Gu b' ait leam faghail deagsgeula (sic)
 Air Ainnir bheildearg an Eadainn bhain
 O nach dean do luadh dhamh eifeachd
 S leam is eidar bhith am thamh
 Leigidh me mo mhile beannachd
 Gus an Ainnir ur gu bas

Na bhfaighinn focall gu caraid
 Bheireadh fios don chailin og
 Ge be uair do ni i mairist
 Gun i bhith falamh ma stor
 Na taobh seanduine gun taice
 Na seacare do dhuin' og
 No Bodach air ghaol a bheartis
 Biaidh e na mhasladh dhuit red bheo

Ma ta se air a radh le Ceartas
 Sean fhocall nach dteid air dail
 Tha ginnse dhuinne gu beachdnuidh
 Gu treig gach neach a cheud ghaol * * ghradh, *deleted*
 Ga do dhatharraich me fearonn
 Cho do mhalairtich me lamh
 S dileas an gradh ata ntasgaidh
 N seombar glast sa bhonn re lar

Beul is cinntich gloir gun mhearrachd
 Gun sgod gun challaid gun sgleo
 An tsuil nach luaimneach sealladh
 Braghaid gheal mar shneachd an reot
 Corp is seimhe gun chron cuma
 Riamh nach dfidir duine beo
 Calpa's dirigh theid an stocaidh
 Traigh thana shocair a mbroig

A folt eas air dhreach ainoir
 Bla eadann comhnard gun chasadhd
 Dó ghruaidh dhait air dhreach arrois
 Beal tana dearg deud mar chaile thu

Si gu min sgu ciuin Robhanoil
 S cubhra no ncanal a pog

Gun droch aogasg air mo leannan
 Shiubhlainn leat tamall gun sgiros
 An sac a dhfag thu air mo chroidhe
 Cho tog fighiol dhiom no pib

Tha tacaid gam thagal
 Dhfag treaghaid am chliabh gu goirt
 O na rinnas air maghart
 Ad dheighesi ntriall gun toirt
 Tha mis ort antoir
 S me meas gu raibh coir agam ort
 Mhic athar mo ghraidh
 S:u maighear stu m'agh stu mole

Chuaidh 'chuidheal ma ngeuairt
 Ghrad thiomndoigh gu fuachd a blás
 Do chunnuighas fein uair
 Dunratha na mbuadh so thráigh
 Gheibht ann tathaigh gach duan
 S moran maitheas gun chruas gun chás
 Dhfolbh an lae sin uainn
 'S tha na Taidhion gu fuarthuidh* fas *fuarrhuidh :

Chuaidh mac call' as an Dún
 Nam sgarachduinn duinn gu triall
 S aun a thachair e ruinn
 Air Seacharan bheann is shliabh
 Labhair eision air thus
 Reir mo bheachdsa gur tu mas fior
 So chunnuighios air mhuirn
 Roimhe nurigh an Dun na ngclar

Mhiccalla na ntúr
 Se mo bharoil gur tu so lha
 Ann a ntalla na bhfiann
 Re aithris gniomh mo lamh
 Ta me 'mbaroil gur me
 Sgu bu deacair dhamh fhéin bhith 'mthamh
 Geisdeachd prosmunn gach ceoil
 Ann a bhfochair Mhic Leoid an Aigh

Nam eirigh gu moch
 Ann an Teaghlaich gun sprochd gun ghruaim
 Chluinnté gleadhruich na ndos
 Sa céile ra cois a ntsuain
 Ntra ghabhadh i 'lan
 Si chuireadh os aird na fuair
 Le meoir cheanalta ghnionlhach
 Dhriothlannach dhionach luath

S bhiodh a criochadoir fein
 Cur a dhfiachabh gur he bhiodh ann
 Sa ceile re cois
 Sa neigmhe mar ris na ceann
 Cho bu truadh linn a glaodh
 Nuair a ghlacadh se i gu teamn
 Cur a thagra ma ngeuairt
 Le haideachadh luath is mall

Ntra chuithaidh na tamh
 le furtach na fardaich fein

Dhamhsa bfurast a radh
 Gu mbu chuireoideach gair na nteud
 Le faghar do mhéar
 A eur Innaltas chaich an gceill
 Righ bu siubhlach rem chluais
 Mo lughadh le luas do mhear

An san fheascar na dheigh
 'Nam teasdadh don ghein trathnon
 Fir a cnaprich man chlar
 S cathearthá gnachur leo
 Da chomhairleach ghearr
 Gun labhairt ga b' ard an Gloir
 Sa Righ bu tiothach an guin
 Do dhaoine gun fhuil gun fheóil

Fir a macnas do ghna
 Fir a macnas le gradh gun ghrúaim
 S mmái fionn an fhult reidh
 Cur a grinnis angeall le stuaim
 N deigh ceilaireadh beoil
 Damhsa oiléanach ordoil suas
 Le fear bogha bu da ngeoir
 Chumail mogha re porr a ngeluas

Sin ampeidse gun mheas
 Gun eadach a fason chach
 Chost ginnidh an t-slat
 foghnuidh sin air son mairt sa mhal
 Ginnidh eile re chois
 Gu airgiod casáige dha
 Slat don mhelimhaid bhuidh
 Re gabhail ma ghaoith do mhás

Sud e impéidse gun phrís
 Gad' nach bi snáighthe da dhi ach Cleoc
 Gun a chlaidheamh cho bfiach
 Cuis athais cho nfeachar dho
 'Crios dearg air on bhuth
 Chinn airgid no bhucail oir
 'S eidar sin fhaighinn da
 Bláidh air thfearonnsa mal ni's mo

Thig Gillemartuinn amach
 Gle straiceoil air each 'se triall
 'S cho lugha na bheachd
 Na ntarmunn a chleachd bhith fial

Cho ghlacfar leis crann
 Caschoibe na laimh cho bfiach
 S cho lugh' e na Diúc
 Mac a bhodaich bha ruamhar riamh

Beir an tsoridh so uam
 Gu beachduidh gu Ruairich og
 Agus Innis da fein
 Mead a chuntairt mas e Mac Leoid
 E Dhamharc na dheigh
 Air an Iain so dheug snach beo
 Gu bu saidhbhir a chliū
 'S cho nfagadh e ndun gur cheol

Re linn na nlinntion do bha
 Me tathaich a ghna sa ndún
 Re linn Iomdha Mac Leoid
 Cho b' uireasbhuidh eolais duinn
 Scho nfaca me riamh
 O na ghineadh mo thriall air thus
 Gun Taoiteoir gun Triath
 Gun Tighearna riamh an Dun

Soridh uam gu Beitiras
 A ghabh me ceisd¹ antras di
 Si nainnir chruthach cheutfach
 Eiphteag na méar fáinneach
 Sma Leabhar an fhortuin riot
 Gheug ur na mbosa báná
 Gu raibh triuir air fhichiod agad
 Rinn thu nois an aicheadh

Fhir a rinn an sgriobhadh ud
 No chuir sios e mpapair
 Nar fhurtaich an Riogh ort
 No mirbhultibh a Phapa
 Dhearbhthan (?) nach striocadh
 An lub úr is fionngheal braghaid
 Le cloidheamh geur dha fhaobhar
 No le sgiath ghla aodtrom stailinn

¹ "cead" changed into "ceisd" in MS.

Macsamhailt na Rioghainn ad
 Ni fheadar Innse leinn
 Mar dhearssadh glan na greine
 Sa nla cheitiuin a teachd oirn'
 Peucag Ibhinn aoibhinn i
 Si beuldearg na nsul gorm
 Mar eal' air cuan a heigcosg
 No mar reull san oidhche dhorch'

Ta caimhul fada fáinneach
 Air ailleagan na mbuadh
 Sa niamh mar ór na Spainne
 A tál na mhilte dual
 Slat don fhreimh a chiosaichadh
 Gach Fine ta fa ngeuairt
 Trian maise na Rioghainn ad
 Cho ninnsear gu la luain

Do dha ghruaidh chorair chaoindearg
 Mar chaoir a teachd o ghual
 Mailighion cuimir caola
 Agus iad saor o ghruaim
 Eadan fionalt aobhach thu
 Fuidh chamfholt s craobhuidh sguab
 Do chneis mar uchd na faoilinn
 No mar shneachd air faobhar chruach

S maith thig coitin sioda seimh
 dod chorp cuanna caoin
 Na gheal lasrabh orbhuidh
 Man ghealrosuidh reidh
 Dearca brionnach boigheach
 Mar cheo air bhar an fheir
 S cuimire no an fheorag
 An Oigh is gloine beus

Smaith thig truscan don tsrol uasal
 Mad ghuailneach gasta seimh
 Clocha fionnbhuidh buadhach
 Suas ma sparr do chleibh
 Lamha mine malla
 Is ailne chuireadh greus
 Mar nuallan a seinn orgain
 An fhoirm a thig od bheul

S maith thig dunadh oir amladh ort
 Air thuchd mar bharr an neoil
 Chuirfainn geall 's cho Neurainn e
 Nach striocadh si da deoin
 Smeorach na mbos tana i
 Si is gile ghloine meoir
 A barr bachlach sgaoilte
 Is e mar theuda ceoil

Da mbiadh fhiosam c'aite
 Bhfuil Fortunatus ann
 Ghluaisfinn lem' sdeud uaine
 Bheirinn an ruaig so don' White Hall
 Gleibhinn ordu rioghoil ann
 Comcheart sa sgriobhadh peann
 A chomhdachadh na neúisibh ad
 Le iúrag na ncíabh cam

Ca aite bhfuil e 's Tolanda
 Na ncorsaibh Righ na Frainc
 Gu hiomal na Heorpadh
 Dhosan bhiadh a mhairg
 Oir Bretann cha Naitighadh e
 Gu brath gun chur san uaidh
 Se 's finid do na dáiltibh sin
 Beir failte is sorigh uam

End of last page now preserved.

DEIRDRE AND THE SONS OF UISNEACH.

THE story of Deirdre and the Sons of Uisneach is known as no other is over all the lands of the Gael, both in Ireland and Scotland. It forms one of the three crowning tragic stories—the Three Woes—of Gaelic storydom (sgeulugheachd). There are many modern versions of the tale. One of the best Scotch variants was got in the Isles by Mr Carmichael, and published in the 13th volume of the Inverness Gaelic Society *Transactions*. Commonly the literary shape which the story takes is the ballad form, and the ballads are numerous and varied, being found in practically all collections of Ossianic poetry.

There are many, more or less old, versions of the story. The oldest variant is in the Book of Leinster, a 12th century MS., and it is also one of the shortest versions of it. This is published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume I., where comparison is made with a 15th century form of the tale, found in a British Museum MS. O'Curry published a 14th century variant of the story in a defunct Irish periodical ; and O'Flanagan, in 1808, edited two versions for the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, republished lately in the *Gaelic Journal*.

The versions which follow are found in the Edinburgh MSS. 56 and 53. Dr Whitley Stokes has already published a complete and consecutive text from these two MSS. in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume II. Dr Cameron evidently prepared the first text (MS. 56) for publication in the *Scottish Review*, both text and translation. MS. 56 is a paper manuscript of last century, and of Irish origin ; it belongs to Turner's Collection in the Advocates' Library. Its text agrees for the most part with O'Flanagan's second text. MS. 53, which is on vellum, belongs to the 15th century, and is known as the Glenmasain MS. ; it is doubtless of Scotch origin. The text is much the same as Turner's MS. 56 has ; but owing to the state of the MS. it is imperfect at the beginning and still more so at the end. It begins with Conchobar's feast, and breaks off with the death of Ilann Finn, forming about three-eighths of the whole. MS. 56 is well punctuated, MS. 53 only at the end of sentences. The inverted commas and apostrophes are, however, editorial ; so, too, are the parentheses save with *ar* (inquit) ; the capital letters are often so, especially in MS. 53. MS. 56 writes *7* or *et* for *agus* indifferently.

MS. 56 TEXT.

OIDHEADH CHLOINNE H-UISNEACH.

Oidheadh Chloinne h-Uisneach sonn ; no an treas
thruagh do thrí truagh na Sgeáluigheachta.

Rígh nasal oirdhearc árd-chombhachtach ró ghabh ceannas Chóige¹ Uladh darab comhainim Conchubar mac Feachtua² Fathaig(h), mic Capa,³ mic Gióngá⁴ mic Rughraoi⁵ mhóir, ó ráidhtear Clanna Rughraoi, mic Sithrig(h), mic Duibh, mic Fogh-mhóir mic Argetmhair,⁶ mic Siolaimh,⁷ mic⁸ Finn, mic Brátha, mic Labhrádha,⁹ mic Cairbre, mic Ollamhan¹⁰ Fod(h)/a,¹⁰ mic Fiachach,¹¹ mic Fionnsgothaig(h),¹¹ mic Sead(h)na,¹² mic Airtri, mic Eibhric, mic Eibhir, mic Ir, mic Mileadh Easbaine. Agus do chuaidh an t-áird Rígh calma Coigealhach sin do chaithiomh fléidhe agus¹³ féusda go tig(h) Fhéidhlime, mic Doill,¹⁴ iodhon, sgealuidhc Chonchubhair féin, óir is amhla do cait(h)idhe féis an Eamhuin M(h)acha an tan sin, iodhon, cúigear agus tri fichead¹⁵ agus¹⁶ tri chéad lion an teaghlraig(h) óidhche d'áirighthe a ttig(h) gach fir diobh. Agus le liñ na fleidhe do chaithiomh dóibh, do rug bean Fhéidhlime inghion,¹⁷ agus do rin(n) Cathfach¹⁸ draoi, thárla san chómhdhail an tá sin, tuar agus tairngire¹⁹ do 'n inghin,²⁰ iodhon, go ttiocfadh iomad diáthá agus dochair do 'n Chóige d'á toisg, agus iarna chlos sin do 'n laochra(idh) do thogradar amarbhadh do láthair. "Ni déantar," ar Chonthobhar, "acht béra mise liom i, agus cuirfead d'á h-oileamhuin i go mbiadh ionna h-aon-mhnaoi agam féin. Deirdre²¹ do ghairm an draoi Cathfach¹⁸ di ; agus do chuir Conchubhar alios fá leith i, agus oide agus buíme d'á h-oileamhuin, agus ní lámhadh neach

¹ Chóigidh. ² Fachtna. In the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," by the Four Masters (I. 87) Faahtna Fathach is called "the son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe." ³ Cathba (?) ⁴ "Congal Claroneach, son of Rudhraighe." He is called also "Congal Clairingneach" (Congal of the Broad Nails). ⁵ "Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor, son of Argetmar" (Four Masters, I. 85). ⁶ "Argetmar mac Siolaimh" (F.M., I. 66) ⁷ "Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha" (F.M., I. 65). ⁸ "MS. "mac." ⁹ Labhraigdh, gen. Labhradha. ¹⁰ MS. "Ollamhuin" for "Ollamhan," gen. of "Ollamh." ¹¹ "Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach" (F.M., I. 53). ¹² "Fiachach" is the gen. of "Fiacha." "Fionnsgothach" (of white flowers), or "Fionsgothach" (of wine flowers), was a cognomen of Fiacha. ¹³ By Fiacha Fionnsgothach was slain (A.M. 3847) "Sedna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir" (F.M., I. 51). ¹⁴ The MS. is "7," for which we uniformly write "agus." ¹⁵ "Doill" for "Daill," gen. of "Dall" (blind). ¹⁶ The MS. is "fithchid." ¹⁷ The MS. is "et" (and), for which we uniformly write "agus." ¹⁸ Cathba, or Cathbadh. ¹⁹ The MS. is "tarri-gaire." ²⁰ The MS. is "inghion." ²¹ Older form, "Derdriu," gen. "Derdrend" or "Derdrenn."

THE TALE OF DEIRDRE.

The Tragical Death of the Sons of Uisneach;¹ or the Third Sorrow of the Three Sorrows of Story-telling.

A noble, illustrious, and most powerful King² assumed the sovereignty of the Province of Ulster, whose name was Conchobar,³ the son of Fachtna Fathaech,⁴ son of Rossa,⁵ son of Congal Claringnech,⁶ son of Rudhraighe Mor⁷ (from whom the Clanna Rudhraighe take their name), son of Sitrighe, son of Dubh, son of Foghmor, son of Airgetmar, son of Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha, son of Labhraidh, son of Cairbre, son of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha, son of Finnseothach, son of Seadua, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh of Spain. And this brave, provincial, high-king⁸ went to partake of a feast and entertainment to the house of Feidhlim, son of Dall, Conchobar's story-teller; for this was the manner of partaking of a feast in Emain Macha at that time, namely, five and three score, and three hundred were the number of the household on a certain night in the house of each of them.⁹ And while the feast was being partaken of, the wife of Feidhlim gave birth to a daughter; and Cathbad the druid, who happened to be then of the company, foreboded and prophesied concerning the child¹⁰ that many calamities and evils would befall the Province on her account. And when the nobles¹¹ heard this, they proposed to put her to death forthwith. "Let not that be done," said Conchobar; "but I will take her with me, and send her to be reared, that she may become my own wife."¹² Deirdre,¹³ the druid, Cathbad, named

¹ Lit. "children," and always so. ² Lit. "high-mighty." ³ Usually shortened into "Conor." ⁴ "Fathaech" = "the wise." ⁵ i.e., "Rossa Ruadh," "Rossa the Red." ⁶ i.e., "Congal of the broad nails." ⁷ i.e., Rudhraighe," or "Rory the Great." ⁸ i.e., Conchobar. ⁹ Lit. "in the house of every man of them," i.e., of every entertainer. The parallel passage in O'Flanagan's version is translated—"The usage at the feast of Eman was, that his own princely seat was appropriated to each of the household of Conor; and the number of the household of Conor was five and three score above six hundred and one thousand." ¹⁰ Lit. "daughter." ¹¹ Lit. "heroes." ¹² Lit. "only wife to me." ¹³ "Deirdre," from older "Deirdriu," gen. "Deirdrend," like "Eire," from older "Eiriu," gen. "Eirend" or "Eirenn," now "Eireann." "Deirdre" is pronounced "Dearduil" in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence Macpherson's "Darthula."

do 'n Chóige¹ dul ionna láthair, acht a h-oide, agus a buirne, agus bancháinte² C(h)onchubha(i)r féin, d' á ngoirthaoi Leabharchám. Agus do bhí ar an órdughadh sin go mbeith ion(n)uachair di, (agus) *gur chinn ar mháinibh a cómhaimseire a sgeimh.*

Lá naon thárla d' á h-oide laogh do mharbhadh lá sne(a)chta ré proinns dise; agus iar ndortadh fola an laoighe san t-sneachta, cromas fiach dubh d' á h-ól, agus mar thug Deirdre sin d' á h-aire, adubhairt le Leabharcham, go madh mhaith le féin fear do bheith aice ar ambeidís na trí datha adchon(n)aire, mar atá dath an fhéich³ ar fholt, dath fola an laoighe ar a ghruadhaibh, agus dath an t-sneachta ar a chneas. Atá a shamhuil sin d' f(b)eар a bhfocha(i)r Chonchubha(i)r san teag(h)lach, re a ráidhtear Naoise mac Uisneach, mic Conuill⁴ Cláiringnig(h), mic Rughraoi mhóir, ó ttáinigh Conchubhar, amhuil adubhramar⁵ shuas. "Maiseadh, a Leabharchám,"⁶ ar Deirdre, "gúidhimse thusa a chur do m' agallamh féin 'g ainfhios. Nochdas Leabharchám⁶ do Naoise an nidh sin. An sin tig Naoise ós ísol an dálí Dheirdre, agus do chuir Déirdre a súim dó méad na seirce do bhí aice dhó ar a thuarusgbhail, agus iarras ar i féin do bhrefth ar ealódh ó Chonchubhar. Tug Naoise a aonta leis sin gé 'r leasg leis e d' eagla Chonchubhair. Triallas Naoise ann sin, agus a d(h)is deabháthar, iodhon, Ainnle agus Ardán, agus trí chaogad laoch mar aon riú go h-Albain, mar a bhfuadaradár congphail buanachta⁷ ó Rígh Alban, go bhfuair tuarusgbháil sgéimhe Dheirdre, gur iarr mar mhnaoi dhó féin i. Gabhas fearg ní hór Naoise uime sin, agus triallas, go na bhráthraibh á h-Albain⁸ an oiléan mara ar teit(h)-eadh le Deirdre tar éis iomad coinbhliocharta do thabhaírt do mhuintir⁹ an Rígh agus dóibh féin do gach leath roimhe sin.

Lá naon ionna dhiaigh sin do¹⁰ comóradh¹¹ fleadh m(h)óradh-bhal¹² le Conchubhar an Eamhúin mhín-áluínn mhacha, ionnuis gur ba súgach, soimheannach, meadhar-chaoin na slóigh. D' éirg-eadar aois ciúil¹³ agus óirfide agus caladhna na Cóige¹⁴ Ollta(i)ghe do ghabháil an duan, agus an dreachta, agus an draoidheachta¹⁵ molta, a craobha coimheasa, agus an géaga geimhealaigh a bhfiadhnaise an Rígh agus maithe na Cóige.¹⁴ Agus asiad so na fileadha ró éirigh ann sin iodhon, Cathfach¹⁶ caomhdhraoi, agus Geanán Gruadh-sholus mac Cathfaidh,¹⁷ Misdeadha mac Aim(h)-irgin, Feircheirtne file, agus Breiene mac Caibhre Cinn-léith.

¹ For Chóigidh. ² The MS. is "beanchaointeach," for which we have adopted "bancháinte," from Windisch's Text. ³ The MS. is "fhiach." ⁴ "Conuill" for "Congail." See note 4, page 1. ⁵ MS., "adubhramair." ⁶ The MS. is "Leabharcháim." ⁷ MS., "buannachta." ⁸ MS., "ahalbuín." ⁹ MS., "mhuintir." ¹⁰ The Glen Masan MS. begins at this word. ¹¹ MS., "cómhmóradh." ¹² MS., "móradhbhall." ¹³ Aos-ciúil (musicians). ¹⁴ Cóngidh. ¹⁵ MS., "an draogheachta." ¹⁶ Cathba. ¹⁷ "Cathbadh" is the gen. of "Cathba."

her ; and Conchobar put her into a fort apart, with¹ a tutor and nurse to rear her ; and no one in² the Province durst go into her presence except her tutor and her nurse and Conchobar's conversation-woman, who was called Lebarcham. She continued under this rule until she was marriageable ; and grew in beauty above the women of her own time.

It happened on a certain day, in time of snow, that her tutor killed a calf for food for her ;³ and when the calf's blood was spilled on the snow, a black raven lighted⁴ to drink it. And when Deirdre observed this, she said to Lebarcham that she would like to have a husband having the three colours she saw—that is, his hair of the colour of the raven, his cheeks of the colour of the calf's blood, and his skin of the colour of snow. "There is such a man of Conchobar's household, whose name is Naesi, the son of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, son of Rudhraighe Mor," from whom came Conchobar, as we have said above. "If that be so, Lebarcham," said Deirdre, "I beseech thee, send him to converse with me privately." Lebarcham disclosed that matter to Naesi. Then came Naesi secretly to meet Deirdre. And Deirdre told him how much she loved him from the report she had heard of him, and asked him to take her away by stealth from Conchobar. Naesi consented,⁵ but reluctantly, for fear of Conchobar. Then Naesi and his two brothers, namely, Ainnle and Ardan, and three times fifty warriors along with them, journeyed to Alba,⁶ where they obtained a holding⁷ for military service from the King of Alba, until he had received an account of the beauty of Deirdre, and sought her as wife to himself. Great wrath took hold of Naesi on account of this, and he departed with his brothers from Alba, and came to an isle of the sea,⁸ having fled with Deirdre after they and the King's forces had engaged in many conflicts.

On a certain day thereafter, a feast of great magnificence was prepared by Conchobar in the softly beautiful Emain Macha, at which the people were joyful, in high spirits, and very merry. The musicians, singers, and poets arose to sing their songs, and strains, and famed incantations, and (to repeat) their trees of affinity and branches of genealogy in presence of the king and the nobles of the Province. And the following are the bards who then arose, namely, Cathbad, the generous druid, and Genan of the shining countenance, son of Cathbad, Misdeadha, son of Aimbergin, Fercertue the bard, and Breiene the son of Cairbre of the grey head.

¹ Lit. "and a tutor," etc. ² Lit. "of the Province." ³ Lit. "On a certain day, it happened to her tutor to kill a calf [on] a snowy day for food for her."

⁴ Lit. "stooped down." ⁵ Lit. "Naesi gave his consent to that." ⁶ "Alba," gen. "Alban," dat. and acc. "Albain." ⁷ i.e., "Land of maintenance" in return for military service. ⁸ i.e., "sea-girt."

As ann sin do labha(i)r Conchubar do ghuth árdmhor sholus għlan, agus aseadh adubhairt : "A óga agus a mhaithe Uladh," ar se, "an aithnid(h) dibh lochd, na aminh, ná uireasbhuidd oruibh féin anois?"¹ "Ní h-aithnid(h), a righ agus a thighearna," ar siad. "Ní mar sin damhsa," ar Conchubar; "as aithnid(h) dħamb uireasbhuidd mhorr oruibh, iodhom, tri Coimle gaisge na nGaoiħiol² do bheith ann bhur neágm(h)ais, iodhom, tri mic uaisle adhmihara³ Uisnig(h), mic Conuill⁴ Cláiringnig(h), iodhom, Naoise, Ainnle, agus Ardán, do bheith amuigh⁵ ar son aon nħná san domhan; agus gurab adhbhar righ Naoise mae Uisneach féin, agus gur chosnaimh féin agus a dhis dearbhrathar leath Alban le neart a lámh agus le cruas a claidhioħ."⁶ "A righ agus a thighearna," ar cach, "as fada ó dearanmoisne sin, dá léigeadh an eagla dhuinn a rádh; óir do choisneoidis⁷ an triar sin Cóige Uladh uile an ághuidd gach Cóige⁸ eile an Eirinn, dá mbeadh nach éirgeochaidis Olltaig[h] leó, óir is leomham⁹ ar loinne agus ar chalm-aħċet, agus nathair a neimhnighe gach fear diobh. "Maiseadb," ar Conchubar, "euiridhse¹⁰ feasa agus teacħta ar a ceionn go h-Albain."¹¹ "Cia reachas¹² d'a niarraidh?" ar maithe Ula(dh). "D' f(h)eadarsa," ar Conchubhar, "gur do gheasaibh Naoise gan teacht go h-Eirinn acht le Fergus mac Rosa Rua(i)dh, mic Rughraoi¹³ nó le Conall Cearnach, nó le Cuchuloinn;¹⁴ agus aithmeoħbad cia dhioħb sin le na h-annsa mé anois."¹⁵ Agus rug Conall Cearnach¹⁶ ar fód fa-leith, agus aseadh adubhairt ris: "A righ mħileadh, a Chonaill," (ar se), "créad do dhéanta frim dá eeuirinn a ccoinne mhaca h-Uisneach thu, agus a milleadh dħamħ, ní nár fhóbras a dhéanamh?" "Ní b(h)ás aon-duine¹⁷ amháin do thiocfadħ de sin," (ar Conall); "arħt gach neach ar a mbéaruinni do Olltachaibh, ni reachadh uaim gan b(h)ás d' imirt a(i)r." "As fior sin," ar Conchubar; "as anois¹⁸ thuġimse gurab annsa leat clann Uisneach ná me féin." Agus euirios¹⁹ Conall uaidh, agus do chuir fios ar Chuchulainn²⁰ chuige; agus aseadh adubhairt ris: "A Chuchulainn,"²¹ (ar se), "dá eeuirinx a ccoinne chloinnej h-Uisneach t(h)ú, agus a milleadħ dħamħ, nídh nar fhóbras a dħeanamh, créad do dhéanta riom?"²² "Do bheirim fá m'²³ bħreithir," ar Cuchuloinn²⁴ dá ndéarn(t)a sin, dá siortha gus an Inniex Iartharraig(h)²⁵ soir náchar²⁶ dhion duit e gan tuittim le in' láimħse ó ngiomh²⁷ sin." "As fior sin," ar Conchubar, "tuġimse nach ionmhuuñ leat mé féin." Agus tungadħ Fergus chuige ann sin, agus d'

¹ MS., "annois." ² Gaoidheal. ³ MS., "adhbbara." ⁴ "Conuill" for "Congail." See note 4, page 422. ⁵ MS., "amuithn." ⁶ a claidheamh. ⁷ MS., "do choisneoidis." ⁸ Cōigidh. ⁹ MS., "leomhuin." ¹⁰ MS., "euiridhse." ¹¹ MS., "go halbuuñ." ¹² rachas. ¹³ For Rudhraighe. ¹⁴ For Cuchulainn. ¹⁵ MS. "annois." ¹⁶ MS., "Cearnach." ¹⁷ MS., "aonduine." ¹⁸ MS., "annois." ¹⁹ "cuireas." ²⁰ MS., "Chomhchuloinn." ²¹ MS., "Chomhchuloinn." ²² MS., "riomh." ²³ MS., "fám." ²⁴ For Cuchulainn. ²⁵ MS., "iarrtarraig." ²⁶ MS., "náħi ar." ²⁷ MS., "ón ngiomh sin."

It was then that Conchobar raised his lofty, light-clear voice, and this was what he said, "Ye young men and nobles of Ulster," said he, "know ye of any fault, or blemish, or want that you now have?" "We know not any, O! king and lord," said they. "It is not so with me," said Conchobar; "I know of a great want you have, namely, that the three torches of valour of the Gael are absent from you; that is, that the three noble valiant sons of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, namely, Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan should be in exile on account of any woman in the world, and that Naesi the son of Uisnech is fit to be a king, and that he and his two brothers have defended the half of Alba by the might of their hands and the hardness of their swords." "O! king and lord," said the rest, "it is long since we would have said that if we had not been afraid¹ to say it; for these three would defend the whole province of Ulster against every other province in Erin, although the men of Ulster should not rise with them, for a lion in valour and prowess and a serpent in venom is each of them."² "If that be so," said Conchobar, "send ye messages and messengers for them to Alba." "Who will go to bring them?" said the nobles of Ulster. "I know," said Cenchobar, "that it is one of the *geasa*³ of Naesi not to come to Erin except with Fergus, son of Rossa the Red, son of Rudhraighe, or with Conall Cernach,⁴ or with Cuchulainn; and I will know now which of these three loves me most." And he took Conall Cernach into a place apart, and this is what he said unto him, "Warrior-king, O! Conall," said he, "what wouldest thou do unto me if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and that they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "It is not the death of one man alone that would result from that," said Conall, "but none of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, would escape from me⁵ without being put to death." "That is true," said Conchobar, "it is now that I understand that the sons⁶ of Uisnech are more dear to thee than myself." And he sent Conall away,⁷ and requested Cuchulainn to be brought unto him; and this is what he said unto him—"Cuchulainn," said he, "if I should send thee for the sons³ of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do—what wouldest thou do unto me?" "I pledge my word," said Cuchulainn, "that if thou wouldest do that, shouldst thou seek eastward

¹ Lit., "if fear had allowed us." ² Lit., "each man of them." ³ The *geasa* were solemn injunctions, which those upon whom they were laid were under obligations of honour to fulfil. ⁴ i.e., "Conall the victorious." ⁵ Lit., "but every one of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, he would not escape from me without being put to death." ⁶ Lit., "children," and always. ⁷ Lit., "he sent Conall from him."

f(h)iafraigh de : "Créad do dhéanta riom,¹ a Fhearguis, dá ceuirinn a ceinne chlainne h-Uisneach thú, agus a milleadh dhamh, ní nar fhóbras do dhéanamh?" "Ní gheallaimse," ar Feargus. "go rachuinn fá t' f(h)uilde² na fá t' f(h)eóil;³ gidheadh ní bhfuil Olltach eile ar ambearuinn nach fághaidh brón báis agus beag-shaoghail⁴ naim." "As fior sin," ar Conchubar, "is tusa reachas ann; agus gluais reomhad⁵ amáireach, óir is leat thioefaid; agus ag te(a)cht a ttír dhuit an Eirinn d' éis teacht ó Albain duit, gabh go tigh Bhorraig(h) mic Cáinte; agus tabhair do bhriathar damhsa go ceuirfea⁶ clann Uisneach gan f(h)uireach, gan chor, gan chomairee, go h-Eamhuín M(h)acha an lá thioefaid go h-Eirinn." Iar san⁷ tángadar riompa⁸ do 'n dúnadh; agus d' innis Feargus dóibh e féin do dhul san turus sin. As ann sin do labhair Conchubhar le Borrach mac Cáinte, agus aseadh adubhairt : "A Bhorraigh,"⁹ ar se, "a bhfuil¹⁰ fleadh agad damhsa?" "Atá go deimhin," ar Borrach, "agus níor bhfeidir liom a h-ionchar¹¹ chugad, agus do b' fhéidir¹² liom a déanamh." "Maiseadh," ar Conchubhar, tabhair d' F(h)eargus í ar ngabhbáil anoir dó, óir is do gheasaibh Fhearguis gan fleadh do dhiúlta(dh)." Do rugadar as an oidhche sin agus d' éirig(h) Feargus go moch ar na mháireach, agus ni rug leis acht a dhias mhac fein, iodhon, Iollann Fiann, agus Buinne Borbruadh, agus Cuillion(n), giolla na h-iabhráighe¹³ agus a n-iabhrach¹⁴ féin; agus ni h-aithristear a sgeada no go rángadar daingion¹⁵ mhaca h-Uisneach, iodhon Loch Eitche an Albáin. Agus as amhla do bhádar clann Uisneach agus trí fian-bhotta¹⁶ folachta aco; agus an bhoth ionna mbruithidís a bpronn, ní h-inne do chaithidís í, agus an bhoth ionna ceaithidís, ní h-inne do chodlaidís. Do chuaidh Feargus d' ionnsáidhe¹⁷ an ghleanna, agus do léig a ghlaodh ghuithbhinn mhaoidhte as, gur chlos fá na críochaibh ba c[h]oimhneasa dhó mucalladh¹⁸ na mór ghlao(i)dh sin. Agus is amhla do bhí Naoise agus Déirdre an tan sin, agus ceannchaomh Chonchubhair, iodhon, an táiplis eadtorrtha¹⁹ agus iad d'á h-imirt. Do chuala Naoise an ghlaodh, agus adubhairt : "Ad chluinim glaodh²⁰ Eirionnaig(h)," ar se. D'aithim Déirdre an ghlaodh, agus do cheil í. Leigios Feargus an dara glaodh; agus adubhairt Naoise aris gur ghlaodh Eirionnaig(h) í. "Ni glaodh 'Eirionnaig(h) so," ar Déirdre, "acht glaodh Albanaig(h)." Do léig Feargus

¹ M.S., "riomh." ² MS., "fád tfuilse." ³ MS., "fád tfeoil." ⁴ MS., "beagshaoghuil." ⁵ romhad ⁶ MS.; "go ceuirfi." ⁷ sin. ⁸ rompa. ⁹ MS., "A Bhorraidh," ¹⁰ MS., "an bhfuil." ¹¹ MS., "a hionchar." ¹² MS., "dob fhéidir." ¹³ iar. ¹⁴ MS., "na h-iabhráilte." ¹⁵ MS., "an níabhrach." ¹⁶ daingeán (stronghold). ¹⁷ d' ionnsaighe. ¹⁸ Macalla. ¹⁹ eatorra. ²⁰ MS., "ghlaodh."

to Western India, it would not protect thee from falling by my hand for that deed." "That is true," said Conchobar, "I understand that thou lovest me not." And Fergus was then brought unto him, and he enquired of him, "What wouldst thou do unto me, Fergus, if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "I promise not," said Fergus, "that I would touch thy blood or thy flesh; nevertheless there is not another Ulsterman whom I could lay hold of, who would not get the sorrow of death and shortness of life from me." "True is that," said Conchobar; "it is thou that must go for them; and move forward to-morrow, for it is with thee that they will come. And when thou landest in Erin after coming from Alba, go to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte;¹ and pledge thy word to me that thou wilt send the sons of Uisnech without delay, without covenant, and without protection to Emain Macha the day they will come to Erin." Thereafter they came forward into the dwelling, and Fergus told that he was himself to go on that expedition² It was then that Conchobar spoke to Borrach the son of Cainte, and this was what he said—"Borrach," said he, "hast thou a feast for me?" "I have, indeed," replied Borrach; "and I am not able to bring it to thee, although³ I was able to prepare it." "If that be so," said Conchobar, "give it to Fergus when he arrives from the east: for it is of Fergus' *geas* not to refuse a feast." They set off that same night: and Fergus rose early next morning, and took none with him except his two sons, namely, Illam the Fair and Buinne Borbruadh.⁴ and Cuileann the barge-man, and the barge itself; and tidings are not told of them until they reached the fastness of the sons of Uisnech, namely, Loch Etive in Alba. And it was thus that the sons of Uisnech were—they had three hunting-booths, and the booth in which they cooked their food, it was not in it that they ate it; and the booth in which they ate it, it was not in it that they slept. Fergus went into the glen, and raised his sweet-voiced warning cry, until there was heard throughout the neighbouring bounds the echo of that great cry. And it was thus that Naesi and Deirdre were at that time—they had the *cenncaem* of Conchobar, that is, the chess-board, between them, and were playing on it. Naesi heard the cry, and said, "I hear the cry of a man of Erin," said he. Deirdre recognised the cry, and concealed it. Fergus gave a second cry; and Naesi said

¹ "Cainte," signifies "satirist," "satirical poet." ² i.e., for the sons of Uisnech. ³ Lit., "and." ⁴ i.e., "Buinne, the Fierce red."

an treas ghlaodh, agus d'aithnidheadar uile gurab e Feargus do bhí ann; agus adubhaint Naoise le h-Ardán dul ionna choinne. Agus adubhaint Déirdre gur aithin sí féin an chéad ghlaodh ó Fheargus. "Créad fár cheilis sin oruinne?" ar Naoise. "Aislinge ad chonnarc," ar si, "iodhon trí h-eóin do theacht chuguinn ó Eamh-uín M[h]acha agus trí bolguim¹ mealá do thabhairt leó chuguinn, agus na bolguim mealá d' f(h)agbhaill aguinn, agus tri bolguim d' ar bhfuil do bhrcith leó nainn ionna nionad." "Créad an bhrefth atá agad ar an aislinge² sin, a inghion?"³ ar Naoise. "Atá," (ar Déirdre, "Feargus do theacht chuguinn le teachtaireacht sioth-chana aga déanamh, agus Conchubhar ar bhúr ttí, óir is millse ná mil teachtaireacht shiothchána." "Eist,"⁴ ar Naoise, "agus is fada atá Feargus san bport,⁵ agus, a 'Ardáin, éirigh ar a chionn." Gluaisios Ardán roimhe nó gó ráinigh mar araibh Feargus, agus tug teora póg dó go na mhacaibh. Agus rug leis iad mar a raibh Naoise, Déirdre, agus Ainnle, agus tugadar pága go dil agus go diachra d' F(h)eargus go na mhacaibh; agus d' f(h)iafraigheadar sgeala Éirionn⁶ de, agus go mór mhór sgeala Chóige Úla(dh). "Asiad sgeala is féarr aguinn," ar Feargus, "iodhon, Conchubhar do m⁷ chursa a ecráibh, agus a slánuibh siothchána ar bhur eceanasa, agus e féin do bheith dilios tarisce dhibh, agus atá mo bhriathar ormsa fa 'n⁸ (t)slánuigheacht sin do chomhaill."⁹ "Ni dulta dhóibh ann sin," (ar Déirdre), "óir is mó a ttighearnas féin an Albuin¹⁰ ná tighearnas Chouchubhair an Éirinn." "As féarr radharc an dúthchais ná sin uile," (ar Feargus); "óir ní h-aobhinn d' neach [ge] maithl mó a rath agus inbhe¹¹ muna bhfaicfeadh a dhúthchais gach laoi." "As fior sin," (ar Naoise); "agus is annsa liomsa 'Eire ná Alba, acht gidh mó mo thighearnas an Albain." "As daingion¹² díbhse mo bhriatharsa agus mo shláunaigheacht," ar Feargus. "Is daingion,"¹² ar Naoise agus ní do dheón Dhéirdre adubhaint Naoise sin, agus do bhí agá thoir miosg ar Naoise dul go h-Eirimn d' eagla Chonchubhair agus Olltach, óir ba dearbh le gurab le rún ceilge do chuir Conchubhar Feargus d'a niarraidh. Tug Feargus a bhriathar dóibh dá mbeidís fir Éirionn ar tí an doch(a)i agus anionnarbhitha¹³ nachar¹⁴ dhaingion dóibh sgiath¹⁵ na cloidhionmh¹⁶ ná cathbharr uaidhe féin. "Atá a fhios sin agumsa," ar Nacise; "agus reachamaoid leat." Gluaisighid riompa¹⁷ iar san;¹⁸ agus ní h-aithristear an imthe(a)chta go rángadar go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte. Agus d' f(h)euch Déirdre tar a h-ais ar chriocheaibh na h-Alban, agus adubhaint an laoi(dh) mar leanas:

¹ bolgaim, nom. pl. of bolgam (sip). ² MS., "aislinnge." ³ inghean. ⁴ "Eist," doubtful. ⁵ sa bport. ⁶ 'Eireann. ⁷ MS., "dom." ⁸ MS., "fán." ⁹ chomhallaadh. ¹⁰ Albain. ¹¹ MS., inabhe. ¹² daingean. ¹³ MS., "a unionnarbhitha." ¹⁴ MS., "nach ar." ¹⁵ MS., "sgiaith." ¹⁶ claidheamh. ¹⁷ rompa. ¹⁸ sin.

again that it was the cry of a man of Erin. "That is not the cry of a man of Erin," said Deirdre, "but the cry of a man of Alba." Fergus gave the third cry, and they all recognised that it was Fergus, and Naesi said to Ardan to go to meet him. And Deirdre said that she recognised the first cry from Fergus. "Why didst thou conceal that from us?" said Naesi. "A dream which I have had," she said, "to wit, that three birds came to us from Emain Macha, and brought with them for us three sips of honey, and left the three sips of honey with us and took away three sips of our blood in their stead." "What opinion hast thou (formed) as to that dream, Princess?" said Naesi. "My opinion is," replied Deirdre, "that Fergus has come to offer to us a message of peace, and that Conchobar has a design against you; for sweeter than honey is a message of peace." "Hearken!" said Naesi, "Fergus' ship is in the port, and Ardan, arise thou, to meet him." Ardan went forward until he came where Fergus was, and gave three kisses to him and to his sons. And he brought him with him to where Naesi, Deirdre, and Ainnle were; and they gave kisses affectionately and earnestly to Fergus and to his sons; and he asked of them tidings of Erin, and more especially the tidings of the province of Ulster. "The best tidings we have," said Fergus, "are that Conchobar has sent me for you with covenants and guarantees of peace, and that he is himself faithful and kindly disposed towards you; and my word is pledged in regard to the fulfilment of this guaranty." "It is not meet for them to go thither," said Deirdre, "for their own lordship in Alba is greater than Conchobar's lordship in Erin. "Better," said Fergus, "is the sight of one's native country than all that; for one is not happy however great may be his prosperity and state if he does not see his native country every day." "True is that," said Naesi, "although my lordship in Alba be greater." "Sure unto you are my word and guaranty," said Fergus. "They are sure," replied Naesi; and it was not with Deirdre's consent that Naesi said that; and she was forbidding Naesi to go to Erin for fear of Conchobar and the men of Ulster; for she was sure that it was with a treacherous design that Conchobar sent Fergus for them. Fergus pledged his word unto them that if the men of Erin were intending their injury and destruction, neither sword nor helmet would protect them from himself. "I know that," said Naesi; "and we will go with thee." After that they set off, and their journeys are not told until they came to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte. And Deirdre looked behind her at the coasts of Alba, and uttered the following lay:—

Ionmhuín tír, an tír úd shoir—
 Alba go ná h-ióngantaibh ;
 Nocha ttioefainn¹ aiste alé,
 Muna ttagainn le Naoise.

Ionmhuín Dún Fiódh(a), is ionmhuín Dún Fionn
 'S is² ionmhuín [an] Dún ós [a] ccionn ;
 Ionmhuín Inis Dróighin de,
 'S is² ionmhuín Dún Suíbhne.

Coill Chuanna! 'O'n Choill Chuanna.
 Mar a bhfuilid uisgealha fuara ;
 Aoibhinn do bhadhas an tan,
 Agus Naoise an oirear³ Albán

Gleann Caoin ! 'O'n Gleann Caoin !
 Do chodhainn fá m' earradh chaoimh
 Iasg is eisfheoil [is sail!] truite⁴
 Fá h-i mo chuíd an Gleann Caoin !

Gleann Masáin ! 'O'n Gleann Masáin !
 Ard achreamh, gead a ghlasáin⁵ ;
 Do ghniodhnuois collaith corrach,
 'Os Inbheor mongach Masáin⁶

Loch Eiteche ! 'O'n Loch Eiteche !
 Anu do thígblair mo chlár t(h)ig(h) ;
 Alúim a fhiodh ar ní eglithe
 Baile⁷ geáine a Loch Eiteche.

Gleann 'Orchaoin ! 'O'n Gleann 'Orchaoin !
 Fá h-e a gleann a diríoch comhchaoin ;
 Níor uilleabhar ní a noise
 Ná Naoise an Gleann 'Orchaoin.

Gleann na Ruadh!⁸ 'O'n Gleann na Ruadh !
 Mo ghean ar a bhfeir¹⁰ dáu dual ;
 Binn guth curái do ós cí roibh chruim
 ar an druim¹¹ ós Gleann na Ruadh !

¹ MS., "noch an ttioefainn," ² MS., "'S ns," or "'S as," ³ MS., "oirthear," ⁴ MS., "broic," ⁵ MS., "a ghlasáin," but the Glen Masan MS. shows that "a ghlasáin" is the correct reading. ⁶ This MS. has "os inbheor mongach Gleanna Masáin." The Glen Masan MS. has "'Os Inbheor mongach Masain." ⁷ The Glen Masan MS. has "Buaile," ⁸ MS., "Uallach," ⁹ MS., "ruag," ¹⁰ MS., "ar an bhfeir," ¹¹ MS., "ar an ndruim."

Dear is the land, yonder eastern land—
 Alba, with its wonders ;
 I would not have come hither thence
 If I had not come with Naesi !

Dear is Dun Fiodha, and dear Dun Finn,
 And dear is the Dun above them ;
 Dear is Inis Draegen, too,
 And dear is Dun Suibhne.

Coill Cuanua ! O Coill Cuanna !
 Where there are cooling springs ;
 Happy was I then wont to be
 With Naesi in Alba's bounds.

Glen Caen ! O Glen Caen !
 I would sleep beneath my soft covering ;
 Fish, venison, and badger's fat—
 This was my food in Glen Caen.

Glen Masán ! O Glen Masán !
 High its sorrel, fair its grasses ;
 We slept our sleep unsteady
 On grassy Inver Masán.

Loch Etive ! O Loch Etive !
 'Twas there I reared my first house ;
 Lovely its woods on rising

Glen Orchain ! O Glen Orchain !
 It was the straight glen of smooth ridge ;
 Not more gallant was a man of his age
 Than Naesi in Glen Orchain.

Glen of the Roes !¹ O Glen of the Roes !
 My love to him who is its heir ;
 Sweet is the cuckoo's voice on bending bough
 On the ridge above the Glen of the Roes !

¹ "Gleann na ruadh" (Glen of the roes) is "Glend da ruadh" (Glen of the two roes) in the Glen Masan MS. This glen is understood to be "Glen-darual." In "Gleann na ruadh," the final *n* of the article disappears by assimilation with the following *r*.

Ionmhuín Inis Droighin de,
 Agus a uisge gainmhe ;
 Go nach (t)tiocfainn aisd¹ alé,
 Acht muna ttiginn le Naoise.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sín tainigh Feargus agus clann Uisnech go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte mar aon le Déirdre, agus tug Borrach póga dóibh go dil agus go diachra. “Atá fleadh² agam duít, a Fhearguis,” ar Borrach, “agus is geas duit gan a diultadh.” O d’chuala Feargus sin, do rin(neadh) rothnuall corera dhe o bhonna go bathas. “As ole do ghniodh tú sín, a Bhorraig(h),” ar se, “agus Conchubhar ar ecur mo bhréithir ormsa clann Uisneach do chur gan oireasadh³ go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha an lá thiocfaidís an ‘Eirinn.’” Agus d’f(h)iafraigh⁴ Feargus do Naoise : “Créad [do] d(h)eantar uime sín,” ar se. “Deantar,” ar Déirdre, “a rógha agadsa clann Uisneach do thréigion nó fleadh do chaithiomh.” “Ní threigfeadh mise iad,” ar Feargus ; “acht cuirfead mo dhis mhac féin leó, iodhon, Iollann Fionn agus Buinne Borbruadh.” “Dar mo bhréithir,” ar Naoise, “ní beag liom féin sín, óir ní neach eile do chosain⁵ mé riamh acht me féin.” Agus do ghluais Naoise ó’n láthraig(h) le feirg ; agus do lean Déirdre, Ainle, agus Ardan e, agus dis mhac Fheargusa. Agus d’f(h)ág-bhadar Feargus go dubhach dob(h)rónach, acht amháin gur ba dearbh leis dá mbeidís cúig⁶ Coigé ‘Eirionn ar aon láthair nách [t]tiocfaidh dhiobh a choimeirce⁷ féin do bhriseadh.

Dála chloinne h-Uisneach, do ghluaiseadar riompa⁸ an athghairid gacha conaire agus gacha caoimheolais ; agus adubhairt Déirdre : “Do bhéaruinn féin cómhairle mhaith díbh.” “Cá comhairle sin ?” ar siad. “Dul go h-Inis Cuillinn idir ‘Eirinn agus Albain anocht, agus fanamhuin intte go ccaithfeadh Feargus an f[h]leadh úd ; agus is comhaill bréithir d’Fheargus sin, agus fós is uireasbhuidh dhibhse e.” Do labhair clann Fheargusa, agus aseadh adubhhradar : “Is ag rádh uile linne sin, a Dheirdre, mar nách biadh ionnainn coimeirce⁹ do dhéanamh, gion go mbiadh bhúr ecómhmbaithse do láimh ag cosnamh linn, agus bréithir Fhearguis maille ris.” “Maírg tháinigh leis an bréithir¹⁰ sín,” ar Déirdre, “agus gur thréig Feargus ar fhleadh sinn ;” agus adubhaint an laoidh¹¹ :

¹ aiste. ² MS., “fleadha.” ³ MS., “oireasamh.” ⁴ MS., “dfiafraidh.”
⁵ MS., “chosnaimh.” ⁶ MS., “chúig.” ⁷ chomairce. ⁸ rompa. ⁹ comairce.
¹⁰ MS., “an mbreithir.” ¹¹ MS., “laoidhe.”

Dear is Inis Draegen,¹ too,
 And its stream with sandy bed ;²
 I would not have come hither hence
 If I had not come with Naesi.³

After that lay, Fergus and the sons of Uisnech came to the house of Borrach, the son of Cainte, and Deirdre along with them ; and Borrach kissed them fondly and earnestly. "I have a feast for thee, Fergus," said Borrach ; "and it is an obligation of honour on thee not to refuse it." When Fergus heard this, he became a crimson mass from the foot-sole to the face. "Ill hast thou done that, Borrach," said he, "and that Conchobar has bound me under solemn promise that I should send the sons of Uisnech to Emain Macha without delay the day they came to Erin." And Fergus asked of Naesi, "What is to be done regarding that?" said he. "Let this be done," said Deirdre—"Thou hast thy choice, to forsake the sons of Uisnech, or to partake of the feast."⁴ "I shall not forsake them," said Fergus ; "but I will send my own two sons with them, namely, Illann the Fair and Buinne the Fierce Red." "Upon my word," said Naesi, "I think that not little, for it is not any other that has ever defended me but myself." And Naesi moved from the spot with wrath ; and Deirdre, Ainnle, and Ardan, and the two sons of Fergus followed him. And they left Fergus behind them sad and sorrowful, only that he was certain that if the five Provinces of Erin were assembled on one spot, they would not be able to break his guaranty.

As to the sons of Uisnech, they went forward by every nearest way and kindly information ; and Deirdre said, "I would myself give you good counsel." "What is that counsel?" said they. "To go to the Island of Cuillinn, between Erin and Alba, to-night, and stay there until Fergus will eat of that feast ; and that will be a fulfilling by Fergus of his word, and besides it is needful for you." The sons of Fergus spoke, and what they said was—"That is saying evil of us, Deirdre, as if we were not able to give protection, though such good hands as yours were not protecting along with us, and the word of Fergus besides." "Alas ! that we have come hither relying on that word," said Deirdre, "and that Fergus has forsaken us for a feast ;" and she uttered this lay :—

¹ Now "Inis Draiglueach" (the Island of Thorns) in Loch Awe. ² The Glen Masan MS. has "a uisce ingainim glan" (its water in pure sand). ³ For "le Naoise," the Glen Masan MS. has "lein innmain" = "le m' ionmhain" (with my dear or beloved one), the last word of the lay being thus, as usual, the same as the first word. ⁴ As these are not alternatives, there seems to be a mistake in the text. O'Flanagan's version has, "do rogha agat-sa, mic Uisnech do thréigion no an fhleadh" (thou hast thy choice, to forsake the children of Uisnech or the feast).

Mairg tháinigh le breithir mhir
 Fheargusa m(h)ic R(o)igh¹ ró-ghil ;
 Ní dhéanadhe² me acht ró chrádh dhe—
 Uch is uch ann mo chróidhe !

Mo chróidhe ionna chró chumha,
 Atà anois³ fá mhór phudhar ;⁴
 Mo thruagh na maca' maithe !
 Tángadar bhúr ttiughlaithe.⁵

Ná h-abair [sin], a Dhéirdre dhian,
 A bhean is gile ná an ghrian,
 Muna ttígh Feargus go ndáil ngairid,
 Cian bláis⁶ buan a bhiothmaírg.

Faráor⁷ is fada liom sin,
 Bhúr ccéim anocht go h-Eamhuín—
 Bhúr tteacht a h-Albain g(h)la(i)n ghrianaig(h),
 Nocha liomsa is lánmhaírg.

A h-ait(h)le na laoi(dhc) sin tangadar go Fionn-charn⁸ na forfhaire ar Sliabh Fuaid, agus d' f(h)an Deirdre d'a néis⁹ ag ainfhios dóibh ; agus do thuít a tóirchim suain agus codlata uirre¹⁰ tre thuirse. Agus do mhothaig(h) Naoise gur fhágfad¹¹ se Déirdre d'an eis, agus d' f(h)ill uirre.¹² Agus ró eirigh as a codlla. “Créad an mhoillse do rin(n)is, a Rioghan ?” ar Naoise. “Róm lúighe a suan,” ar si, “agus tarfas¹³ fis fáthach agus aisling adhuathmhár iongantach dhomh ann, iodhon, ganacheann ar cheachtar agaibhse a ttriur, iona ar Iollann Fhionn, agus a cheann féin ar Bhuinne Borbruadh, agus gan a chongnamh libhse ; agus do rin(n) an laoi(dh) :

Truagh an táidhbhse tarfas¹³ dhamh,
 A cheathrar ff[eata] fhionn-ghlan,
 Gan cheann uaibh ar cheachtar dhe,
 Gan chongnamh fir re chéile.

Nochar¹⁴ chan do bheul acht olc,
 A bhean ró-áluinn eadrocht,
 Neimh do bheóil thana fhann
 Ar ghallaibh¹⁵ mara Manann.

¹ The MS. is “Rígh;” but other versions have “Roigh,” the name of Fergus’ father. ² dheanfad. ³ MS., “annois.” ⁴ MS., “phudhair.” ⁵ MS., “bhúr ttiodhlaicthe.” ⁶ is. ⁷ MS., “fairior.” ⁸ MS., “Fionncharrna.” ⁹ MS., “dá ndéis.” ¹⁰ MS., “uirthe.” ¹¹ MS., “fhágabh.” ¹² MS., “uirthe.” ¹³ MS., “tarrfas.” ¹⁴ MS., “Noch ar.” ¹⁵ The MS. has “ar dhallán mara Manann.”

Alas ! to have come on the wanton word
 Of Fergus, Roigh's son, the Fair ;
 I shall not get ¹ aught but sorrow of it,
 Uch and uch ! within my heart.

My heart a clod of sorrow
 Is this night, 'tis great distress ;
 Woe is me ! ye goodly sons,
 The fulness of your days is come.

Say not so, O ! Deirdre keen,
 Thou woman fairer than the sun ;
 If Fergus comes not with short delay,
 Long and lasting will be the constant woe.

Alas ! I deem it long,
 Your step this night to Emain ;
 Your coming from bright and sunny Alba
 Not to me, 'tis full woe.

After this lay, they came to Finn-charn ² of the watch-tower on the Mountain of Fuad, and Deirdre tarried behind them unobserved ; and a deep sleep and slumber fell on her from weariness. And Naesi noticed that he had left Deirdre behind him, and he turned back for her. "What tarrying is this that thou hast made, Princess ?" said Naesi. "I lay down in sleep," she replied, "and a terrible vision and a horrid strange dream appeared unto me, to wit, that his head was not on any of you three, nor on Illann the Fair, and that his own head was on Buinne Borbruadh, and that his help was not with you ;" and she made this lay :—

Woeful the vision that hath appeared unto me,
 Ye four stately, fair-bright (sons) ;
 His head was not on one of you,
 And none helping the other.

Thy mouth speaks naught but ill,
 Thou woman fairest, bright ;
 The venom of thy thin delicate lips
 (Be) against the strangers of the Sea of Manannan !

¹ Lit. "do," or "make." ² "The White Cairn."

Do chiusa a cheann ar Bhuinne,
 'O 'se¹ a shaoghal is faide—
 A cheann ar Bhuinne Borbruadh,
 Nocha liom anocht is truagh.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin do ghluaiseada² riompa go h-Ard-na-soileach, ris aráidhtear Ardmacha andiu³; agus adubhairt Déirdre: "As fuath⁴ liom an nídlí ad chíom sunn," ar si. "Créad sin, a Rioghan?" ar Naoise. "Do nealsa féin ad chíú ós do chionn san aér,⁵ agus is neul folá e." Agus adubhairt Deirdre: "Do bhearfainn féin comhairle mhaith dhíbh, a chlann Uisneach." "Cá cómhairle sin?" ar siad. "Dul go Dún Dealga(i)n anocht, mar a bhfuil Cúchulainn, agus teacht a maireach mar aon ris a ceann Chonchubhair." "Ó nách (bh)fuil eagla oruinn," ar Naoise, "ní dhéanam an chómhairle sin," ar se; agus do ronnsad an laoi(dh) mar aon:

A Naoise, dearc ar do néal,
 Do chíu sonna⁶ sa náer⁶—
 Do chíu sonn ós Eamhúin uaine,⁷
 Fóirnéal na folá⁸ flannruaidh.

Ró ghabh bídhgá treas an neal,
 Do chíu uaim ann sa náer⁹
 As cosmhúil re fód folá
 An néal uathmhar iomthana
 Do bhearuinn cómhairle dhibh,
 A mhaca áille Uisneach,
 Gan dul go h-Eamhúin anocht,
 Tre bhfuil oruábh do ghuasacht.

Rachmaoidne go Dún Dealga(i)n,
 Mar a bhfuil Cú gach céarda¹⁰
 Tiocfamaoid a maireach an(d)eas
 Mar aon is Cú na ceaoimhchleas.

Do ba annamh riamh roimhe,
 A ua rathmha[i]r Rudhraighe,¹¹
 Gan ar mbeith ar aon sgéal de,
 Mise is tusa, a Naoise.

'Nuair thug Manan[n]án an chuach
 Dhuitse agus Cú cómhlúath¹²
 Ní bheithéa am aghaidh si dhe,
 A deirim riot, a Naoisi.

¹ MS. "óse." ² MS., "aniogha." ³ MS., "fuaith." ⁴ MS., "aodhar" ⁵ sunn. ⁶ MS., "aodhar." ⁷ MS., "uaim," but other versions have "uaithne" (green), which is evidently correct. ⁸ MS., "fole." ⁹ MS., "sa-náodhar." ¹⁰ MS., "cearnda." ¹¹ MS., "Ruadhghruidhe." ¹² MS., "comhlúath."

I see his head on Buinne,
 Since his days are longest ;
 His head on Buinne Borbruadh
 To me this night is naught but woe.

After this lay, they moved onward to Ardnasalech,¹ which is now called Ardmacha ; and Deirdre said, "I hate the thing which I see here," said she. "What thing is that, Princess ?" said Naesi. "Thine own cloud I see over thy head in the sky, and it is a cloud of blood ;" and Deirdre said, "I would myself give you good counsel, ye sons of Uisnech." "What counsel is that ?" said they. "To go to Dun Delgan² this night, where Cuchulainn is ; and to come to-morrow along with him to meet Conchobar." "Since we are not afraid," said Naesi, "we will not take that counsel ;" and they made this lay together :—

O ! Naesi, behold thy cloud,
 I see it here in the sky ;
 I see here over Emain green
 A cold cloud of crimson blood.

I have taken alarm from the cloud,
 Which I see here in the sky :
 Like unto a clot of blood
 Is the terrible thin-edged cloud.

I fain would give you advice,
 Ye comely sons of Uisnech ;
 Go ye not to Emain this night,
 Because of the danger before you.

We will go to Dun Delgan,
 Where dwells the Hound skilled in all arts :
 We will come to-morrow from the south,
 We and the Hound famed in feats.

Seldom were we ever before,
 Thou valiant grandson of Rudhraighe,
 Without being of one mind,
 I and thou, O ! Naesi.

When Manannan gave the cup
 To thee and the Hound, of equal speed,
 Thou wouldest not be against me then,
 I say to thee, O ! Naesi.

¹ "Ardnasalech" (the Height of the Willows). ² Now Dundalk.

Anuair rugais leat amach¹
 Mise ar easruadh ramhach,
 Ní bheithéa am aghaidh sí dhe,
 A deirim riot, a Naoise.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) *sin* rágadar riompa go bhfacadar *Eamhuín* M(h)acha uatha. “Do dhéan [mé] féin aithne mhaith dhíbh,” ar Déirdre, “má táthar ar tí feill do dhéanamh oruibh.” “Cionnus *sin*” ar Naoise. “Má léigthear san tig(h) a bhfuil Conchubhar agus maithe Ula(dh) sibh,” ar sí, “ní feallfaighear oruibh.” Do rágadar go h-Eamhuín M(h)acha, agus do bhuaileadar an dorus ann; agus d’ f(h)reagair an dóirseoir iad, agus do chuaidh le sgealaibh gó Conchubhar go rabhadar clann Uisneach san dorus, agus clain Fheargais² agus Déirdre. Tug Conchubhar a lucht feedhma agus fritheoilte uile chuige, agus d’ f(h)iafraigh dhiobh ciondas do bhí tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e) [fá bhiadh no fá dhígh]. Adubhradar *sin* dá ttigidís fir Uladh uile ann, go bhfághdís a lór dhaoithin³ bidhe agus díghe ann. As ann *sin* adubhairt Conchubar clann Uisneach do bhreith go tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e); agus adubhairt Déirdre gur bhfe(a)rr a cómhairle do dheanamh: “Agus imthíghidh feasda,” ar sí. “Ní imeócham,” ar Iollánn Fiann; “agus is mó an eagla sín ort, a ingleon, agus reacham go tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e).” Do cuireadh lucht fritheoilte leó; agus do dáileadh biadha saora sochaithm(h)e, agus deocha garga gabhálacha dhóibh, iondas gur ba súgach soimheanmnach iad, agus gur ba m(h)easga meadharcachoin gach neach do ‘n lucht féadhma agus fritheoilte,⁴ agus gur ba tuirseach iadsan ó mhéad a naistir.⁵ As ann *sin* adubhairt Naoise an ceannchaomh do thabhairt chuca d’ a h-imirt.

Ann sin adubhairt Couchubhar: “Cia agaibh, a óga, reachas d’ a fleuchaint a mairionn a dealbh ná a déanamh féin ar Déirdre; óir má mhairionn, ní bhfuil san domhan bean as áille iona⁶ i.” “Reachad féin ann,” ar Leabharchám, “agus do bhéara mé dearbh-sgeula chugad.” As amhla do bhí Leabharchám, do b⁷ annsa lé Naoise agus Deirdre iong⁶ aon drong eile san domhan; óir ba mhínic i ag dul fá chríochaibh na cruinne mar a rabhadar ag tabhairt sgeula c(h)uca agus uatha. Téid Leabharchám mar araibh Naoise agus Déirdre, agus ceannchaomh Conchubhair

¹ The MS. has “mé” after “leat,” which is evidently a mistake. Cf. Glen Masan MS. ² The regular gen. of “Feargus” is “Feargusa,” but we meet also, as here, with “Fearguis,” or “Feargais.” ³ dhaothain (sufficiency). ⁴ A different hand-writing begins here. ⁵ an astair. ⁶ MS., “ionna.” ⁷ MS., “dob annsa.”

When thou didst lead me forth
 To Easruadh . . .
 Thou wouldest not be against me then,
 I say to thee, O ! Naesi.

After this lay, they went forward until they saw Emain Macha in the distance. "I shall tell you how you may know for certain," said Deirdre, "if they mean to act treacherously towards you." "How that?" said Naesi. "If you are allowed into the house in which are Conchobar and the nobles of Ulster," she replied, "you will not be treacherously dealt with." They came to Emain Macha, and knocked at the door; and the doorkeeper answered them, and went with tidings to Conchobar that the sons of Uisnech were at the door, and the sons of Fergus, and Deirdre. Conchobar called all his servants and attendants to him, and asked of them how the house of the Red Branch was provided with food and drink. They replied, that should all the men of Ulster come to it, they would find a sufficiency of food and drink. It was then that Conchobar ordered the sons of Uisnech to be taken to the house of the Red Branch; and Deirdre said that it were better to take her own counsel, "And depart forthwith," said she. "We will not depart," said Illann the Fair; "and great is thy fear, woman. We will go to the house of the Red Branch." Attendants were sent with them; and generous and pleasant foods and bitter cheering drinks were supplied to them, so that they were joyful and merry, and servants and attendants were all drunk and jovial; but they¹ were weary from the length of their journey. It was then that Naesi ordered the chess-board to be brought that they might play.

It was then that Conchobar said, "Which of you, youths, will go to see if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre? for if they remain, there is not in the world a more beautiful woman than she." "I will go myself," said Lebarchan, "and I will bring thee sure tidings." This was the way with Lebarchan—Naesi and Deirdre were more dear to her than any other persons in the world; for she often went through the regions of the world bringing tidings to them and from them. Lebarchan went to where Naesi and Deirdre were; and Conchobar's chess-board (was) between them, and they were playing on it. Lebarchan kissed

¹ i.e., the sons of Uisnech and Deirdre.

eadortha¹ agus iad ag imirt uirthé.² Tug Leabharachám pógá go dil agus go diachra dóibh, agus adubhaint : “ Ní maith dhíbh an dara nídh as amhsa le Conchubhar rúgadh uaith riamh do bheith agaibh d’á h-imirt, *iodhon*, an ceannchaomh ; agus is do bhúr bhfios do cuireadh misc d’á fhéuchaint an mairionn a dreach ná a dealbh féin ar Dhéirdre.” “ As olc an nídh adéuntar anocht an Eamhuin.” ar Deirdre, “ *iodhon*, tri coimle gaisge na ngaodhal³ do mhabha(dh) a bhfeall, agus ni bhiadh Eamhuin aon oidhche is fearr iona⁴ sin go bruinne an bhrátha ; agus adubhaint an laoi(dh) :

As truagh liom an meabhal⁵
A deantar anocht an Eamhuin ;
Agus ó’n⁶ meabhal⁵ a mach
Ba h-i an Eamhuin fhionghalach⁷

An triar as fearr faoi neamh,
Dár imthigh ar *tuinn* talmhan,
Doilg(he) liomsa am beith mar (a)*ta* —
A marbháilh a los aon mhá.

Naoise agus Ainle go mbládh,
As Ardán *baisgheal* am *bráthair* ;
Feall ar an dreim⁸ sin go luath,
Nocha liomsa nach lán-truagh.⁹

A h-aithle na laoi(dhc) sin adubhaint Leabharachám le macaibh Fheargusa fuimeóga agus dóirsean tighe do dhúnadh : “ Agus dá ttigthear chugaibh,” ar si, “ beiridh buadh, agus déanaidh¹⁰ calmacht, agus cosnaidh sibh féin go maith.” Agus do e(h)aoi Leabharachám frasa dian déar, agus ceileabhras¹¹ dóibh, agus tainigh mar aráibh Conchubhar. Fiafraigheas Conchubhar sgeala dhi. “ Atáid droichsgeala agus sgeala matha agam,” ar si. “ Cia h-iad sin¹² ar Conchubhar. “ As maith an sgeala,” ar si, an triar is fearr deal(bh) agus deanamh an Eirinn do theacht chuguinn, *iodhon* clann Uisneach do theacht go Cóige Uladh ; agus as e sin sgeala as féarr aguinn. Agus as e sgeala is measa agam, *iodhon* an bhean is fearr dealbh agus deanamh san domhan¹³ ag imtheacht uainn a h-Eamhuin, nach (bh)fuil a cruith na a deilbh féin uirthi ;” ‘O d’ chuala Conchubhar sin, do chua(i)dh morán d’á éud ar ecálu, agus do ghaibh¹² ag caoi andia(i)gh sgéimhe Dhéirdre go ndubhaint aris : “ Cia aguibh do reachas¹³ d’á

¹ eatorra. ²uirre. ³no neaoideal. ⁴MS., “ ionna.” ⁵MS., “ meabhall.” ⁶MS., “ ón.” ⁷MS., “ fhionghalach.” ⁸MS., “ ar an drúim.” ⁹The MS. is “ noch is liomsa is lántrúagh,” which is evidently incorrect. The Glen Masan MS. has “ noch limsá nach lantruagh,” with which O’Flanagan’s version agrees.

¹⁰MS., “ déinidh.” ¹¹MS., “ ceiliobhras.” ¹²do ghabbh. ¹³MS., “ reachach.”

them affectionately and tenderly, and said, "It is not well of you to have the second thing dearest to Conchobar ever taken from him playing upon it ; that is, the polished chess-board ; and it is to see you to ascertain if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre that I am sent." "Evil is the deed that will be done this night in Emain," said Deirdre, "namely, the three torches of valour of the Gael will be slain by treachery ; and Emain will not be better for that for one night until the hour of doom ;" and she uttered this lay :—

Sad to me is the treachery
That is done this night in Emain,
And because of that treachery henceforth
It will be fratricidal Emain.

The three best under heaven
That have walked on the face of earth,
Grievous to me their being as they are
Slain for one woman's sake.

Naesi and Ainnle renowned
And Ardan of white-hands their brother,
Treachery to this band suddenly
'Tis not to me 'tis not full woe.

After that lay, Lebarchan told the sons of Fergus to shut the windows and doors of the house. "And if they come to you," said she, "win ye victory, and do valiantly, and defend yourselves well." And Lebarchan shed hot showers of tears, and took leave of them, and came where Conchobar was. Conchobar asked tidings of her. "I have both evil tidings and good tidings," said she. "What are they?" said Conchobar. "It is good tidings," she replied, "that the three of best form and appearance in Erin have come to us, that the sons of Uisnech have come to the Province of Ulster. And these are the best tidings we have. And the worst tidings I have are, namely, that the woman of best form and appearance in the world when she departed from us out of Emain has not retained her own beauty or form." When Conchobar heard that, much of his jealousy left him ; and he took to lamenting the loss of Deirdre's beauty, until he said a second time, "Which of you will go to see if her own form and

fheuchaint a mairionn a dealbh ná a déanamh féin ar Dheirdre? ” Agus d’ f(h)iafraigh sin fo t(h)ri, agus niór fhreaga(i)r aoin(n)each é. As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar le Tréandorn: ¹ “ A Thréandoirn, ² cia do mharbh t’atha(i)r agus do t(h)riúr d(h)earbh-ráthar? ” “ D’ f(h)éadar,” ar se, “ gurab e Naoise mac Uisneach do mharbh iad. “ Maiseadh, a Threandoirn,” ² ar Conchubar, “ éirig(h)si d’ á fhios a mairionn a dealbh féin ar Dhéirdre.” Do ghluais Treandorn roimhe d’ ionnsaidhe na brúighne, agus fuair se fuinneoga agus dóirse an dúna dúnta. Agus do ghaibh eagla é, agus adubhairt : “ Ní cóir dhamh clann Uisneach do thaobhadh, óir atá fearg go mórrorrtha ” Agus fuair fuinneog dearmaid ³ ar an mbruighin ⁴ gan dúnadh, agus do ghaibh ag feuchaint ar Naoise treas an bhfuinneog; ⁵ agus do mhothaig(h) Déirdre sin, agus do chuir a ceoil do Naoise é. Agus d’ f(h)euch Naoise anach, agus do chon(n)aire súil an fhir sin. Agus as ambla do bhí féin agus fear ghonta na táplise ionna láimh; agus tug urchar uirimisneach uaidh do ’n fhearr gur chuir an ionad súil ⁶ an óglaoig(h) ⁷ é. Agus tainigh mar arailb Conchubhar mar sin agus e ar leath-shúil. “ As briathar damhsa,” ar se, “ a Chonchubhair gurab adhbhur ⁸ Righ ‘Eirinn’ ⁹ Naoise mac Uisneach, agus gurab i Déirdre bean as fearr dealbh agus deanamh do mhnaibh na cruinne.” As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar : “ Eirg(h)idh, a Olltacha, ¹⁰ agus tag(h)aidh timpechioll ¹¹ na bruighne agus cuiridh tre dhearg lasracha i.” Iar sin d’ éirg(h)eadar cach an aoinf(h)eacht, agus do léigeadar trí garrtha timpechioll ¹¹ na bruighne agus do chuireadar trí ¹² th(e)ine i. Mar do chualadar clann F(h)eargusa na tromgharrtha sin, fiafruighid ¹³ cia do bhí ann. “ Ata Conchubhar agus Olltaig(h),” ar siad. “ Truagh sin,” ar Iollann Fionn, “ ma’s ¹⁴ i coimeircé ¹⁵ Fheargusa do b’ áil libh do bhrise(adh). ” “ Dar mo bhréithir,” ar Conchubhar, “ as mó d’ eagcór ¹⁶ do chlann Uisneach mo bheansa do bheith aco iona ¹⁷ san.” ¹⁸ “ Uch mo thruagh ! a chlann Uisne(a)ch, do fealladh oruibh, “ ar Deirdre. “ Dar mo bhréithir,” ar Buinne Borbruadh mac F(h)eargusa, “ ma fealladh ¹⁹ ni fheallfamna; ” agus iar san do g(h)lac a arm agus tainigh amach agus do mharbh trí chéad d’ Olltachaibh do ’n ruathar sin, agus do bháidh na teinnte, agus do mheasg na slóigh. Adubhairt Conchubhar ann sin : “ Cia do ghnidh na measga so ar na sláighaibh? ” “ Mise sin,” ar Buinne Borbruadh, mac F(h)eargusa. “ Cumhtha mórr uaimse dhuit, a Bhuiinne,” ar Conchubhar, “ agus tréig clann Uisneach.” “ Créad na cumht(h)a sin? ” ar Buinne. “ Do bheara mé tri triocha-céad ²⁰

¹ MS., “ Treandorrnn.” ² MS., “ Threandorrnn.” ³ MS., “ dearmoid.” ⁴ ar an bhruighin. ⁵ a bhfuinneog. ⁶ súla. ⁷ óglaoigh. ⁸ adhbhar. ⁹ Eireann. ¹⁰ a] Ulltacha, ¹¹ timchioll. ¹² tre. ¹³ fiafraighid. ¹⁴ MS., “ más.” ¹⁵ comairce. ¹⁶ eucoir. ¹⁷ MS., “ ionna.” ¹⁸ sin. ¹⁹ MS., “ feallag.” ²⁰ MS., “ triucha-ead.”

appearance remain to Deirdre?" And he asked the same (thing) thrice, and no one answered him. It was then that Conchobar said to Trendorn, "Trendorn,¹ who slew thy father and thy brother?" "I know," said he, "that it was Naesi the son of Uisnech that slew them." "Then,² Trendorn," said Conchobar, "go thou to ascertain if her own form remains to Deirdre." Trendorn went forward to the door of the dwelling; and he found the windows and doors shut. And fear seized upon him, and he said, "I ought not to approach the sons of Uisnech, for great wrath is upon them." And he discovered a window of the dwelling that was left open by mistake, and he began to look at Naesi through the window. And Deirdre noticed that, and told Naesi. And Naesi looked and saw the man's eye. And it happened that he had a dead chess-man in his hand, and he gave it a well-aimed throw, so that he put it into the fellow's eye. And he came to where Conchobar was in that state, having only one eye. "I give my word," said he, "Conchobar, that Naesi, the son of Uisnech, is meet to be King of Erin, and Deirdre has the best form and appearance of all the women in the world." It was then that Conchobar said, "Arise, ye Ulstermen, surround the house, and set it in red flames" (of fire). Thereupon the rest rose up together, and sent forth three great shouts round the house, and they set it on fire. When the sons of Fergus heard those loud shouts round the dwelling, they asked who were there. "Conchobar and the Ulstermen," replied they. "Sad is that," said Illann the Fair, "if it is Fergus' guaranty you wish to break." "Upon my word," said Conchobar, "it is a greater wrong for the sons of Uisnech to have my wife than that." "Uch, alas! sons of Uisnech, ye have been betrayed," said Deirdre. "Upon my word," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus, "if ye have been betrayed, we will not betray you;" and thereupon he seized his arms, and came forth and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen in that onset; and he put out the fires, and threw the troops into confusion. Conchobar then said, "Who hath caused this routing of the troops?" "I have," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus. "I will give thee great bribes,³ Buinne," said Conchobar, "and forsake the sons of Uisnech." "What are these bribes?" said Buinne. "I will give thee a cantred of land, my confidence,

¹ i.e., Strong-fist. ² Lit., "If it was." ³ Lit. "Great bribes" [or rewards] "from me to thee, Buinne."

d' f(h)earann duit, mo chogar, agus mo chomhairle." "Glacad sin," ar Buinne," agus do ghaibh na cumhtha. Agus do rin(n)eādh tre mhiorbhuiilidhe¹ De sliabh do'n triucha-cead sin an oidhche sin féin. Agus is ris raidhtear Dáil-Buinne an Olltaibh andiu.² Mar do chuala Déirdre sin : "D' f(h)eall Buinne oruibh," ar si ; "agus is aithreamhail an mae é." "Dar mo bhrefhir," ar Iolann Fionn, "ni thréiged féin sibh an feadh mhairfios an cloidheamh³ so agam." Agus tainigh⁴ Iollann amach iarsan⁵ agus tug tri luath-chuarta⁶ cura timpechill⁷ na bruighne, agus do m(h)arbh tri chéad d' Olltachaibh ; agus tainigh tar ais⁸ mar araibh Naoise agus e ag imirt le h-Ainnle, agus d'ibh deoch, agus tainigh amach aris agus lochrannt ar lasa(dh) aige, agus do ghaibh ag leadra(dh) na slógh go nár lámhсад teacht an goire na bruighne. Ró ba m(h)aith an mae sin Iollann Fionn ; óir níor ghaibh⁹ seoide na maoine ó aoin(n)e(a)ch riamh acht o Fheargas, agus níor dhiultaig(h) aoin(n)each riamh fá sheoidibh ná fá mhaoinibh. As ann sin adubhaint Conchubhar : "Cá h-áit a bhfuil Fiacha Fionn, iodhon mo mhac féin," ar se, "oir is [an] aon óidhche rugadh é féin agus Iollann Fionn ; agus arm athar ata ag Iollann Fionn ; agus beirse m' armsa leat, iodhon an 'Orchaoin, agus an Chorrthach, agus an bogha bearnach.¹⁰ As ann sin d' ionsáigheadar¹¹ an dias sin achéile go dama deaghghaisge.¹² Agus ro neartaig(h) Iollann Fionn mac F(h)eargusa ar Fhiacha mac C(h)onchubhair an tan sin, ionnas go ttug ar lúighe ar sgáith a sgéithe ; agus ro ghéis an 'Orchaoin a bhfoghar gotha gráineamhul le mead an eigin araibh Fiacha mac C(h)onchubhair. Agus ró ghéiseadar tri priomh-thonna Eirinn¹³ iodhon Tonn Tuaithe,¹⁴ Tonn Cliodhma,¹⁵ agus Tonn Rudhraighe¹⁶ [ag freagra dhif].¹⁷ As ann sin do bhi Conall Cearnach, mac Aim(h)irgín, an Dún Sobhairce ; agus do chualu na Tonna ag geimeadh,¹⁸ agus as e adubhaint : "Ata Conchubhar an eigion,"¹⁹ ar se, "agus níor dligheadh dhamhsa eisteacht ris." Agus do ghaibh a arm go h-úireadmrom, agus tainigh roimhe go h-Eambuin M(h)acha ; agus níor lámhсад Olltaig[h] a thoirmiosg. Agus tainigh do leith achúl go Iollann Fionn, agus do sháithidh²⁰ an chulglas,²¹ iodhon a chloidbeannh²² tre na chroidhe. "Ge b' e²³ do ghoin mé do leith mo chúil," ar Iollann Fionn, "do bhearuinn comhrae do leith m' aghaidh²⁴ dhó." "Cia thí féin?" ar Conall. "Mise Iollann

¹ MS., "tre mhiorbhuiillidhe." ² MS., "aniugh." ³ MS., "cliodhamh." ⁴ MS., "tainidh." ⁵ iar sin. ⁶ MS., "luathchuarta." ⁷ timchioll. ⁸ MS., "tar náis." ⁹ ghabh. ¹⁰ MS., "bearrnach." ¹¹ MS., "dionsúigheadar." ¹² MS., "deaghaisge." ¹³ "Eireann." ¹⁴ MS., "tuaidh." ¹⁵ MS., "Cliona." ¹⁶ MS., "Rughraoidhe." ¹⁷ O'Flanagan's version has the words which we here supply. ¹⁸ MS., "gemeadh." ¹⁹ eigin. ²⁰ MS., "do shaighidh." ²¹ O'Flanagan's version has "an colg glas" (the blue blade). ²² MS., "a chliodhamh." ²³ MS., "gibe." ²⁴ MS., "matha."

and my counsel." "I will accept that," said Buinne ; and he took the bribes. And a mountain was made miraculously of that cantred that very night. And this is the same which is called to-day Dalbuinne in Ulster. When Deirdre heard that (conversation), she said, "Buinne has deceived you ; and a son like his father is he." "I pledge my word," said Illann the Fair, "that I will not forsake you while this sword lasts to me." And Illann thereupon came forth, and made three swift circuits of a champion round the dwelling, and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen ; and he came back where Naesi was, who was playing with Ainnle. And he drank a drink, and came out again, and had a lighted torch, and began cutting down the troops, until they dared not approach the dwelling. And a goodly son was this Illan the Fair, for he never accepted gifts or rewards from any except Fergus, and he never refused any in regard to gifts or rewards. It was then that Conchobar said, "Where is Fiacha the Fair, that is, my son?" said he, "for it was the same night that he and Illann the Fair were born ; and it is his father's arms that Illan the Fair has ; and take thou my arms with thee, namely, the Orchaen, and the Corrthach, and the Notched-bow."

It was then that these two attacked each other boldly (and) courageously. And Illann the Fair, the son of Fergus, prevailed against Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, at that time, so that he forced him to crouch behind the shelter of his shield ; and the Orchaen roared with a horrible vocal sound because of the greatness of the distress in which Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, was. And the three chief Waves of Erin roared (responsive to it), namely, the Wave of Toth, the Wave of Clidna, and the Wave of Rudhraighe. And Conall Cernach, the son of Aimergin, was then at Dun Tobaирce ; and he heard the Waves roaring, and this was what he said—"Conchobar is in distress," said he, "and it is not meet that I should listen to it." And he took up his arms with agility, and came on to Emain Macha ; and the Ulstermen dared not prevent him. And he came to Illann the Fair from behind him, and thrust the Colg-glas,¹ that is, his sword, through his heart. "Whoever hath pierced me at my back," said Illann the Fair, "I would have given him battle in front of me." "Who art thou thyself?" said Conall. "I am Illann the Fair, the son of

¹ i.e., the "green" or "blue blade."

Fionn mac F(h)eargusa," ar se ; "agus as e so Conall Cearnach¹ do ghoin me." "As truagh gur me," ar Conall. "As mór an truagh an gniomh sin do rin(n)is, a Chonaill,"² ar Iollann, "agus clann Uisneach ar mo choimeirce."³ "Uch mo thruagh,"⁴ ar Conall ; "dar mo bhrefthir, ni bhéaraidh Conchubhar a mhac féin uaim gan m(h)arba(dh) an dioghail an ghniomha sin ;" agus iar sin tug Conall béim cloidheimh⁵ d' F(h)iacha Fionn gur theasg a cheann d' á choluinn ; agus fagbhas Conall iad. Tarsan⁶ tángadar airg(h)eana bás d' lollann mac F(h)eargusa ; agus do chuir a arm aisteach⁷ do'n bhrúighin, agus adubhairt le Naoise calmacht do dheanamh, agus gur marbhadh e féin an aimhriocht le Conall Cearnach.⁸ As ann sin tángadar Olltaig(h) timpchioll⁹ na brúighne ; agus do chuireadar t(e)innte innte. Agus tainigh Ardán amach, agus do bháthaidh na teinnte, agus do m(h)arbh tri chéad do na sluaghaibh. Agus iar mbeith atha fhada amuigh¹⁰ tainigh aisteach,¹¹ agus do chuaidh Ainle amach an trian eile do'n oidhche ag coim(b)éad na brúighne ; agus do mharbh niumhair do-airmhighthe d' Olltachaibh, go ndeachadar go h-easbaghthach¹² o'n b(h)rúighin.¹³ As ann sin do g(h)abh Conchubhar ag gréasacht na slógh ; agus tainigh Naoise amach fa dheoigh, agus ni feidir airionh¹⁴ ar thuit leis. Tugadar Olltaig(h) cath na mainne do Naoise ; agus do chuir Naoise an ruaig trí h-uaire an aonar orrtha. As a h-aithle sin d' eirigh Déirdre ionna choinne agus adubhairt ris : "As buadhach an com(b)rac do rin(n)is féin agus do dhias dear-bhrathar ; agus deanaidh calmacht feasta."¹⁵ Agus do b'¹⁶ olc an chomhairle dhíbh taobh do thabhairt re Conchubhar agus re h-Olltachaibh, agus is truagh nach dearnabhar¹⁷ mo chomhairlesi." As ann sin do rin(n)eadar clann Uisneach daingion do choraibh a sgiath ionna chéile, agus do chuireadar Deirdre eadtoorrtha ;¹⁸ agus tugadar amuighthe an einf(h)eacht ar na sluaghaibh ; agus do mharbh siad trí chéad do na sluaghaibh do'n ruathar sin. As ann sin tainigh Conchubhar mar araibh Cathfaidh¹⁹ draoi, agus adubhairt : "A Chathfaidh,"²⁰ ar se, "fost²¹ clann Uisneach, agus imir dr(a)oidheacht²² orrtha, óir millfeadh an C(h)óige so go bráth dá nimthighid d' á naimhdheón uatha do'n dulso ; agus do bheirimse mo bhríathar duitse nach eagal dóibh mé féin." Creidios Cathfach¹⁹ na comhraidiú sin Chonchubhair ; agus do chuaidh d' ionsaide chloinne Uisneach, agus

¹ MS., "Cearrnach." ² MS., "a chonuill." ³ comaire. ⁴ MS., "mo thruadh." ⁵ MS., "cliodhaimh." ⁶ Iar sin. ⁷ asteach. ⁸ MS., "Cearnach." ⁹ timpchioll. ¹⁰ MS., "amuith." ¹¹ asteach. ¹² easbadhach ¹³ MS., "ón mbrúighin." ¹⁴ áireamh. ¹⁵ feasda. ¹⁶ MS., "dob." ¹⁷ MS., "dearnamhair." ¹⁸ Eatorra. ¹⁹ Cathbha, or Cathbhadh. ²⁰ Chathbhaidh. ²¹ fastuigh. ²² MS., "droigheacht."

Fergus," he replied ; " and this is Conall Cernach that has pierced me." " Alas ! that it is I," said Conall. " Great cause of sorrow is that deed which thou hast done, Conall," said Illann, " for¹ the sons of Uisnech are under my protection." " Uch, alas !" said Conall ; " I pledge my word that Conchobar will not rescue his own son from me without being slain to avenge that deed ;" and thereupon Conall gave a stroke to Fiacha the Fair, so that his head was severed from his body ; and Conall departed from them. Then the signs of death came upon Illann the son of Fergus ; and he put his arms into the house, and told Naesi to act valiantly, and that he had himself been wounded by Conall Cernach in mistake. It was then that the Ulstermen surrounded the house, and set fires into it. And Ardan came forth and put out the fires, and slew three hundred of the troops. And after being out a long time, he came in, and Ainnle went out the other third part of the night to watch the house ; and he slew a countless number of the Ulstermen until they departed helplessly from the house. It was then that Conchobar began to urge on the troops ; and Naesi came out at last, and it is impossible to reckon the number that fell by him. The Ulstermen gave the fight to Naesi ; and Naesi routed them three times. Thereafter Deirdre rose to meet him and said unto him, " Victorious has been that fight which thou thyself and thy two brothers have fought ; act valiantly henceforward. And that was evil counsel for you, to have put trust in Conchobar and the Ulstermen, and it is unfortunate that you did not take my counsel." It was then that the sons of Uisnech made an enclosure by joining their shields together, and placed Deirdre between them ; and made an assault together by the troops, and slew three hundred of them in that onset. It was then that Conchobar came to Cathbad the druid, and said—" Cathbad," said he, " restrain the sons of Uisnech, and practise enchantment upon them, for they will destroy the Province for ever if they escape in spite of the men of Ulster on this occasion ; and I pledge my word to thee that they will have no cause of fear from me." Cathbad believed these sayings of Conchobar, and went to the sons of Uisnech, and laid them under enchantment ; for he put a

¹ Lit. " and."

do rin(n) dr(a)oidheacht¹ orrtha ; óir do chuir se muir m(h)ór-thonnach ar feadh an mhachaire roimh chloinn Uisneach, agus fir Uladh ar talamh tirim d' a ecois ionna ndiaigh. Agus ro ba truagh mar do bhadar clann Uisneach d' a ttraochar san m(h)or-mhuir, agus Naoise ag congmháil Dhéirdre fór a ghualainn d' a h-anacail² ar a báthadh. As ann sin d' f(h)ógaír Conchubhar clann Uisneach do m(h)arbadh, agus do dhuiltadar fir Uladh uile sin do dheanamh ; óir ní raibh aon duine an Oltaibh na raibh tuarasdal o Naoise dhó. Do bhí óglach ag Conchubhar dar bh' anim Máine Laimh-dhearg, mac Rígh Lochla(i)nn, agus as e Naoise do mharbh a athair agus a dhias dearbhráthar agus adubhairt go ndiongnadh [e] féin an dithecean(n)adh an dioghail an ghniomha sin. "Maiseadh," ar Ardán, "marbh me féin ar ttóis, óir is mé is óige do m' b(h)ráithribh." "Ní h-e sin a deantar," ar Ainne, "acht marbhthar mé féin ar ttóis." "Ní h-amhla is cóir," ar Naoise ; "acht ata cloidheamh agamsa tug Manan(n)án mac Lir dhamh, nach fagbhann fuighioll buille ná béime ; agus buailtior³ oruinn attruir an éinf(h)eacht é go nach faicfeadh aoin(n)each aguinn a dhearbhrathair aga d(h)ithcheannadh." As ann sin do s(h)ineadar na h-uaisle sin am braighde ar aoincheap, agus tug Maine coilgbhéim cloidheimh dhóibh gur theasg na tri cinn an einf(h)eacht diobh ar an lathair sin ; agus gach neach d'Olltachaibh ar ar ghoill sin do léigeardar trí tromgharra⁴ cumha umpa.*

* O'Flanagan's Version has here a short prose paragraph followed by the lay which refers to Naesi's visit to the daughter of the Earl of Duntroon and to Deirdre's jealousy. We give in this note the prose paragraph from O'Flanagan and a version of the lay (slightly different from O'Flanagan's) from a MS. collection of Scottish and Irish songs written at least two centuries ago, and forming No. XLVIII. of the Edinburgh Collection of Gaelic Manuscripts. [See *Reliquiae Celticæ*, Vol. I., p. 119] :

"Imthusa Deirdre ró chaeidh go truagh, turseach, acas ró tharraing a folt acas a finnfadh, acas do bhí ag techt air chloinn Uisnigh, acas air Albain, acas do rinne an laidh :

"Sor(a)idh soir go h-Albain uaim !
Fa maith radharc [a] cuan 's a⁵ gleann
Mar re clann Uisneach aig seilg,
B' aoibhin(n) a bheith ós leirg a be(a)nn.

¹ MS., "droigheacht." ² MS., "hanachal." ³ buailtear.

⁴ tromghartha. ⁵ MS., "is."

sea with high waves across the plain before the sons of Uisnech, whilst the Ulstermen were following after them on foot on dry land. And sad was the plight in which the sons of Uisnech were, being overpowered in the great sea, and Naesi holding up Deirdre on his shoulders to save her against drowning. It was then that Conchobar commanded the sons of Uisnech to be slain ; and the Ulstermen all refused to do that, for there was no man among them who had not wages from Naesi. Conchobar had a servant whose name was Maine of the Red-hand, a son of the king of Lochlann, and it was Naesi that slew his father and his two brothers ; and he said that he would himself behead them to avenge that deed. "If so," said Ardan, "slay me first, for I am the youngest of my brothers." "That is not what will be done,"

Tarla maithe Alban ag ól¹
 Agus clann Uisneach d'ar chóir cion ;
 D'inghin² Iarla Dhuntreoir
 Go tug Naoise póg gan f(h)ios³
 Do chuirse chuice eilit bhaeth⁴
 Agh alluadh agas laogh⁵ le cois
 Agus do g(h)abh se chuice⁶ ar chuairt
 Ag tilleadh⁷ ó shluagh Inbher-nois.⁸
 Mar⁹ do chuala mise sin
 Li(o)nas mo cheann lán do 'n é(a)d¹⁰
 Chuaidhis a(n) curach air tuinn
 Fá coma liom beó no éag.
 Leanuid mise amach air snámh—
 Ainnle¹¹ is¹² Ardan nár ghnáth bréag
 Tillid¹³ leó mé ar m'ais¹⁴
 Dias do chuire(a)dh cath air ché(a)d.
 Tug Naoise a bhriathar¹⁵ gu fíor
 Luighis fá thrí a (bh)fiadhnuís¹⁶ árm
 Nach eu(i)r(e)adh se oram gru(a)im
 No go rachadh ar sluagh na marbh
 Tug an bhe(a)n sín ó Dhuntreoir
 Briathar¹⁷ ro mhór is móid mhe(a)r
 No go rachadh Naoise d' é(a)g¹⁸
 Nach rachadh sí fein ad f(h)e(a)r.

¹ MS., "Tarrla." ² MS., "ninghin." ³ MS., "gan nfios." ⁴ MS., "ealta bhaogh," but O'Flanagan's version has "eilit bhaeth," which we have adopted. ⁵ MS., "laoch." ⁶ MS., "chuige." ⁷ MS., "tilleadh." ⁸ MS., "inverneise." ⁹ MS., "Mur." ¹⁰ MS., "linghis um cen doigh don ned." O'Flanagan's version has "Linas mo chino lán don éd." ¹¹ MS., "enle." ¹² The MS. has the contracted form 7. ¹³ MS., "tpillad." ¹⁴ MS., "mais." ¹⁵ MS., "a bhriathar." ¹⁶ MS., "a fiaghnuis." ¹⁷ MS., "breathar." ¹⁸ MS., "deg."

Dala Déirdre, an *tan* do bhí aire chá(i)ch ar a cheile dhiobh, tainig(h) roimpe ar faithche na h-Eamhna, agus i ar foluamhuin soir agus siar o nduine¹ go chéile go ttarla Cuchuloinn² ionna ceart-aghaidh, agus do *chuaidh* ar a choimeircé,³ agus d' in(n)is sgeula chloinne h-Uisneach dhó o thuis⁴ go deire, amhúil fealladh orrtha. “As truagh liomsa *sin*.” ar Cuchuloinn² “agus an bhfuil⁵ a fhios agad cia do mharbh iad?” “Máine Laimhdhearg mac Rígh Lochlann,” ar si. Tainigh Cuchuloinn² agus Déirdre mar araibh clann Uisneach; agus do sgaoil Deirdre a folt,⁶ agus do ghaibh ag ól fola Naoise; agus tainigh dath na gríosuidhe⁷ d' a gruadhaibh, agus adubhairt an laoi(dh):

Mor na h-eachta so an Eam(h)uín,
Mar an dearnadh an meabhal;⁸
Oidheadh⁹ c(h)loin(n)e h-Uisneach gan fheall—
Gobhla oinig(h) na h-Eirionn.¹⁰

Adhbhar Rígh Eirionn¹⁰ uile,
Ardán feata folt-bhuidhe;
Eire agus Alba gan oil
Ag Ainnle ionna úrchomhair

An domhan t-siar agus t-soir
Agad, a Naoise neartmhuir,¹¹
Do bhiadh uile, is ni bréag,
Muna ndiongantaoi an móireacht.

Aidhlaithear misc sa bhfeart,¹²
Agus clochtar ann mo leacht;
D' a bhfeithiomh is de thig m' éug,
O' do rin(n)eadh an móireacht

A h-aithle na laci(dhe) *sin* adubhairt Deirdre: Léigidh damhsa

Och ! dá cluin(e)adh isi anochd
Naoise ar ndol fuidh¹³ bhrot a cré
Do ghuil(e)adh isi go be (a)cht
Is¹⁴ do ghuilinse fá she(a)cht lé

[Ca] h-iongnadh¹⁵ cion bheth agam féin
Ar crich Alban fá réidh ród
Budh slán mo chéile 'na me(a)sg—
Budh liom a h-eich agus¹⁴ a h-ór.

Soraidh soir go h-Albain uaim.”

¹ MS., “on nduine.” ² Cuchulainn. ³ ar a chomairce. ⁴ ó thús. ⁵ a bhfuil. ⁶ MS., “a fuilt.” ⁷ gríosaighe. ⁸ MS., “meabhall.” ⁹ MS., “oigh-eudh.” ¹⁰ Eireann. ¹¹ For “neartmhair,” voc. of “neartmhar.” ¹² MS., “san bhfeart.” ¹³ MS., “fuigh.” ¹⁴ The MS. has the contracted form 7. ¹⁵ MS., “hiongnudh.”

said Ainnle, "but let me be slain first." "It is not meet to do so," said Naesi, "but I have a sword which Manannan, the son of Lir, gave me, that will not leave remains of blow or stroke; and let us three be struck with it at the same time, that neither of us may see his brother beheaded." It was then that these noble [youths] stretched their necks on one block, and Maine dealt them a quick sword-stroke so that he cut off the three heads together on that spot. And every one of the Ulstermen raised three heavy shouts of sorrow on their account.

As to Deirdre, when the attention of the rest was directed towards one another, she came forward on the green of Emain, and was moving distractedly eastward and westward from one man to another until Cuchulainn met her straight in the face; and she placed herself under his protection, and told him the tales of the sons of Uisnech from first to last, how they had been betrayed. "Sorrowful to me is that," said Cuchulainn; "and do you know who slew them?" "Maine of the Red Hand, son of the King of Lochlann," she replied. Cuchulainn and Deirdre came to where the sons of Uisnech were; and Deirdre spread out her hair, and began to drink Naesi's blood; and the colour of burning embers came into her cheeks; and she uttered this lay:—

Great have been these deeds in Emain
Where the treachery has been done—
The death of Uisnech's guileless sons,
The stays of Erin's honour.

Meet to be King of Erin all
Was [Ardan, the wise, the] yellow-haired,
Eire and Alba without reproach
Was Ainnle's.

The world west and east,
Thine, O Mighty Naesi,
Would all be; 'tis not untruth
If the great deed you [they?] had not done.

Let me be buried in the grave,
And there let my mound be raised,
Awaiting them, and thence will come my death
Since the great deed has been done.

After this lay, Deirdre said, "Let me kiss my husband;" and she began to kiss Naesi and to drink his blood, until she recited

mo chéile do phogadh ;” agus do ghaibh ag pogadh Naoise agus ag ól a fholá go n-dubhaint an laoi(dh) ann :

Fada lá *gan c(h)lann* Uisneach,
 Nior t(h)uirseach bheith ionna *ceuallacht* ;
 Mic rígh le an dioltúighe deoraidhē¹
Trí leomhain o chnoc *na h-uamha*.

Trí dreagún Dúna, Monaidh,
 Na trí curaídh o ‘n C(h)raoibh Rua(i)dh ;
 D’ á néis² ní bá bheo mise
Triur do bhriseadh gúch aonruaig.

Tri lean(n)a(i)n ban B(h)reata(i)n,
Trí seabhaic Sléibhe C(h)uillinn,
 Mic ríg(h) d’ ar ghéill an ghaisge,
 D’ á ttugaidis *amhuis ur(r)aim*

Triar laoch nár mhaith fá urraim,
 A ttuitim is cúis t(h)ruaighe ;
Tri mic inghine C(h)athfaidh,³
Tri g(h)abhla chatha Chuailgne.

Tri beithracha beodha,
Tri leomhúin ó lios ‘Una,
Triar laoch le ar mhiann a moladh,
Tri mic uchta na nOlltach.

Triur do h-oileadh ag Aoife,
 Ag á mbiodh críocha fá chána
Tri h-uaithneadh(a) b(h)ríste(adh) catha,
Triar daltadh do bhi ag Sgathaig(h).

Triúr do h-oileadh ag Boghmuin,
 Le foghlum gacha cleasa ;
Tri mic oirdhearcá Uisneach,
Is tuirseach bheith na neasbhuidh.

Go mairfinn an deoig(h) Naoise,
 Ná saeileadh⁴ neach ‘na bheatha ;
 An deoigh Ardáin is Ainnle,
 Ni bhiadh m’ aimsir go fada.

Airdrígh Uladh, mo chéad⁵-fhear,
 Do threigios do ghradh Naoise ;
 Gearr mo shaogháil ionna d(h)ia(i)gh,
Fearfad a chluithe caointe.

¹ MS., “deoraig.” ² MS., “da ndeis.” ³ Chat(h)baidh. ⁴ MS., “sileach.” ⁵ MS., “cheidfhear.”

the (following) lay :—

Long is the day without the sons of Uisnech,
 'Twas not wearisome to be of their band ;
 A king's sons who would strangers entertain,
 Three lions from the hill of the Cave,

Three dragons from Dun Monadh,
 The three champions of the Red Branch ;
 After them I cannot live,
 Three that broke every rout.

Three beloved by Britain's women,
 Three falcons of Sliabh Cuilleann ;¹
 Sons of a king to whom valour yielded —
 To whom warriors paid homage.

Three heroes not ready to pay homage,
 Their fall is cause of sorrow ;
 The three sons of Cathbad's daughter,
 The three supports of the hosts of Cuailgne.

Three lively bears,
 Three lions from the fort of Una,
 Three heroes of praise desirous,
 Three bosom sons of the Ulstermen.

Three who were reared with Aife,
 Who brought regions under tribute ;
 Three columns who broke battalions,
 Three foster sons reared at Scathach.

Three who were reared at Boghmuin,
 By whom everyfeat was learned ;
 The three noble sons of Uisnech,
 'Tis sad to be without them,

That I could live after Naesi
 Let no one alive suppose ;
 After Naesi and Ardan
 Not long will be my days.

Ulster's high-king, my first betrothed,
 I forsook for love of Naesi ;
 Short my life after them ;
 I will sing their mournful dirge.

¹ Mountain of Cuileann, in the district of Cuailgne, or Cooley.

Ionna ndia(i)gh ni ba b(h)eo mise,
 Triar do chin(n)eadh ar gach deabhaidh
 Triúr 'gar mhaith fulang doch(a)i,r,
 Triar laoch gan obadh gleacadh.

Mallacht ort, a Chathfaidh¹ draoi,
 Do mharbh Naoise tre mhnaoi ;
 Truagh nach d' á chabhair do bhí,
 Sath an domhain e d' aoinrígh.

A fhir thochlas an feartán,
 Is chuiríos mo lean(n)an uaimse,
 Na déan² an uaig(h) go dochrach,
 Biadsa a bhfocha(i)r na nuasal.

Ni rabhas riamh a'm' aonar
 Acht lá dhéanta(dh) bhur nuaighe,
 Acht ge minic do bhí mise
 Agus sibhse go h-ua(i)gne(a)ch.

Do chuaidh mo radharc uaimse
 Ar bhfaicsin³ uaighe Naoise ;
 Gearr go bhfuigfe(adh)⁴ me m' anam,
 Is ní⁵ mairionn lucht mo chaointe.

Triomsa do feallad(h) orrtha,
 Tri tonnatréana tuile ;
 Truagh ná rabhas a ttalamh,
 Sul do marbhadh clann Uisneach.

Truagh mo thurus le Feargus,
 Do m' chealgadh do 'n Chraoibh Rua(i)dh,
 Le na bhriathraibh blaithe binne
 Do mhealladh sinne an aonuair.⁶

Do sheachnas aoibhneas Uladh,
 Móran c(h)uraidh agus charad ;
 Ar mbeith ionna ndia(i)gh am aonar,
 Mo shaoghal ni ba fada.⁷

Iar san⁸ tráth do suig(h) Deirdre sa bhfeart,⁹ agus do thug teora póg do Naoise ria ndul san uaigh. Agus d' imthig(h)

¹ a Chathbaidh. ² MS., "déin." ³ MS., "ar bhfaicsint." ⁴ MS., "bhfaicfe." ⁵ MS., "na." ⁶ MS., "do mhíllse mise am aonar ;" but O'Flanagan's version has "Do melladh siinne an aen-uair," which is evidently more correct. ⁷ O'Flanagan's version of this lay has some verses not contained in this text. ⁸ sin. ⁹ MS., "san bhfeart."

After them I cannot live—
 Three that prevailed in every conflict,
 Three who well could suffer hardship,
 Three heroes who shunned not fight.

A curse on thee, Cathbad druid,
 Who didst, through a woman, Naesi slay !
 'Tis sad thou wert not helping him,
 Who was worthy to be the world's one king.

O ! thou who diggest the grave,
 And layest (in it) my love from me,
 Make not the bed too narrow,
 I will be along with the noble (ones).

Never have I been alone
 But¹ the day your graves were made,
 Although often have I
 And you been in solitude.

My sight hath gone from me
 At seeing the grave of Naesi ;
 Soon shall I part with my life,
 And those who would mourn me survive not.

For sake of me were they betrayed—
 The three strong flood Waves ;
 Alas ! that I was not under ground
 Before the sons of Uisnech were slain.

Sad has been my journey with Fergus,
 Guilefully allured to the Red Branch
 By his warm and sweet words,
 We were together betrayed.

I have shunned the joy of Ulad,
 Many warriors and friends ;
 Now that I am alone behind them
 My days will not be long.

Then Deirdre sat in the grave and gave three kisses to Naesi before he was laid in the earth. And Cuchulainn left for Dun-

¹ O'Flanagan's version has " Go lá" (until the day).

Cuchuloinn¹ roimhe go Dúin Dealgá(i)n go cumhach, dobhronach ; agus ro mhalluig(h) Cathfach² draoi Eamhuin M(h)acha an dioghul³ an mhoruile sin, agus adubh⁴irt nach geabhadh Conchubhar na neach eile dh'a shliocht an baile sin go brath an deoigh an fheill sin.

Dala Fheargusa mic Rosa Rua(i)dh, tainigh ar na níhaireach d'éis marbhtha chloinne h-Uisneach go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha ; agus mar fuair gur marbhadh iad tar a shlána féin, tug féin agus Cormac Conloingios mac C(h)onchubhair agus Dubh-thach Daol(sh)úlach gon am buidhin⁴ coimheasgur do mhuintir Chonchubhair, gur thuit Máine mac C(h)onchubhair leó agus trí chéad d'a mhúintir mar aon leis. Loisgthear agus airgtheor Eamhuin M(h)acha, agus marbhthar bantracht⁵ Chonchubhair leo. Agus cruinnighid a reannta do gach leath, agus fá h-e líon a s(h)luaiugh tri mhile laoch ; agus triallaid as sin go Connachtaibh go h-Oiliol(l) Mór,⁶ fá Rígh Connacht an trath sin, agus go Meadhbh Chrúachna, mar abhfuaradar fáilte agus fostá.

Dala F(h)eargusa agus Chormaic Chonloingios go na laochraidi, iar rochtuín a cConnachtaibh dóibh ní bh(e)idís aonoidhche gan lucht foghra uatha ag arguin agus ag losgadh Uadh, mar sin dhóibh gur traochadh crioch Chuailgne leó, gniomh as a ttáinigh ionad doch(a)i>r agus dibhlfeirge idir an dá Choige ; agus do chaithear seacht mbliadhna, no do réir droinge eile deich mbliadhna ar an ordughadh sin gan osadh aonuaire eadtorrtha. As leith aistig(h) do'n aimsir sin do choimisi Feargas le Meadhbh gur toircheadh leis í, go rug triúr m(h)ae do d'aontoirbhirt, mar atá Ciar, Corc, agus Connmac, amhul adeir an file san rann so :

“Torraach Meadhbh a cCruachán chaoin
‘O Fheargas nár thuill tathaoir ;
Gu rug triar gan locht nár lag—
Ciar, Corc, agus Connmac.”

As o'n Chiar⁷ so raidhtear Ciaruidhe a Mumhain, agus is ar a shliocht atá O Conchubhar Ciaruidhe ; o Chorc atá O Conchubhar Chorcarmruadh ; agus o Chonmhaic atá gach Commháiene da bhfuil a cConnachtaibh : agus gi(dh) b'e léighfios an duan⁸ dàrab tósach :

“Clann Fheargusa clann ós cách,”

do gheabhaidh go follus gur mór an t-arrachtas⁹ do ghabhadar an triúr m(h)ae sin Meidhbhe a cConnachtaibh agus san M(h)umhain.

¹ Cuchulainn. ² “Cathba” or “Cathbadh.” ³ dioghalt. ⁴ MS., “gon ambuidhin.” ⁵ MS., “bantracht.” ⁶ MS., “hoiliol mór” (Ailill, the Great). ⁷ MS., “ón ceiar.” ⁸ MS., “an duain.” ⁹ MS., tarrdhachtas.

delgan sad and sorrowful ; and Cathbad, the druid, cursed Emain Macha to avenge that great evil, and said that neither Conchobar nor any of his descendants would ever possess that town after that treachery.

As to Fergus the son of Rossa the Red, he came to Emain Macha on the morrow after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech ; and when he found that they were put to death in violation of his own guaranty, he himself and Cormac Condlongas, the son of Conchobar, and Dubhthach Daolsulach attacked the soldiery of Conchobar's household, so that Maine, Conchobar's son, fell, and three hundred of his people along with him. Emain Macha was burnt and pillaged, and the women of Conchobar's (household) were slain by them. And his countries from every side were assembled, and the number of his host was three thousand heroes ; and they marched thence to Connaught to Oilill Mor, who was King of Connaught at that time, and to Medb of Cruachan, where they received welcome and wages.

As to Fergus and Cormac Condlongas with their warriors, after their arrival in Connaught, they were not one night without sending out marauders to plunder and burn Ulster, and they continued so until the territory of Cuailgne was exhausted by them—a deed from which resulted many calamities and acts of mutual retaliation between the two Provinces ; and they spent seven, or according to others, ten years in this way without respite for one hour between them. Before the end of that period, Medb became pregnant by Fergus, to whom she bare three sons at one birth, viz., Ciar, Core, and Conmac, as the poet says in the following stanza :—

Pregnant was Medb in pleasant Cruachan
By Fergus who earned not reproach ;
To whom she bare three faultless sons—not weak.
Ciar, Core, and Conmac.

It is from this Ciar that the *Ciaruidhe* of Munster have taken their name, and of his race are the O'Conor *Ciaruidhe*, from Core are the O'Conor Corcamruadh, and from Conmac are the Conmaicne who are in Connaught ; and whoever will read the poem which begins—

“Clann Fheargusa, clann os cách”
(The clan of Fergus, a clann above all),

he will find clearly that great was the sway which those three sons of Medb obtained in Connaught and in Munster. Let the

Biodh a fhiadhnuise *sin* ar na tiribh atá ainimnígthi uatha san dá Chóige *sin*. Do bhí Feargus agus an Dubhloingios, *iodhon* sluagh deoruidheachta¹ do chúaith leis a cConnachtaibh ag siordheanamh luit agus uile ar Olltachaibh tré bhás chloinne h-Uisneach. Olltaig(h) mar an eceadna ag deanamh dibhfheirge orrtha *sin* agus ar fhearaibh C(h)onnacht² treas a ttain³ bhó tug Feargus uatha agus treas gach dochar eile dhiobh, ionnas go rabhadar na diotha agus na dochair do rin(n)-adar leath ar leath d' á chéile comhmór *sin* go bhfuilid leabhar⁴ sgríobhtha orrtha ba liosta re a leaghadh ann so.

Do bhás Dhéirdre ann so.

Daia Dhéirdre d' á ttainigh na gniomha *sin*, do bhi si a bhfochair Chonchubhair san teaghlach ar feadh bliadhna d' éis mharbhtha chloinne h-Uisneach, agus ge madh beag tógbháil a a cinn no gaire do dheanamh tar a béal ní dhearna ris an rae⁵ *sin*. Mar do chon(n)aire Conchubhar nár ghaibh cluithe ná caoineas greidhm di, agus nach tug abhacht ná ardughadh aoibhneas [na] misneach ionna h-aigne, do chuír fios ar Eogan mac Durthacht, flaith Fearnmhuidhe.⁶ Agus adeirid cuid do na seanchaidhbh gurab e an t-Eogan so do mharbh Naoise mac Uisneach an Eamhúin M(h)acha. Agus iar tteacht d' Eogan do lathair Chonchubhair, adubhairt le Déirdre o nách fuair féin uaithe a h-aigne do chaochladh⁷ o na cumha, go ceaithfeadh dul seal eile le h-Eogan; agus leis *sin* curthar ar chulu Eogan ionna charbad i, agus teid Conchubhar d' a ttiodhlacadh. Agus ar mbeith ag triall dhoibh do bheireadh si suíl ar Eogan roimpe go fiochda, agus suíl ar Chonchubhar ionna dia(i)gh; óir ni raibh dís ar domhan is mó dh'a ttug fuath no iad ar aon. Mar do mhothaig(h) umorro Conchubhar ise ag sille(adh) fa seach ar féin agus ar Eogan, adubhairt ré tre abhacht: "A Dheirdre," ar se, "is suíl caorach idir dhá reithe an t-suíl *sin* do bheire ormsa agus ar Eogan." ✓ Ar na chlos *sin* do Dhéirdre, do ghaibh bio(dh)ga leis an bhréithir⁸ *sin* i, go ttug baoithléim as an ecarbad⁹ amach, gur bhual a ceann ar chartha cloiche do bhí roimpe go ndearnaidh¹⁰ míre mionbhruigthe d' á ceann, gur ling a h-inc(h)inn go h-obann aiste; go no amhla sin tainigh bás Dhéirdre.

¹ MS., "deorúigheachta." ² MS., "Connacht." ³ MS., "an ttáin." ⁴ MS., "leabhair" (?). ⁵ ré. ⁶ Fearnmhuidhe. ⁷ MS., "chlaochlodh." ⁸ MS., "an mbréithir." ⁹ MS., "an ecarbad." ¹⁰ go ndéarnadh.

proof of this be the territories that are named after them in these two Provinces. Fergus and the Dubhlongas, that is, the strangers who accompanied him to Connaught, were continually plundering and doing mischief to the Ulstermen on account of the death of the sons of Uisnech. The Ulstermen, likewise, were avenging themselves on them and on the men of Connaught on account of the Cattle-spoil which Fergus took from them, and on account of all the injuries done to them, so that the losses and injuries which they had inflicted upon each other were so great that books are written on them, which would take too long to read here.

An Account of the Death of Deirdre is given here.

As to Deirdre, on account of whom those deeds were done, she was with Conchobar in the household for the space of a year after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech ; and even as much as the raising of her head or giving a smile with her mouth she did not do during that time. When Conchobar saw that neither amusement nor kindness interested her, and that neither pleasantry nor honour brought joy or courage into her mind, he sent for Eogan, the son of Durthecht, lord of Fermagh. And some of the historians say that it was this Eogan that slew Naesi, the son of Uisnech, in Emain Macha. And after Eogan had come into the presence of Conchobar, (the latter) said to Deirdre that since he had not himself been able to change her mind from her sorrow, she must go for a while with Eogan ; and with that she was placed behind Eogan in his chariot, and Conchobar went to give her away. And as they were journeying onward, she would give a look fiercely at Eogan in front of her, and a look back at Conchobar behind her ; for there were not two men in the world whom she hated more than them both. But when Conchobar noticed her looking alternately at himself and Eogan, he said in sport, " Deirdre, the look of a ewe between two rams is that look thou givest me and Eogan." When Deirdre heard that (saying), she took fright, and made a wild leap out of the chariot, so that she struck her head against a pillar-stone that was before her, and made small fragments of her head so that her brain suddenly leapt out ; (and) in that wise occurred the death of Deirdre.

Craobhsgaoileadh agus Coibhneas¹ ar chuid do Churadhaibh na Craobhe Rua(i)dhe ann so, suí laibheoram ar thuille(adh) do ghniomharthuibh Chonchulainn :²

Cathfach³ mac Maochró na ecath,
Ceidrígh agá raibh Maghach ;
Dias eile fá bhúan a bhfearg—
Rosa Ruadh, Cairbre Cinndeirg⁴

Triúr do rug Maghach clann għlan,
Rosa Ruadh, Ca(i)rbre, is Cathfach ;³
Do ba triar rathmhar re roinn
Do bhí ag Mágħach Malach dhoinn

Trí mic le Rosa Ruadh dhi,
Is cheithre mic le Cairbre ;
Slata Finng(h)eala gan oil—
Tri h-inghionna le Cathfach³

Rug Maghach do C(h)athfach draoi
Tri h-inghiona⁵ fá gheal gnaoi
Do chinn a ceruith tar gach aon—
Deithchim, Ailbhe, is Fionnchaomh.

Fionnchaomh, inghion Chathfach³ draoi
Deaghmháthair Chonaill Chearnaigh⁶
Tri mic Ailbhe, nár ob ágh
Naoise, Ainle, is Ardán

Mac Deithchime na ngruadh nglan,
Cuchuloinn⁷ Dúna Dealga(i)n ;
Clann nár għaibh grain le goin,
Ag trí h-ing(h)iona⁸ Chathfaidh.

Clanna h-Uisneach, sgiath na bhfeár,
A ttuitim gan neart sluaigh ;
Maith a ccaidriomh, geal a ceneas—
Ag sin aguibh an treas thruagh.

FINIS.

¹ MS., "coimhneas." ² MS., Chueuloinn. ³ "Cathba" or "Cathbadh."
⁴ MS., "ceinndearg." ⁵ MS., hingionna (?). ⁶ MS., "Chonuil Chearnaig."
⁷ MS., Cuchulainn. ⁸ MS., hingionna (?).

A Genealogical Tree and Pedigree of some of the Champions of the Red Branch are given here, before we shall speak further of the acts of Cuchulainn :

Cathbad, son of Maelero of battles,
Was the first king who possessed Magach ;
(There were) other two, of enduring wrath,
Rossa Ruadh (and) Cairbre Cenn-derg.

Three to whom Magach bore offspring fair—
Rossa Ruadh, Cairbre, and Cathbad ;
Three were they prosperous
Whom Magach, the brown eye-browed, espoused.

She had three sons by Rossa Ruadh
And four sons by Cairbre—
Scions pure-white without blemish ;
Three daughters she bare to Cathbad.

Sons of Uisnech, shield of men,
They fell, but not overpowered in fight ;
Pleasant (was) their fellowship, white their skin :
There you have the Third Sorrow.

Magach bare to Cathbad druid
Three daughters of fair countenance ;
They grew in beauty above all else
Deitchim, Ailbhe, and Finn-caem.

Finn-caem, daughter of Cathbad druid,
(Was) the worthy mother of Conall Cernach ;
Ailbhe's three sons, who shunned not battle,
(Were) Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan.

Deitchim's son of bright cheeks
(Was) Cuchulainn of Dun Delgan ;
Sons were they who feared not wounds—
The three daughters of Cathbad bare.

TEXT OF GLEN MASAN MS.

Oided mac nUisnig.

Docomoradh fled mórchain moradbal la Conchobar mac Fachtna Fhat[h]aigh 7 la maithi Ulad archena an Em(ain) minalainn Macha. Et tangatar maithi an chuidid coh... dinsaide na fledi sin. 7 rodailed co rabatar cosubach sobrach (so)menmnach uile iat. 7 roeir(gset) a lucht ciuil 7 oirfide 7 ealadhna do (gabail) (an)drecht 7 anduan 7 anduch(onn), [oc]us a geg ngenelach 7 a craob goibnessa (fia)dib.

IS iadso anmaña na bfile^d ro(batar ocond fle)idsin .i. Cathbad mac Congail Clairingnech m^e Rugraide 7 Genañ Gruadhtsolus mac Cathbaid 7 Genand Glundub mac Cathbaid 7 Genañ Gadha mac Cathbaid, 7 Seancha Mor mac Ailella maic Athgno maic Fhir ita maic Glad maic Rosa, maic R(uaid) 7 Fercertne fili mac Aongusa Beldeirg, maice F... filed, m^e Gl..., maic Rosa, maic R(uaid). 7 is amlaid dochaitis fes na hEmna .i. adaig airithi acomair gach ainfir do tegluch Concobair. 7 is e lín teglaig Conchobair .i. cùig ar tri fichit ar tri cét, 7 desigetar and an adaig¹ sin, nogur togáil Conchobar a ardghuth rig osaird, 7 ised roraidi : "As ail damsá a fiarfhaige dibsi, a oga." bar Conchobar, "an bfacabar riám teglach budh crodha inasib pfen an-Er inn na an-Alpain na san domun mor in gach inad ar cuimgebad co cathair muirne mo...aige."

"Ni fhacamar a² ri," ar siát, "7 ni haitnid duinn mata."

"Mased," ar Conchobar, "an aichnid díbh uiresbaid isin domun oraibh ?"

"Ni haic(h)níd itir, a airdrí !" bhar iat-som.

"IS aichnid damhsa a oga," bar eisin, "aon uireasbaidh oraibh .i. tri coinnle gaisgid nanGaidéal do bet(h) in(n)ar bfegmais .i. tri (mac)a Uisnig .i. Naisi 7 Aindle 7 Ardan do b(eith) dáir sechna tre bith mna san domun 7 gurab adhbar airdri Erenn ar ghail 7 ar ghaisged Naisi mac Uisnig, 7 gur cosain nert a laime fen treab ar leth Alpan do."

"A rimilid," ar siat, "da lamaisne sin do rad, is fada o dermais e, oir doigh is maic rig coigerichi iat san, 7 docoisendaí cōiced Ulad re gach coiged aile an-Eirinn gen co heirset Ullta aile leó, doig is cuingeda ar calmacht iatt, 7 as leomain ar nert 7 ar niaachus (*sic*) an triar sin."

"Mased," ar Conchobar, "cuirter fesa 7 techta ar a cenn ar ericha Alban go Loch Eitche 7 go Daingen mac nUisnig an-Albain."

¹ MS., agaid.

² Stokes reads here : *am*, for *a ri*.

"Cia rachas rissin ?" ar cách co coitcheñ.

Dofhetar sa," ar *Conchobar*, "gurab do freitighib Naeisi techt an-Eirinn ar sith *acht* le *tri*. i. Cuculainn mac *Subaltaim* 7 Conall mac Aimirgin 7 Fergus mac Rosa, 7 (aith)neochatsa cia don triarsin lenab andsa mé."

7 *ruc* Conall leis (ar)fod foileth, 7 dofchiafraig de, "Cred dogenta(r), a richuingidh an betha," ar (*Conchobar*) "da chuireadar areenni mae n-Uisneich thu 7 a milled ar tinechaib 7 ar teinech mar nach fobraim ?"

"Ni bas aen(duine doticfad) desin," ar *Conall*, "*acht* gach aon aram-beruin d(o) Ulltaibní roichfet nech uaimsi a b ... gan bás 7 eg 7 oiged dimirt air." "Is sin fir," ar *Conchobar*, "a Connail ! anois tuigimsi na(ch inmuin) letsá mé ;" 7 dochuir se *Conall* uada, 7 (tugad) *Cuchulainn* da indsáigid, 7 do fhiafraig an cétna de. "Doberim se dom breithir," ar *Cúchulainn*, "da deasa gusan India (nosirther tú) soir nach gebaidsi comha sacruithe uaid, *acht* do tuitim fein fan gnim sin." "IS fir sin, a Cu, nach lemsa bhf .. 7 anois (mod)aighimsi ni fúath agadsa. 7 dochuir sin *Cuchulainn* uadha 7 tugad Fergus da indsáiged, 7 dofchiafraig an cétna de, 7 as ed adubairt Fergus fris: "Ni gellaimsí dul fa tfuil (na fat feoil," ar) Fergus 7 gidhed cena nibful Ulltach ar amberuinn nach bfuiged bás 7 oiged lim." "Is tusa racas ar cend clainni Uisnig, a rimiled," ar *Conchobar*, "7 gluáis romat amarach," arse, "oir is let tiefaid, 7 gab iarteacht anoir duit co Dún Borráig maic andt,¹ 7 tabair do b(h)riathar damsá maras taosga tiefair an Erinn nach lecfer oirismí na cemnaidhi doibh cotigid cohEmuin Macha moidchi sin." Tangatar rompa asdech iarsin 7 doiñis Fergus a dolfen aslanaidecht clainni hUisnig, 7 dochuaid alán aile² domaithib an Cóigid mailli ris isnaslante sin. 7 rugatar as anaidhe³ sin; 7 do aigill *Conchobar* Borrach mac añert,⁴ 7 dofiafraig de: "Anbful fled agat damsá," ar *Conchobar*. "Ata codemin," ar Borrach, "7 do b(fh)eidir lem adénam 7 ni (f)he(i)dir lem a hiumeur cohEmuin Macha cugatsa." "Mased ale," ar *Conchobar*, "tabair dfergus hí, uair is dá g(h)esaib fled dobad," 7 dogeall Borrach sin, 7 rugatar as anaidchi⁵ sin gan bedh gan baogal. 7 do eirig Fergus comoch arnamarach, 7 mirug leis do sluayaib na doshocraide acht adías mae fén, idon Illann Finn 7 Buinne Borbruad 7 Cuillend gilla nahibraige 7 aniubrach, 7 do gluaisetar rompo co daingen mae nUisnig 7 co Loch nEitci 7 is amlaid do batar maic Uisnig 7 tri finbogha⁶ fairsinge acu, 7 inboth an dendáis fulachtadh dibsin nihiníti do

¹ Above the *t* is a stroke, marking a contraction, perhaps -aigh. ² Denoted in MS. by a contraction. ³ MS., *anag*, with a stroke above *g*. ⁴ Stroke above the *t*. ⁵ MS. has "ag" stroked. ⁶ *t* ? The MS. seems to be *g*.

cait(h)dis, 7 anboth a caithdis nihm̄ti do collaids, 7 do leig *Fergus* glaodh mór isin cuan coclos foimcen na crích fa coimhesa doibh. 7 is amlaid dobí Náisi 7 Derdri añsin 7 inceñchaom *Conchubair* etarra aga himirt¹ fithehell in righ. 7 adubairt Náisi: "Do cluinim glaedh Eireñaigh," arse. 7 do cuala Derdri inglaodh 7 do aitin *gur* bi glaodh *Fergus* i, 7 do cel orrtha. 7 do leig *Fergus* andara glaedh, 7 adubairt Náisi: "Ateluinnim glaedh *aile*, 7 is glaedh Eireñaigh i." "Nihedh," ar Deirdri, "ní himañ glaodh Eireñaigh 7 glaodh Albanaigh." 7 do leig *Fergus* an tres glaodh 7 do aitnetar maic Uisníg gur bhí glaedh *Feargusa* do bi an 7 adubairt Náisi re hArdán dol ar cend *Fergus*. 7 do aithin Derdri *Fergus* aglegen na céd ghl(æ)idhe 7 do iñis do Náisi gur aithin in céil ghlaed do rinne *Fergus*. "Cred fár celis i, a *ingen*," ar Náisi. "Aisling Atcoñarc aréir," ar Derdri, "idon tri heoin do techt chuiagaiñ ahEamuin Macha 7 tri bolgama medla inambel leó 7 dosag-batar natri bolgama sín agaiñe, 7 rugatar tri bolgama darbful leó." "Cred inbreth atu agad dan aisling sín, a *ingen*," ar Náisi, "Atá," arsí, "Fergus do teacht cugaiñ ateuchtairecht asar tir duthchais fen lé sítí; óir ni millsi mil na teachtaireacht sítí: 7 isiat na tri bolgama fola rugad² uainn, idon sibhse récas leis 7 feallfa oraibh," 7 bahole leósun sín doradha disi. 7 adubairt Náisi rehArdán dol ar cenn *Fergus*. Docuaid immorro, 7 mar rúinic iát do toirbir teora [póca] doibh codicra deghthairise 7 ruc leis codaingen mae n Uisníg iat, ait araibi Náisi ocus Derdri 7 do toirbretar teora poca codil 7 go dicra dFhergus 7 damacaib 7 fiafraigeatar sgela Erend 7 Choigid Ulad cosonradhach. "IS siat sgela is ferr again," ar *Fergus*, "Conchobar dom' cur fen ar lúr ceñsi 7 mocur aslanaigecht agus acoraikecht air imbeth diles tairise dib 7 atu mo briathar oram fa mo slanaighecht éo comall." "Ni hiñdula daibhsí añsud," ar Derdri, "daigh is mo bhur tigerntas fen an Albain inatigernas Chonc(h)obair an 'Erinn.' " IS ferr duthchas inagach ní," ar *Fergus*, "uaírníhaibinn domeoch maithes daméd munna fháice aduthchas." "Is fir sin," ar Náisi, "doigh is aña lem pen Ere ina Alba ge mad mó domaith Albán dogebhain." "IS daingen dáibse mo briatharsa 7 mo shiánaigechecht," ar *Fergus*. "IS daingen ceana," ar Náisi, "7 rachmaidni letsá;" 7 ní do deoin Derdri andubhradar añ sin, 7 dobi ga toirmese impo. Tug *Fergus* fen a briathar doibh gemad fat fir Erenn uile dafeallfad³ orthasan nabud dínsgeith na cloidhne na catbairr doib acht comberedhsan forra. "Is fir sin," ar Náisi, 7 rachmaidne letsá cohEamuin Macha. Tucatar as anadhchi⁴ sin cotanic aumaidin moch sholus arnámarach 7 do eirig Náisi 7 *Fergus* 7

¹ A letter or two illegible before "fithehell." ² MS., rug, with stroke above *g*. ³ feallfadis? ⁴ MS. has anag, with stroke above *g*.

dodeisigetar inibrach 7 tangatar rompo ar fud mara 7 inor fhairge no corangatar eo Dun Borraig mae andt, 7 do lech *Derdri* arahéise arcríchaib *Alban* 7 ised adubairt : " Mo cen duit, at[ir] ut thoir," arsí, 7 is fada lim taib do [chu]an 7 do chalað 7 do muighe minsot[ach]a minailli 7 do tolcha taebuaine ta[ithnem]acha dfhagbail 7 is beg rangamar a [le]s a comairlisin do denam ; 7 rochan an laid :

[In]main tír antír út thoir

Alba con(a)hingantaib

Nocha tiefsuinn eisdi ille

Mana tísainn le Náisi

Inmain Dun Fidhgha is Dun Finn

Inmain in Dun os a cinn

Inmain Inis Draigen de

Is inmain Dun Suibnei

Caill Cuan ! O Caill Cuan !¹

Gusa tiged Ainnle, monuar !

Fagair lim do bi tan

Is Náise anoirear Alban

Glend Laidh ! O'n Glend Laidh !

Do collaiñ fan mboiriñ caoim

Iasg is sieng is saill brúic

Fa hi mo cuid an Glend Laigh.

Glend Masain ! O'n Glend Masain !

Ard a crimh, geal agasáin ;

Do nimais collad corrach

Os Inber mungach Masain.

Glend Eitei ! O'n Glend Eitei !

Añ do togbus mo e(h)ét tig ;

Alaind a fidh iar néirghe

Buaille gréne Glend Eitchi

Glend Urchain ! O'n Glend Urchain !

Ba hé in Glend direch drom chain

Nocha (n)uallcha fer a aoisi

Ná Náisi anGlen Urchain !

Glend Daruadh ! O'n Glend Daruadh !

Mo chen gach fer da na clúal

¹ The repetition with O in this and the next five verses, we take from the preceding text (MS. 56).

Is binn guth cu(a)ch ar craib cruin
Ar in mbiñ os Glend Daruadh.

Inmain Draigen is trén traigh
Inmain a uisge inghainimh glain
Nocha tiefuinn eisde anoir
Manu tisuinn le m inmain.

Inmain

As a haithle sin tangatar d' iñsaidhe Dúnad Borraig, 7 do toirbir teora poga do macaib Uisnid, 7 do fer failti re Fergus conamacab, 7 ised adubairt Borraach : “Ata fled agamsa duitsi, a Fergais,” arsé, “7 as geis doitsi¹ fled d'fhagbail no cotairsidh i. 7 otchuala Fergus sin dorindeadh rothnuull corera de.

“IS ole dorinns, a Bhorraig,” ar Fergus, “mo chur fo gesaib 7 Conchobar do tabairt mo breithir oram fá macaib Uisnid dobreith gohEmuin anlá dotiefaidis anEirinn.”

“Cuirimsi fógeisaib tú,” ar Borraach, “idon gesa nach fuilugid fir lacich ort mana tísair docaithem na fledi sin. 7 dofiafraig Fergus do Naeisi cidh do ghenadh se² ime sin. “Do gena,” ar Derdri, “mudhferr letsá maic Uisnid do treigen 7 anfhled docaithim, acht chena asmnór ancennach fledi atreigen.”

“Ní tréigeba iat,” ar Fergus, “dóigh curfed mo da mac leo, idon Illann Find, 7 Buinne Borb Ruadh go hEmuin Macha 7 mobriathar fein fós,” ar Fergus.

“IS lór afheabas,” ar Naeisi, “óir ní nech aile dochosain sinde riam acath na a comrug acht sind fein.” 7 do gluais Naeise mailli re feirg doláthair, 7 dolen Derdre é 7 Aindle 7 Ardan 7 da mac Fergusa. 7 ní do deón Derdrend do riñed an comhairle sin, 7 dofhagbadh Fergus go dubhach dobrónach acht aonni chena do bi deimin le Fergus, dámbéidis coig ollicoigid Eirend 7 acomairle leg le ceile nach tísadh dib acomairci sin do milled.

Sgela mac nUisnid, do gluaisedar rompa 7 doráidh Derdri friu : “Do beraind comairle maith daeib gen go derntar oram í.”

“Carsat comairle sin, a ingen,” ar Naeisi. “Eirgem go hinis Cuileann Cr.³ eter Eirind 7 Albaín, 7 anam ann go caithe Fergus afhled ; 7 as comhall breithir dFergus sin 7 as medughadh fada flaithemnais daibsi.”

“IS radh uilce rende féin,” ar Illann Finn 7 ar Buinne Borb Ruadh ; “nihedir líne an comairle sin do denam,” arsiad, “gengo-beith feabas barlamh fein⁴ mailli frind 7 briathar Fergusa agaib nifellfidhe⁵ foraib.”

“Mairg tanaic lesin mbreitir sin,” ar Derdre, “an tan do tréig

¹ doidius. ² se ! ³ r in MS. has a stroke above it, denoting contraction
⁴ sein. MS. now. ⁵ Stokes reads : ni fellfæ e.

Fergus sind arleidh *7* do bi ag toirrsi *7* acemifridhe móir imtecht
aneirinn ar breithir *Fergusa*, *7* atbert and

“ Mairg tanac le brethir mir
Fergusa maic Roig romhir :
ni dingēn aithméla de,
uch is acher mo chride !

Mo chridi na caeb cumadh
ata anocht¹ fa móir pudhar :
monuár, a maca maithi,
tangatar bar tiughlaithi.”

“ Na habair, a Deirdri dián !
a ben is ailli no in grian !
ticfa *Fergus* fortill ngail
cugainn nar : cuingénaigh²

Fáir is fada lim duib,
a maca ailli Uisníg !
techt a hAlbain nandamh nderg
³ da bus buan abithmairg.

M. A. I. R. G.

A haithle na laidi sin tangatar rompa eo Fiñcarn na Fcraire ar Sliab Fuait *7* dotuit a collud ar Deirdri añsin, *7* do fagbatar i gan fis doib, *7* doairig Naeisi sin *7* impodais araceñ coleic⁴ *7* sisin uáir dobí sisi ac eirge asa collud, *7* adubairt Naeisi : “ cred far anais aña, arígan ?” ar sé.

“ Collul dorónas,” ar Deirdri, “ *7* tarfas fis *7* aisling dam añ.”
“ Ca haisling sin ?” ar Naeisi.

“ Doconñare,” ar Derdri, “ cen ceñ ar cechtar agaibsi *7* cen ceñ ar Illann Find, *7* a ceñ fen ar Buinne mBorb Rúad, *7* gan a congnam liñi.” *7* doroine na rannu :

“ Truagh an taidbsi tarfas dam,
a cethrar féta finnglan !
gan ceñ uaib ar cechtar-de,
gan cungnam fir lecele.

“ Nocha can do bel acht olc,
a aiñear alaind edrocht !
léig úait, a bél tana mall,
ar gallaib mara Manañ.

¹ The *a* of anocht is inserted by a later hand. ² Dr Stokes makes this “naroncungénair.” ³ MS., fda. MS. 56 has *fuda* here. ⁴ colh, MS.

“Dob ierr lim ole da *gach duine*,”
 doraidh *Derdri gan* duibhi,
 “na bar nolesa, a *thriar min*,
 ler sires muir is móirtir.

“Dociusa a ceñ ar *Bhuinne*
 ose a saegal is uille.
nocha lemsa anocht nach *truag*
 a ceñ ar *Bhuinne* mBorb *Ruad*.” T.

Asahait[h]le sin tangatar rompo go hArd [na] Sáilech .r.
 id(on)¹ Ardmacha aniu. IS añsin doraidh Deirdri : “Is fada lim
 in ni docim anois .i. do nellsa, a *Naeisi* isin aér, 7 is nell fola é, 7
 doberaiñ comairle daib, a macu *Uisnig*!” ar Deirdri.

“Carsat comairle sin, a rígan?” ar Naeisi.

“Dol co Dun-dealgain mara bful *Cúchulainn*, 7 beith añsin
 nocotí *Fergus*, no techt ar comairee *Conculainn* go hEamain.”

“Ni regmad a les an comairle sin do denam” ar Náisi. 7
 adubairt an ingen so :

“A Náisi, fech ar do nell
 dociu suñ isin aér ;
 dociu os Emain uaine
 fornell fola forrúaide.

Romgabh bidgad resan nell
 dociu suñ isin aér
 samalta re *cru* fola
 in nell uathmar imthana.

Doberaiñ comairle duib,
 a maca aillí *Uisnig*!
gan dol co hEamain anocht,
 le bful oraibh do gúasacht.

Rachmadne go Dun *Delgan*
 mara bful Cú na cerda ;
 tiefam amarach andes
 maraon isa[n] Cú coimdes.”

Adubairt Nóisi *tre feirg*
 re Deirdri *ngasta* ngruaidhdeirg :
 “o nach bful eglá oirne
 ni dingnum do comairle.”

“Dob andam sin riám roime,
 a ua ríghd(a) *Rugráide* !

¹ Dr Cameron reads here : .r. r. MS. 56 has—risa aaidhtear.

*gan ar mbeth ar én sgéil de
mise is tusa, [a N]áeisi !*

An lá tuc Mamañán *cuach*
duinn 7 an Cu ro lu[ath]* * Dr Stokes reads b[uau].
ni betheasa am *agaid* de,
aderim rit, a Náeisi !

An la rucais let amach
mise tar Es Ruaid rom(ach),
(ní be)thea am *agaid* de
aderim rit, a Náise.”

A.

A haithle na rann sin dogluaisetar rompo anathigairit gacha sliged co facatar Emain Macha uathaib. “Ata comarda aganfa daibh,” ar Deirdri, “mata Concoabar ar ti fheilli no fhinghaile do denam oraib.”

“Ga comarda sin ?” ar Náise.

“Da leicter sibsi sa tech a bfuil *Conchobar* 7 maithi Ulad nocham-fuil *Conchobar* ar tí uile do denaun rib. Ma do tigh na Craebrúai/le cuirter sib 7 *Conchobar* a tigh na hEmna, dodentar feall 7 meadhul foraib.” 7 rangatar rompa fon in[n]us sin co dorus tighi na hEmna 7 doiarratar foslugud rompa. Dofregair an doirrseoir 7 dofiafraig eia dobí aí. Dohiñised gur biad tri maic Uisníg dobí aí, 7 da mac Fergusa, 7 Deirdri. Dahiñised sin do Concoabar, 7 tucad a lucht fedma frithreolma da iñsaiged, 7 dofiafraigh dibh ciñus dobí tech na Craobhrúaide im biadh no im dig. Adubratar sun da tiedis . u. catha Ulul aí, co bfuighdis a lór daothain bidh 7 dighe. “Mased,” ar *Conchobar*, “berar maic Uisníg iñte.” 7 adubraul sin re maeaib Uisníg. Adubairt Deirdri: “anois benais a digbail rib gan mo comairlisi do denamh,” ar si, “7 denam imtecht budesta.”

“Ni dingnum,” ar Illann Find mac Fergusa “7 adamar, a ingen, is mó an metacht 7 an midlaochus domothaigis orain. antan adere sin, 7 rachmaíd co tech na Craobhrúaide,” ar sé.

“Rachmaid codeimin,” ar Náise, 7 dogluaisetar rompo co tech na’ Craobhrúaide, 7 docured lucht freasduil 7 friteolma leó, 7 dofreaslaiged iat do biadaib saora somblasda 7 do deochaib millsi mesgamla, gur bad mesga medarcháin morgothach gach aon do lucht fedhma 7 frithreolma acht aenni chena nir caithetar féin biadh na liñ re meirtnigi a naistir 7 a nim(thechta), uair ni dernatar anadh na oirisem o do(léicse)tar dun *Borraig* maic Andirt co rangatar Emain (Macha).

IS aínsin adubairt Náise: “tabhartar in Cendcaom *Conchobair* eugain co ndernmáis a himirt.” Tugad in Cendcaom cuetha, 7 dosuidiged a foirend furri, 7 dogab Náise 7 Deirdri aga fraisimirt.

Is i sin uair 7 aimser adubairt Conchobar, “eia hagail, a óga, dogebain da fhis an maireñ a dealb no a denam fen ar Deirdriñ? 7 má maireñ, ni bfhuil dfhine Adaim *ben* is *ferr delb* ina i.”

“ Rac[h]ad fen and,” ar Leuarcham, “ 7 dober sgéla cugadsa.”

Is amlaid immorro dobi Leabaream, 7 ba hañsa le Naise ina gach nech aile isin cruiñe, uair ba minic le dol an erichaib an domain móir diarmoracht Nóisi [7] do breith sgél cuige 7 uadha. Iarsin tanic Leauaream, roimpi co hairm a raibi Naise 7 Deirdri. 7 is amlaid dobatar, 7 an Ceñcaom Conchobair etarra gahimirt, 7 dotoirbir mae Uisníg ogus Deirdriu do pfocair codil dichra d̄c tairisi, 7 docaiestar frasa dér *gur* bo fluiuc a hucht 7 a hurbruíne, 7 dolabair inadiaighsin 7 adubairt : “ Ni maith diabhsí, a *máca immaine*,” ar si, “ an ni as doilghe rugad uadha riám dobet[h] agaib 7 sib ara comus ; 7 is dabar fis docuirel mise,” ar Leabharacham, “ 7 da fechain an mairend a *delb* no a denam fen ar Deirdri. 7 is fata lim fós an gnim doniter anocht an Emain . i . feall 7 mebul 7 mícoingeall da denam oraibsi, a cairde gradacha,” ar si, “ 7 ni bia Eamuin aon oidchi co dereth an domain bus ferr i iná nocht. 7 doriñe an lóid ann :

Trúag [rem chroidhe] an mebul
doniter anocht an Emuin
7 on meabul amach,
bud hi an Emain irgalach.

Triar brathar is ferr fo nim
dar imgidh ar talmain tigh
doilech limsa marata
a marbad a los enmná.

Náisi 7 Ardan comblaid,
Ainnli baisgel a mbráthair,
feall ar in dreimsi ga luadh
nocha limsa nach lantrúag.

T.

Asa haitle sin adubairt Lebarcham re mœaib Fergusua doirsi tige na Craobhrúайд 7 a fuiñeoga do dúnad, “ 7 da tistar chugail, buaidh 7 bennacht daib, 7 cosnáid sib fen comaith 7 bar comarche 7 comarci Fergusua.” 7 tanic roimpi amach asa haithle codubach dobronach drochmenmnach co hairm ar aibhi Conchobar, 7 dofiafraig Conchobar sgéla di. Is añsin adubairt Lebarcam aga fregra : “ Ataid drochsgéla agam duit 7 degscél.”

“ Cred iát sin ?” ar ri Ulad.

“ Is maith na sgéla,” ar Leabarcam : “ in triar is ferr *delb* 7 denam, is ferr luth 7 lamach, is ferr gnim 7 gaisced 7 gnathir gal an Erinn 7 an Albain 7 isim domun móir uile do techt cugutsa, 7 bid imáin enlethe ogut fesda anagad bf[er] n.Erenn o tait maic Uisníg

libh : 7 ise sin sgél is ferr agum duit. 7 ise sin sgel is mesa agum, in ben dob ferr delb 7 denam isin domun ic imtecht uaiñ a hEamain nach bful a delb fen na denam fuirri."

Oteuala *Conchobar* sin, dochuaid a ed 7 a aigidecht areul, 7 doibhset dail no dó anadhiaig sin. 7 dofiarfaig *Conchobar* aris : "Cia rachad dam da fios an maireñ a cruth no a delb no a denam fen ar Deirdriñ ?" 7 dofiafraig fothri sol f[u]air a fregra.

IS añsim adubairt *Conchobar* re Tren Dorn dol and : "A Tren Durinn," ar *Conchobar*, "in fidar tu cia domarb tathair?"

"Dofhetar," ar se, "gurab e Náisi mac Uisníg domarb e."

"Mased, eirsi da fios an mairenn a delb no a denam fein ar Derdrinn." 7 doglúais Tren Dorn roime, 7 tánic dochum na bruighne, 7 fuair na doirrsi 7 na fuineoga arna n-iadhadhadh, 7 dogab oman 7 imegla é, 7 ised adubhairt : "Ní conair maic Uisníg diñsaigid, atá ferg forra." 7 fuair fuinneog gan drud isin bruidin, 7 dogab ag feguin Naeisi 7 Derdrend tresanfuinneóig, 7 do dech Derdriñ fair óir así bá cendluaithi añ 7 do bruidigh Naeisi 7 do dech Naéisi andiaidh adechsuna. 7 as amlaid do bí 7 fer gonta dferaib na fichle aige, 7 tug urear ághmar urmaisnech de go tarrla asuil anoglaich 7 doronadh imláid áinigneche etarra andsin. 7 dochuail atshuil aragruaid don óglach 7 rainig co *Conchobar*, 7 doinís sgéla dó ó thús codeiredh. 7 ised adubairt asi súd ainben asferr delb andsa domun, 7 ba rí andomuin Naisi dalegar dó í. IS and sin doéirigh *Conchobar* 7 Ultaigh 7 tangadar timcell na bruighne 7 do leigedar ilgairthe móra andsin. 7 dochairsiut teiñti 7 teñala isin mbruighin. 7 adelos sin do Derdrind 7 do claind Fergusa, 7 do fiafraigedar cia ata fan Crao(i)b Ruaid. "Concoabar 7 Ultaigh" arsiatt. "7 comaireci Fergusa friu," ar Illann Finn. "Mo cubais," ar *Conchobar* "ba mela duibsi 7 do macaib Uisnígh mo b(h)ensa agaib." "As fir sin," ar Derdriñ, "7 do fheall Fergus oraib, a Naeisi." "Mo cubais," ar Buiñi Borbruad, niderna 7 ni dingnimne. IS andsin tánic Buiñe Borbruad amach 7 do marb trí coicait amuigh 7 doばáith na teiñti 7 na teñala, 7 domhesg nasluayu donbreisim brathasin. Atbert *Conchobar* cia do ni ammesgadsa arnasluagaib. "Meisi Buiñi Borbruad mac Fergusa," arse. "Comadha uaimsí duit," ar *Conchobar*. "Carsat comadha sin ?" ar Buiñe. "Tricha cét," ar *Conchobar*, 7 mo chogar 7 mo c(h)omhairle fein duit." "Gébhett" ar Buiñe. 7 do gab Buiñe na comhadhasin. 7 do rinded sliab an oidci sin dom trichait cet imorra Sliab Dal mBuinde, 7 do chuala Derdriñ ancomrád sin. "Mo chubais," ar Derdriñ, do thréicce Buinne sib, a mhaca Uisníg, 7 is aithremuil an mac úd." "Dar mobreithir féin" ar Illann Finn, nocha treigeaibh fen fat incen maires an calad colg amláim. 7 tánic Illann amach iarsin, 7 tuc tri luath-chuarta atimchell nabruighni 7 do marb trí chét amuigh 7 tánic astech

cohairm ambái Naéisi 7 sé agimirt fichele 7 Airelle garbh. 7 tuc Illann cuairt impa 7 adib dhígh 7 tug lochraí arlasad leis amach ar anbfhaithéi 7 do gab agslaide naslóigh 7 nírlamsat techt timchell nabruighni. Doba maith annmac do bi ainsin, idon Illann Fiñ mac Fergusa, nírer nech riam imséid naimilmáime 7 nitarda tuarasdul origh dó, 7 nírgab séid riabh¹ acht ó Fergus namá. IS ainsin adubairt Conchobar. “Cait abfuil Fiacha mo mae?” ar Conchobar. “Soña,” ar Fiacha. “D[ar mo] cubhas, isanaon oidchi rugadh tusa 7 Illann [7 as iat] aimh aathar atá aigesin 7 beirsi mairmsi let [idon], anóchain 7 ancosgrach 7 afoga 7 mo co[lg] 7 dena calma leó. IS ainsin doiñsaigetar each achéle dib. 7 tunic Fiacha acert comlann co h-Illann 7 do fiafraig Illann dF(h)iacha. “Cid sin, a F(h)iacha?” arse. “Comrac 7 comlann dobail lem ritsta,” ar Fiacha. “Ole dorinis,” ar Illann. “7 maic Uisnigh ar mo e(h)omairce.” Doiñsaigetar achéle, 7 do rónsat comlann fieda forniata dána dedla degtapaid. 7 do fortamlaih Illann ar Fiacha eotue air luidhe for sgáth(h) asgéith 7 dogéis ansgiathe 7 dogeisetar trí prim toña Erend ainsin idon Toñ Clidna 7 Toñ Thuathi 7 Tonni Rugraídhe. Do bi Conall Cernach an Dun Sobairce animbaid sin. 7 do euala toraí Tuine Rugraide. “IS fir sin,” ar Conall, “ata Conchobar aneigin 7 ni coir gan a iúnsaighe 7 gabas aairm 7 táic roimhe go h-Eamuin 7 fuair ancomraec arnsráiniwl ar Fiacha mac C(h)onchobair 7 inorchain acbuiradh 7 acbeic foraigh acáiniud atigerna 7 nírlamsat Ulaid atesargon 7 táic Conall doleth acuil co h-Illann 7 saitis a sleg trít, idon an culghlas Chonaill. “Cia do g(h)on me?” ar Illann. “Mise Conall,” arse. “7 cia tusa?” “Mise Illann Finn mac Fergusa,” arse; 7 is ole angnim doronais 7 maic Uisnig ar mo e(h)omairce. “In fir sin?” ar Conall. “Is fir ón ——

¹ Erasure in MS.

Gaelic Proverbs and Phrases,

Hitherto Unpublished, or Variants of
Published Ones.

The Proverbs and Phrases which follow were intended by Dr Camron to supplement and complete, as far as possible, Sheriff Nicolson's collection of *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*, published in 1881. Several of them are merely more or less interesting variants of those which Sheriff Nicolson has; but the vast majority of them are not contained in the Sheriff's monumental work.

Abar gu beag 's abair gu math.

Abar sin dar a chaiteas tu cruaich mhòine còmhla ris.

> A' bhò a 's caoile 's a' bhuaile, 's i a 's àirde geum.

A' bhliadhna a's gainne min, dean fuine mhòr ainneamh.

A' bualadh na tìrraing air a ceann.

A' call rothad 's a' d' dhéigh.

A' chiad bhliadhna, bliadhna nam pòg, 's an dara bliadhna, bliadhna nan dorn.

A' choir féin do na h-uile fear.

> A' chuireag a dh' éireas an òtrach, 's i a 's mò a ni srann.

A' chungaideh-leighis a 's goirte, 's i gu tric a 's feàrr a leighiseas.

A' cur bréid air toll (Making up a deficiency).

A' cur glais' air an stàbull an déigh na h-eich a ghoid.

A' cur suas inisg, agus a bun aig a' bhaile.

A' dol an sinead mhiosad.

A' dol eadar thu 's do chodal.

Ag itheadh na cruaiche fo 'n t-sioman.

A' deanamh teadhair do ròine.

A' deaLamh balg ri gréin (Sunning himself).

A' taomadh na mara le cliabh.

A' deanamh math an aghaidh 'n uile.

> A' ghnè a bhios 's a' mhàthair, is gnath leis 'bhi 's an nighean.

A' h-uile rud ach an rud 'ba chòir.

Aidhear fìdhleir dhuibh an Taoibh-tuath.

A' nàdur féin a' tighin 's a' chullach.

A' phoit a' tilgeadh air a' choire, gu bh-eil a mhàs dubh.

A Shàbaid 's a' sheachduin.

A' tighin eadar thu 's do chodal.

A' tilgeadh sin uat mar gu 'n tilgeadh bò buachar.

> Adhaircean fada air a' chrodh a bhios anns a' cheo.¹

Ailleagan na luatha, luathragan a' chlachain. (Wise among fools, and *vice versa*).

Ainmechas bà air buachaill, is 'ga toirt uaithe m' fheasgar.

Air a mhàgan roimh na casan.

Air deireadh rug i 'n t-oighre.

Air da bhi reamhar na caol, 's maирг nach beathaicheadh laogh dha féin.

Air gnothuch na cuthaig.

Aird na dalach is isle na h-airde (*best lands*).

— Fàisneach caillich a réir a durachd.

Aitbne na bliadhna gu léir aig fear na h-aon oidheche.

Aithnichear duine air a' chuideachd (Tell me the company you keep, and I'll tell you your character).—*Scottish Proverbs*.

Aithnichear craobh ni 's fearr air a toradh na air a duilleadh.

Aithnichidh an cat dar gheibh bean an tighe gràs.

Am beul buille.

Am bodach a bha'n Lathairne, 'nuair nach b'aithne dha bruidhean dh' fhanadh e sàmhach.

Am bùrn a bhios 'sa' bhràigh, bidh pairt dheth 'san inbhir.

Am feadh a bhios an fhìrinn 's an onair aig neach, faodaidh e clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a ghabhail.

Am fear aig am bi an fhìrinn 's an onair, feudaidh e clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a ghabhail. (Credit keeps the crown o' the causey).

Am fear a bheir, 's e a gheibh.

Am fear a bheir bean à ifriinn, bheir i ris ann e.

Am fear a bheir an ear as an t-sionnach feumaidh e éirigh moch.

Am fear a bhios carrach 's a' bhaile so, bidh e carrach 's a' baile ud thall. Armst. p. 45.

Am fear a bhios fada gu'n éirigh, bidh e 'n a leum fad an latha.

Am fear a choidleas fada 's a' mhadainn, bidh e 'na ruith fad an latha.

Am fear a bhios gu h-ole [mosach] aig a' bhaile bidh e maith mu'n rathad mhòr.

Am fear a chaidh dheanamh air son a' bhuin-sèa, cha ruig e air an sgilinn.

Am fear a théid do'n mhuiileam bheir [?] (They that work in the mill maun wear the livery.)

¹ Last three words go also : tha fada uainn.

Am fear a gheibh bean, gheibh e dragh.

Am fear a gheibh gach latha bàs, 's e a 's fearr a bhidheas beò.

Am fear a ghleidheas a long, gheibh e latha g'a seòladh.

Am fear a 's luaithe làmh 's leis an gadhar bàn 's am fiadh.

Am fear a 's fhaide [luaithe] làmh, is e a 's mò cuiid.

Am fear a sheallas roimhe cha tuislich e.

Am fear a shiubhail ar cruinne, cha d' fhuair cho duineil ri 'mhàthair.

Am fear a 's isle bruidhean, 's e a 's fearr a chluinneas.

Am fear a 's laige fòdha, 's am fear a 's treise an uachdar.

Am fear a 's fhaide 'chaidh rianh o'n tigb, bha cho fada aig ri thighinn dachaидh.

Am fear a shimeas a làmh sinidh e 'chas.

Am fear tha elis gu gealladh, 's tric leis fealladh.

Am fear a 's tiuighe clraigean, 's e a 's lugha eanchainn.

Am fear a tha call an comhnuidh bristidh e.

Am fear a th' ann san fhéith 's duilich dha tighinn aisde.

Am fear a théid a dh' aindeoin an allt brisidh e na cuinneagan.

Am fear a thig mu dhicreadh, goiridh e gu diombach. (Strath-mashie).

Am fear a thig air na's léir dha thig air na 's nàr dha. (He that speaks what he should not, will hear what he should not).

Am fear aig a bh'eil, 's e a gheibh.

Am fear aig am bi an sac làn 's math leis màm air a mhuin.

Am fear air am bi fearg a ghnàth, is cosmhuil a ghné ris an dris.

Am fear nach cluinn air chòir, cha fhreagair air chòir.

Am fear nach cuireadh 'n a crùn, chuireadh 'n a bile.

Am fear nach d' fhuair a lot le beachan, fhuair e 'lot le seangan.

Am fear nach eil cleachdte ri claidheamh fagadh e air an tom e.

Am fear nach fritheil do clag a' chàil, fritheilidh e do'n ath thràth.

Am fear nach gleidh an sgillean, cha bhi an *guinea* aige.

Am fear nach toir ghnothuch de'n bhaile mhòr, bheir e gnothuch as.

Am fear nach toir oidhirp, cha dean e gniomh.

Am focal thig a Ifrim, 's e a gheibh ma's e a bheir.

Amadan an duine chrionda.

Amadan aig deich ar fhichead, amadan am feasd.

Amhairc araon romhad 's a' d' dhéigh. (Look both before and behind you).

An cadal fada, 's beag a thlachd do neach a tha ann an deòrachd.

An ceol air feadh na fidhle.

An ceòl gaire 'bha'n uiridh aca 'n a cheòl guil am bliadhna.

An leanabh a nithear a dh'aindeoin, bidh e cam no bidh e Carrach.

An cleas a bha aig Nial bha e riamh ris.

An cliù a théid òg do dhuine, 's e a leanas ris.

An deireagan air am beir a' bhéisd.

An deoch nach gabhar an àm a tunnайдh, slàn leatha.



An fheadag màthair an fhaoiltich fhuair,

Marbhaidh si caoraich agus uain.

An gearran gearr ni e farran nach fèarr,

Cuiridh e a' bhò anns an toll,

'San tig an tonn thar a ceann.

An leabaidh 'ni duine dhà feim, 's ann imnte 's fheudar dha laighe.

Abair Mac-an-Aba gun do chab a dhùnad.

An làmh a bheir 's i a gheabh, mar h-ann do dhroch dhuine.
(Giving to the poor increaseth a man's store).



Am fear nach ionnsaich ris a' ghlùn, cha'n ionnsaich ris an uilinn.

An leann a ni duine dh' a dheòin, ólaidh e 'leòr a dh' aindheoin deth.

A Luan 's a' Dhòmhnmach (always).

An long am meadhon a' chuain 's an stoirm 'ga deuchainn.

An neach a théid fada o'n dorus, cinnidh a shoraidh fuar.
(Out of sight out of mind).

An ni thug an eidheann bho na gabhraibh.

An ni nach buin duit, na buin da; or, An rud a thuirt clag Sgain : An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

An ni nach caillte, gheibhear e.

An rud nach gabh leasachadh is fheudar cur suas leis.

An ni nach leam cha tarruing.

An ni [rud] 's an téid dàil théid dearmad (Delays are dangerous).

An onair nach fhaigh duine a ghnàth, na biodh e 'ga h-iarraidh aon tràth.

An rathad a chuir thu 'n gruth euir 'na shruth am meòg.

An rud a bhios an dàn, bithidh e do-sheachan.

An rud a ghabhas ise 'na h-aire, cha chuireadh Rìgh-Deòrsa fhéin as e.

An rud a's fhiach a ghabhail, is fiach e 'iarraidh.

An rud a nì Domhnall dona, millidh Domhnall dona.

An rud a thig gu dona, is eutrom a dh' fhalbas e.



An rud nach 'eil, nach robh, 's nach bi —Sìn do làmh is chi thu e.

An rud nach faic sùil, cha chiurr eridhe.

An rud a théid fada o'n t-sùil, théid fada o'n chridhe.

An rud a thig leis an t-sruth, falbhaidh e leis a' ghaoith.

An rud nach ith an leanaban, ithidh an t-seana-bhean féin e.

An saoghal 'na bhutaras is Seuter 'na Sheamarlan.

A Shàbaid 's a' sheachdain (always).

An taigh a chaidh a shuidheachadh air carraig. cha 'n fharasd a chlaoidh.

An té théid a dh' aindeon an allt brisidh i na cuinneagan.

An té bhios cumanta aig a h-uile fear, cha bheir i clann.

An t-eun a' teannadh ris an sgàth.

An toil do na h-uile duine, 's an toil uile do na mnathaibh.

An t-sùil a bheir duine g' a chuid, bheir i g' a ionnsaidh e.

An t-uain ni 's gile na mathair, is 'mhathair ni 's gile na an sneachda.

An t-uain ni 's duibhe na a' mhàthair.

An tomhas a bheir 's e a gheibh.

An turadh, an t-anmoch, am muir-làn, 's an Dòmhnaich.

An tuagh a thoirt a làimh an t-saoir.

An uair a bhios 'a mhisg a staigh, bidh an ciall a muigh.

An uair a bhios sinn ri òrach, bidh sinn ri òrach, 's an uair a bhios sinn ri maorach, bidh sinn ri maorach.

An uair a chluinneas tu sgeul gun dreach na creid e.

An uair a chì thu taigh do choimhairsnaich a' dol 'n a theime, is còir dhuit an aire a thoirt do d' thaigh fein.

An uair a dh' fhalbas tu casruisgte, teichidh do chàirdean uat.

An uair a gheibhear fear, cha'n fhaighear bean.

An uair a gheibhear bean, cha'n fhaighear fear.

An uair a 's caoile an gràm, is ann a 's daoire an gràm.

An uair a's mò a fhuair mi 's ann a 's lugha 'bh' agam.

An uair a 's mò am beadradh, is ann a 's còir sgur dheth.

An uair a throdas na meirlich, gheibh na h-ionracain an cuiid.

An uair a théid na meirlich a throd bidh an t-ionracan 'na chuid.

An uair a théid an gobhainn air bhathal (?), 's e is fearr bhi reidh ris. ("When the smith gets wildly excited"—on his Baalism!—"Nether-Lochaber.")

An uair a théid fada o'n t-sùil, théid fada o'n chridhe.

An uair a théid erodh chàich an diosg, 's ann a ni breunag caise.

An uair a thig oidhche Shamhna, theirear gamhna ris na laoigh.

An uair a theirgeas do chuid, treigidh na cairdean.

An uair a thig a' bhochdain [an t-acras] a staigh air an dorus, théid an gràdh a mach air an arlas.

An uair a thig an latha fluich, tuighidh mi taigh; an uair a thig an latha math cha tugh taigh no taigh.

An-uair ort. (May it fare thee ill, lit., Bad weather to thee).

An uaisle dhubbh 's gun dad gu 'cumail suas.

Aois coin tri bliadhna 'na chuilean, tri bliadhna 'na neart, agus tri 'dol air 'ais.

Aon fhear o dh' iarras is dà fhear dhiag a phraigheas.

An uair o bhristeas aon bhò an gàradh, theid a dhà dheug a mach air.

Arainn bheag, mhiodalach, bhreugach, a cùl ri caraid, 's a ughaidh ri nàmhaid.

As a ceann a bhlighear a' bhò.

"As a' thoiseach."

Ard boinneid ni h-onair, faodaidh i clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a chumail.

As an droighinn anns an dris.

As an t-sealladh as a' chuimhne. (Out of sight out of mind).

A' tional nan srabh 's a' call nam boitein (boiteil).

Ba cho math dhomh mo chorrag a ghabhail do'n chloich. (See Nic. p. 222).

B' aird an luath na an lasair (in reference to fireside strife).

Barail an duine ghlic is tinne theid air an fhirinn.

Bàs gun sagart ort.

Barail mhath aig siach air féin.

B' e 'n fheòl 'g a thoirt a lìgnibh a' chait e.

B' e 'n capull 'g a thoirt a dh' Innsibh Gall e.

B' e faicin na peucaig is breunas an t-sionnaich e.

B' e 'm meur 's a' mhàs an déigh a bhramadh e.

B' e 'm bata 'g a thoirt duit go mo cheann féin a sgailceadh e.

B' e 'n leigheas air stùilean goirt e.

B' e naigheachd bheag am baile mòr e.

B' e 'n t-srathair an àite na diallaid e.

B' e saoradh air ceann a' choin bhradaich e.

B' e 'n chat 'g a thoirt an aghaidh a' chuilg e.

B' e ionnlaid drabhaig a' dol na chrò chaorach e.

B' e 'n crochadair a' buain croich dha féin e.

B' e earbsadh gnothaich ri droch ghille e.

B' e deoch do fhear am mullach na h-àtha is i 'n a teine e.

B' e sin a' chlach an ionad an uibhe.

B' e clach an ionad càbaig e.

> B' e freiteach a' bhaird ris a' chaisteal e.

B' e mart nam beannachd 's a' chliabh, mart nam mallachd air an t-sliabh.

B' e 'n guran air mas baintighearna e.

B' e sin an connadh a chur do 'n choille.

B' e stoirm na culce gun dol troimpe e.

B' e 'n ceann a' fanaid air a' choluiinn e.
 B' e 'n tart sin tart an deagh mhuilinn.
 B' e ni gun bhun gun bhàrr e.
 B' e fuidhleach an tàilleir shàthaich e.
 B' e 'n cailean 's an fhiacail e.
 B' e 'n t-uisge 'g a thoirt dachaith an criathar e.
 B' e itheadh na cruaiche fo 'n tugha e.
 B' e iasad a' cheibe gun a chur fo 'n talamh e.
 B' e sin a bhith toirt giuthais do Lochabair.
 B' e sin a bhith ag ionnsachadh caillich air na bramannan.
 B' e sin faire a' chlamhain air na cearcaibh.
 B' e sin blàthach 'g a toirt do bhanaraich.
 B' e crann gath 'g a dheanamh do 'n t-sirist e.
 B' e sin magadh air cù a mharbhadh fiadh.
 B' phasa chriathradh na chur air muin eich (said of one long buried).

Beagan as a' bheagan.

Bean 'g ad dhiultaah, is each 'g ad thilgeadh, is bàta 'g ad fhàgail—tri nithe nach ruig duine leas näire bhi air.

Bean gus an téid i eug, is fear gus am bi e 'n a sheann reud (i.e., they will be learning until then).

Beannachd Aonghuis Gobha leat, is gheibh thu mar a thoill.
 Beannachd leis gach ni a dh' fhálbas—cha'n e a dh' fhòghnas.

Beul gun tota (A mouth that cannot keep a secret).

B' fheàrr a bhith an taigh a' bhìdh na 'n taigh an tuarasdail.

B' fheàrr an t-ole a chlairistin na 'n t-ole fhaicin.

B' fheàrr leam na nì air domhan omhan air deur fuar.

B' fheàrr bideag a thoirt a leanabh do nàbuidh no mir a thoirt da.

B' fhear am meòg a bhiodh 'sa' Ghàidhealtachd na am bainne blàth a bhiodh am Fearnart.

Bha e a' muin air an eanntaig.

Bha riamh rathad cill is clachain ann.

Bha tuilleadh saoghal aige.

Bheir an oidhche crodh is daoine gu baile (duine is ainmhidh).

Bheir bean an arain am barran far bean na spreidh.

Bheir ceilg duine gu bochdainn, ach soirbhichidh an dichiol-lach.

Bheirear beatha air éigin, ach cho toirear rath air éigin.

Bheir aon ni ni eile 'na lorg.

Bheir fear beag a chuid as an talamh mu 'n toir fear mòr a chuid as an athar.

Bheir fear na h-aon oidhche an fhaire.

Bheir seillean math mil a sin.

Bheir iad an aire gu 'm bi an t-im air an taobh fhéin do 'm bhonach.

Bheir mis' ort gu 'n cluinn thu e air a chluais a 's buidhre.

Bheir sin a bhuil fathasd.

Bheireadh e conas as a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Bheir tim teisteanas.

Bi gu math ri cù is leanaidh e thu.

Biadh an dara fir puinsion an fhir eile.

Bidh beagan uisge far am bàthar an gamhainn. (There is aye some water where the stirkie drowns).

Bidh ciontach gealtach. (Evil doers are evil dreaders).

Bidh eagal air an leanabh a théid a losgadh roimh an teine. (Burnt bairns dread the fire).

Bidh e leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.

Bidh fann feargach. (A hungry man is an angry man).

Bidh gach fann feargach.

Bidh gille [searbhan] aig an fheannaig 's an fhòghar.

> Bidh iteagan geala air an eun a thig am fad as.

Bidh miall air deireadh na h-urchair.

Bidh mi-dhóigh air an fhear a's miosa foighidin.

Bidh rud-eigin aig cearc an scròbain, ach cha bhi dad, idir aig cearc a' chrubain.

Bidh tuna fochaid ormsa airson mo chuid a bhuan glas, is bidh mis' a' fochaid orts'a 'nuair nach bi agad ach a' chas.

Biodh e geal no biodh e odhar is toigh leis a ghabhar a meann.

Bidh tu beò bliadhna : cha d' aithnich mi thu.

Biodh gach fear air a ghearran bacach bàn féin.

Bogadh nan gad.

Boinne ri do shröin, bidh tu beò am bliadhna.

B' ole an airidh do bheul binn a chur fo'n talamh.

B' ole an airidh e.

Bolla mine air a' pheighinn ¹ is gun a' pheighinn ¹ ann.

Briagaidh am biadh am fitheach bharr na craibhe.

* Ba cheum air gaig leam a dhol a dh 'aite dh'am aindeoin.

Ba dual daididh dà.

Ba leigheas sealladh dhìot air sùilean goirte. [See above].

Ba mhath an airidh e. (It was well deserved.)

Ba mhò an call là Chuil-fhodair.

Buil na fighe air a stòm.

Buille chur an erauibh is gun a leagail.

Buille ma seach buille gun dreach (in rowing).

Buinidh urram do 'n aois. (Eild should hae honour).

Buntata proinnta is bainne leò,

Biadh bodhaich Uachdair-chlò.

¹ sgillinn.

Cabhaidh aon uair de oidhche Ghearrain seachd bollan sneachda troimh tholl tora.

Cadal nan con 's na mhnathan a' fuineadh.

Cailean a' feadaireachd is clearcan a' glaodhaich,
Nithe nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghal.

Càirdean an taighe, nàimhdean a' bhìdh.

C'ait am faiceabh tu 'n gionach ach am mionach na cléire ?

Caith mar a gheibh is gheibh mar a chaitheas ;
Caomhain—"Co dha"—is cuimhnich am bàs.

C'ar son nach ith na coin an t-im ?
Chionn 's nach fhaigh iad e.

Caomhain am poca aig an t-sioman.

Car tuathail t' aimhleis. ("Deisel," *i.e.*, following the course of the sun was considered lucky, but "tuathail" the reverse).

Casan fada gu dhol troimh an abhainn.

Cas air a' chruaidh.

Ceannaich ri gréin is creic ri coinneil.

Cha b'e am fear a reiceadh a' chearc ris an là fhliuch.

Cha b'e 'chomain.

Cha b'e 'm muileann nach meileadh nan ruitheadh an t-uisge.

Cha b'e 'n t-uisge nach ruitheadh ach am muileann nach bleitheadh.

Cha b'e miann Mhuirich am méog.

Cha ba ruith ach leumraich.

Cha bhi cuimhne air an aran ach fhad 's a mhaireas e 's an sgornan.

Cha bhi e [thu] na's òige r'a ionnsachadh.

Cha bhi meas air an tobar gus an traogh e.

Cha bhi meas air an t-slainte gus an tig an euslaint'.

Cha bhi 'n t-im sin air an roinn sin.

Cha bhi piseach air suirghe na Sabaid. (Sunday wooing draws to ruin).

Cha bhi sinn deanamh dà Fhéill-Martainn air (no two bites of a cherry).

Cha bhi sinn chionn a shacithreach dha.

Cha bhi 'shac air a' ghearran, gus an leig e bram as.

Cha bhi toradh gun saothair.

Cha bhiadh a chuid 's cha luideag a aodach.

Cha bhriathar a dhearbas ach gniomh.

Cha bhris achmhasan cnàimh.

Cha b' fhada uait a chuir thu an athais.

Cha b' ionnan a 's t-athair.

Cha b' iongantach leinn ach lionn air banais a' chait.

Cha bu dith iarraidh dhi.

Cha ba mhac mar an t-athair e.

Cha chaill an t-òlach math ach air laimh an droch òlaich.

Cha chaoin muc sheasg r'a h-àl.

Cha chaomhnadh leam do chaomhnadh 's cha chaitheamh leam
do chaitheamh.

Cha chluinn e ach an rud a 's binn leis.

Cha chreidear an t-aog gus am faicear an t-adblac.

Cha chuir bean-tighe ghlic a h-uibhean uile fo aon chire.

Cha chuirear seann cheann air guaillibh òga.

Cha chuirinn mo bheul anns an lite nach òlainn.

Cha deachaidh e timchioll an tuim leis.

Cha deach ceann còcaire riamh air òtrach.

Cha deachaidh tonn air feisd dha o sin.

Cha dean fear iomairt bualadh, 's cha dean fear luath maorach.

Cha dean làmh ghlan eòrna.

Cha dean mise toll anns nach cuir thusa tarraig.

Cha dean treanaidh treubhantas.

Cha deanadh e gille-poc dha. (He could not light a candle to
him).

Cha deic na 's fheudar.

Cha do chleachd an capull a spoth.

Cha do shuidh air cloich nach do shuidh làimh ri.

Cha d' rinn fuine ri ceòl nach d' rinn iteadh ri bròn.

Cha d' rinn maitheas nach d' fhuiling aghaidh.

Cha d' rinn duine riamh lochd orm nach faca cnoc a mhàis.

Cha d' thug cridhe goirt nach d' fhuair cridhe goirt.

Cha duine tällear 's cha duine dhà dhiubh.

Cha fhliuch an cat a chas ach air son an éisg.

Cha fhliuch an cat a chas an déigh an éisg.

Cha freagair do 'n fheumach a bhith ailgeasach.

Cha ghabh an soitheach Albannach ach a làn.

Cha ghabhadh sinn iongantas—an uaisle gun chasan.

Cha ghleidh bruidhinn buaidh.

Cha ghlóir a dhearbas ach gníomh.

Cha 'n aithnich thu duine gus am bi do ghnothach ris.

Cha 'n aithnich thu an t-each breac gus am faic thu e.

Cha 'n aithnichear caraid gus am feum air. (A friend in need
is a friend indeed).

Cha 'n amais duine dona air a thapadh.

Cha 'n e barrachd na sgoileireachd a's fhéarr.

Cha 'n e tagha nam muc a gheibh fear na faighe.

Cha 'n 'eil ann cosmhuil ris an dachaидh. (East or west, home
is best).

Cha 'n 'eil an sin ach "Seachain mo chluas is buail m' adharc."

Cha 'n 'eil bàs fir gun gràs fir.

Cha 'n 'eil cinnteachas aig neach air bith air a bheatha. (Nae man has a tack o' his life).

Cha 'n 'eil ceangal la féill Naoimh no Dòmhnaich air banaltrum no banarach.

Cha 'n 'eil dùthchas aig mnaoi no aig ministeir.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho glie 's a tha e cho tric a lathachan.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho marbh teach 's a tha e cho maoidh teach.

Cha 'n fhaighear rud ach far am bi e.

Cha 'n fhiach gille gun char, is cha 'n fhiach gille nan car.

Cha 'n 'eil fhios co aca a 's fhaide saoghal, am fear a chaoimhneas no 'm fear a chaitheas.

Cha 'n 'eil 'fhios cò aca a 's feàrr, a bhith air thoisearch na air dheireadh.

Cha 'n 'eil air a' chnatan ach cnapan itheadh.

Cha 'n 'eil lochd sam bith an eridhe a bhios gabhail òrain.

Cha 'n 'eil math gun dragh.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi air nach laigh leòn, no carraig air nach caochail struth.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas.—[Loudin].

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas, no coille gun chrionaidh.

Cha 'n eiridinn [fhidir] an sàthach an seang.

Cha 'n 'eil uaill an aghaidh na tairbhe.

Cha 'n fhanadh e uair no ial.

Cha 'n fhaigh balbhan oighreachd.

Cha 'n fhad a th' eadar do ghal 's do ghàire.

Cha 'n fhaigh eion eron.

Cha 'n fhaic gràdh lochd.

Cha 'n fhàidh 's cha mhac fàidh mi.

Cha 'n fhàs còineach air a' chloich a bhithear a' sir thionndadh.

(A rowing stone gathers no moss).

Cha 'n fhàs feur air an rathad air am bithear a' sir-shaltairt.

Cha 'n fheàrr Ruair na Raonall.

Cha 'n fheàrr na clach am baile fear is 'aire ri dhol as. ✗

Cha 'n fheud ciontach a bhi rosgach.

Cha 'n fhoghnaidh le cuid bhi air an each, ach bhi thairis air.

Cha 'n fhuiling¹ cearc a cniadachadh. (A hen suffers not to be fowled).—*Highl. Soc. Dict.*

Cha 'n i a mhuc shàmhach a 's lugh a dh' itheas de 'n drabh.

Cha 'n iarr am biadh ach fhiachainn. (Eating needs but a beginning).

Cha 'n fhuirich muir ri uallach,
Is cha dean bean luath maorach ;
Cha dean bean gun näire eugainn,
Is cha dean bean gun fhuras eudach.—[Loudin].

¹ Cha toigh le ceare, &c.

✗ Is misde baile fear am agus a bhara as (cf
Dwelly se bana)

Cha 'n iongnadh an t-earrach a bhi fuar, is nach dual da bhith blàth.

Cha 'n nàr do dhuine bhith lag, ach is nàr do dhuine bhith bog.

Cha 'n naisle duine na 'm bidh, deanamaid 'nar dithis a' chabh-rach.

Cha 'n urrainnear a thoirt de'n chat ach an craicionn.

Cha robh brosgalach nach robh breugach. (Fairest words are fullest of falsehood).

> Cha robh bruidhneach nach robh breugach.

> Cha robh céilidheach nach robh breugach, 's cha robh breugach nach robh bradach.

> Cha robh céilidheach nach robh sgeulach, &c.

Cha robh e riamh air port eile.

Cha robh e riamh air seòl eile.

Cha robh thusa riamh air sheòl eile.

Cha robh gu dona mu'n fhardaich nach robh gu math mu'n rathad mhòr. [See above].

Cha robh nead gu'n ubh gluig.

Cha robh nach fhaod bhi.

Cha robh na bu riùdaiche na e a chuir riamh crùn ri h-athar.

Cha robh ronnach nach robh cannach.

Cha robh sonas riamh air bus lom.

Cha saothair bo-laoigh do shaothair.

Cha sgoilt an darach ach geinn de fhéin.

Cha seal cù air comain.

Cha sluagh duine 'na ònar.

Cha téid ceann air an taigh air am bithear a' fanaid.

Cha téid dholaidh dhe 'n dicheall mhaith ach pàirt.

Cha téid e leis na coisichean, 's na marcaichean cha 'n iarr e.

Cha teist air duine teist aon duine 's cha teist air teist an duine.

Cha téid taigh thar sabhal.

Cha tig as an t-soitheach ach an deoch a bhios innte.

Cha tig fuachd gu nollaig, 's cha tig gaillionn gu Féill-Pàdraig.

Cha tig laogh glan o'n bhoin sgamhaich.

Cha tig math gun dragh.

Cha tigm codail an cogadh.

> Cha tig ubh mòr à mas dreadhain.

Cha toir an uaisle goil air a' phoit.

Cha toirear té air bith air éigin mur bi i féin leth-dheònach.

Cha tric a chithear moll aig dorus sabhail plòbaire.

Cha truimid a' choluinn an ciall.

Cha tug leis an truaill nach d' fhuair leis a' chlaidheamh.

Cha tug thu riamh roinneag à 'fheusaig.

an-duine?

Chaidh e eadar thu 's do chraicionn.
 Chaidh na mucan troimh an tigh-comhairle.
 Cha 'n eil ann ach gaoil an fhithich air a chnàmh.
 Chì do shùil e 's cha bhlaibh do bheul e.
 Chì mi t' fhiacail chùil.
 Cho airidh 's a tha 'm meirleach air a' chroich.
 Cho àrd ceann ri fiadh air fireach.
 Cho aigeantach ri fiadh.
 Cho anmhuin ri fionan-febir.
 Cho àrd ri craoibh.
 Cho bàn ris an anart-mhairbh.
 Cho beag ri frìde.
 Cho beur ri bard.
 Cho binn ri teud-chiùil.
 Cho beadaidh ri measan a' cheird.
 Cho crosda [dreamach] ris a' chat air earball.
 Cho daingean ri creig.
 Cho déidheil 's a 'n cat air a' bhainne.
 Cho duilich r' a chur a' leabaidh ri broc a saobhaidh.
 Cho dubh ris an fhitheach. (As black as a raven).
 Cho dubh ris an t-súidh.
 Cho dubh ri gual.
 Cho eutrom ri eun air iteig.
 Cho fallain ri breac na linne.
 Cho geal ris an t-sneachd.
 Cho glic ri na cnuic.
 Cho seana-ghlic ris na cnuic. (As wise as the hills).
 Cho ineacal ris a' bhiorsamaid (*i.e.*, evenly balanced).
 Cho làn de 'n olc 's a tha 'n t-ubh de 'n bhiadh.
 Cho lonach ri iseán ceird.
 Cho luath ris a' ghaoith.
 Cho luath ri earb.
 Cho luath ri fiadh.
 Cho luath ri fiadh air fireach.
 Cho luath a's a bheir a chasan e. (As fast as his feet can carry him).
 Cho luath 's a bheir casan eich e. (As fast as horse's feet can carry him).
 Cho mìn ri maighdean.
 Cho olc ris a' bhreamas.
 Cho sean ris na cnuic.
 Cho sgith dheth 's a bha Calum de 'n taigeis.
 Cho socharach ris a' chriathar gharbh.
 Cho soilleir ris a' ghréin.
 Cho sradagach ris an teine.

Cha sgoilear math mi, 's cha 'n fhèarr leam air a bhith : mar a thubhairt a' madadh-ruadh 'n uair a bhuail an t-each *an gobha* (?)

Cho tana ris a' ghaoth Earraich.

Cho teth ri gaol tailleir, dar chuir e 'n tòin as a' mheuran.

Cho tiugh ri peasair am poc.

Cho *trang* ri triùir an leabaidh.

Cho trom ri cloich.

> Chuala tu 'ghaoth, ach cha 'n fhaca tu i.

Chuala am bodhar fuaim an airgid.

Chuir e o bhiadh 's o chodal e.

Chuireadh e no laoigh o dheothall (said of anything disgusting or disagreeable).

Chuireadh tu fearg air ministeir, ged bhiodh eallach leabhrachean air.

Chunna mi mo chall agus cha b' e sin e.

Cia mar air bith tha, bu mhiosa a bhiodh.

Ciod air bith a bheir mo shliobadh dhiom, cha toir mo sgioba dad dhiom.

Ciod a 's fearr a dh' innseas an ceann no na cluasan ?

Ciod a thig as a' bholg ach an aefuinn ?

Claiginn leinibh is goile seann duine.

Clann nan cairdean, is maирg a rachadh eatorra.

Clàr do bheadaidh (*i.e.*, your face).

Cleas nan ceard—cha luanthe trod na beaddradh.

Cleas nan gaibre 'g itheadh na nathrach—sior itheadh is sior thalach.

Cleas an donais mu'n choinneil—a' lasadh aig a dà cheann.

Cluinnidh e an rud as binne leis. [See above].

Codal nan con s a' mhuileann. [See Nic., p. 74].

Cog air a' chat, is togaidh e fhriodhan air.

Coileach a' Mhaint, bidh e 'na thrathasdair daonnan.

> Coin is mucan, geòidh is cearcan, bean mic 's a màthair-cheile.

Còir Mhic-Mhaoilein air a' Chnap—

Am feadh 's a bhuaileas tonn air creig.*

*lic.

Comhairle caraid gun iarraidh, cha d' fluair i riamh am meas 'ba chòir dhi.

Comhairle righ an ceann amadain.

Cosmhul ri cuilean a' mhadadh-ruaidh, mar a's sine 's ann a's mhiosa.

Cosmhul ri feath eadar dhà oiteig.

Cosnaidh an t-eòlach an t-anam.

Crathaidh an cù earball ris an neach 'bheir dà.

Cronaichidh an daoí 's cha cheartaich.

Crùbaiche chon is lethsgeulan ban.

Cualach a' ghille leisg.

Cuid an amadain am beul a phoca.

Cuid a' ghil iasgaidh air gach méis.

Cuid an aon slaoigheoir aig an shlaogheoir eile.

Cuir bior 's an losgainn is bheir i sgríach aside.

Cuir do làmh, 's cha 'n 'eil 'fhius cò dhiubh a's iasg no feòil.

Cuir mìr an beul na béisd, is leig chead dhi.

Cuir droch chliù air fear neo-chiontach, is dar a chrathas e 'bhreacan crathaidh e 'sgainneal.

Cuiridh a thapa as do dhuine gun chiall.

➤ Cuiridh teangaidh snaim nach fuasgail fiacail.

Cuiridh toll beag fo shàl an long mhòr.

Cùl mo làimhe riut.

Dà thrian ceirde cùngaidhean.

Dannsadh air do bhanais is caithris air do *bhangaid*.

Dàil bliadhna, dàil gu slorruidh.

Dar a thig an t-acras a stigh air an dorus, théid an uaisle a mach air an uinneag (al. : theid an gaol mach air an arlas).

Dar a thòisicheas na cisteachan air glaodhaich theid an gaol a mach air an uinneig.

Deanadh gach fear bean dha féin.

Deireadh a' chrochadair a chrochadh.

Deireadh is toiseach an t-sian---clachan mìn meallain.

Dh' aithníchinn air a' mheang cò a bheireadh am bainne dhomh.

Dheanadh tu teadhair do ròinneig.

Dheòin na dh'aindeoin.

Dh'fhàg thu e mar gu fágadh bò buachar.

Dh' falbh Peairt 's am baile b' fhaisge dha.

Dh' fheoraich i de'n ghaoith, "Ma clàilleas mi thu, c'ait am faigh mi thu?" "Air mullach nan carn." Ris a' cheo. "Air mullach nan beann." Ris a chliù? "Caill mise aon uair, is cha 'n fhaigh thu gu bràth tuilleadh mi."

Dh' ith e am biadh 's cha d' rinn e 'n gniomh.

Dh' ithinn biadh 'n uair 'bhiodh ocras orm, is dh 'olainn deoch 'n uair 'bhiodh pathadh orm.

Dh' eirinn 'n uair a dh' éireadh a' chearc, is laighinn 'n uair a laigheadh i.

Dh' itheadh e do chuid, is phronnadh e do chab.

Dh' itheadh tu féin na h-uibhean is bheireadh tu dhomhsa na plaoisg.

Dhiult i na coisichean 's cha d' thàinig na marcaichean.

Dì-luain, tha e tuilleadh a's luath,

Dì-Màirt, latha iomraich nam muc,

Dì-ciad'aoinn cl-raobhach,

Dìl-ar-daoine na dùlach,
 Dìl-h-aoine, cha bhi e buadhach,
 'S cha dual duit gu 'm falbh thu 'm-barach.

Dithis 'ba dona le chéile, mo shealgair fein 's mo chù.
 Do dheoin dhuit a dh-aindeoin.

Droch ciall ort.

Druididh gach ian ri 'ealtainn nuair thig an t-anmoch.
 Duine air fhacal is mart air adhare.

Duine dona dreamach, cha b' fhèarr againn na bh' uainn e.
 Duisgidh fuath strith, ach fuadaichidh gràdh i.

Eadar a' chòir 's an eucoir.

Eadar an fheoil 's an craicionn.

Eadar an fhéile 's an aimbeairt.

Eadar deòin is aindeoin.

Eadar dhà làimh tuitidh an sgàl.

Eadar dhà stòl tuitidh an tòin.

Eadar long agus lamraig.

Eireannaich, Ilach, is deamhain.

Eisdeachd mhath is deadh cheann-labhairt.

Fad làimh is camaig.

Fada o'n t-suil, fada o'n chridhe. (Out of sight out of mind).
 Failt' ort fhéin a ghoistidh ùr ; sop air suil mo shean ghoistidh.
 Fan o'n eantaig mu'n loisg i thu.

Fanaidh fear sona ri sèimh', is bheir fear dona a dhui'-leum.

Feudaidh aon amadan ceist a chur nach urrainn do dhà fhear
 dheug ghlic fhuasgladh.

Feudaidh losgadh a chorraig a bhith 'na chuimbne.

Feudaidh luach dà pheighinn a chat sealltain air an rìgh.

Far am bi a' chuid bidh na daoine.

Far am bi a' chairbh cruinnichear na fithich.

> Far am bi am pobull dall, ni an gille cam ministeir.

Far am bi bó bidh bean,

Is far am bi bean bidh buaireadh.

Far am bi fearg bidh bruidhean,

Is as a' bhruidhinn thig on tuasaid.--[Loudin].

Far am bi gradh duine bidh 'fhuran.

Far am faic thu 'n ealtainn gheur ghlain, rach gu sèamh seach
 a saigh.

Far am bi coire bidh e r'a roinn.

Far an isle an gàradh, 's ann is phasa leum.

Fearg do charaid fuachd an anairst.

Feudaidh an òige, ach feumaidh an aois falbh.

Feudar eag a chur 's a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Feumaidh cuimhne mhath bhith aig fear nam breug. (A liar should have a good memory).

'Fhad 's bhios craobh 'sa' choill'
Bidh foill 's na Cuimeinich.

Fhuair thu comharra-céilidh.

Fhuair Emuin a dhiol each, is fhuair an t-each a dhiol mar caille.

Fhuair e 'chuid mu 'n d' fhuair e 'chiall.

Foinne mu 'n iadh-ghlaic,
Is nearach mac air am bi ;
Foinne mu 'n iadh-bhròig,
Is nearachd bean og air am bi.* * Nic., p. 24.

*ef.
Dac Cadmus
L. 2682/3.*

Fortan a chodach air a' bheul mhòr.

Fo 'n choileach. (In Inverness prison).

Foghar Ghlinn-cuaich, gaoth a Tuath is cruaidh-reodh'.

Fuirich o chù 's cha sgath e thu.

Gabh an latha math as a thoisich.

Gabh e is gu 'n dean e a mhath dhuit.

Gabhadh e srath no sliabh.

Gabhar an t-atha mar a gheibh.

Gach cuilean a' dol ri dualchas.

Gach eùis gu cùmhnant.

Gach duine beo 'na sheòl féin.

Gach duine a' tarraing uisge gu mhuiileann féin.

Gach eun gu 'nead is srabh 'n a ghob.

Gach fear a' searmoineachadh 'na chìubaid féin.

Gaoth á tuath, fuachd is feannadh,
Gaoth an iar iasg is bainne,
Gaoth á deas, teas is toradh
Gaoth an ear, meas air chrannaibh.* * crannadh.

Gaoth á tuath mu Challuinn, fuachd is feannadh.

Gaoth mhòr a bolg beag.

Gaoth roimh aiteamh, 's gaoth troimh tholl, 's gaoth fhuar lom o bhonn an t-siùil.

Garadh chùl-chas.

'Ga suathadh féin ris. (Rubbing herself against him).

Ge b'e a's beag orm, buailidh mi sgiobag air.

Ge b'e 'bhios a' ruith air an eirthir shalaich, théid e air sgeir uaireigin.

Ge b'e 'bhios gun long gun each, bidh e dhà chois.

Ge b'e a phàigheas math le h-olc, thig an t-olc air fén.

Ge b'e 'bhuaileadh mo chù, bhuaileadh e mi fén.

Ge b' e dh' itheas an t-saill fo 'n t-sopan aithnichear air a ghoic fén e.

Ge b' e 'ghleidheas a long 's a làmhan, gheibh e 'n athais uair-eigin.

Ge b' e leis an dùmhail teicheadh e.

Ge b' e nach builich am beagan, cha bhi mòran aige.

Ge b' e nach *mentrig* cha *bhuining*.

Ge b' e phillead no nach pill, cha phill fear an t-sir-ghalar.

Ge b' e 'rinn torrach thu ceannaireadh e ubhla.

Ge b' oil leis a' mharaiche dhian, thig a' ghaoth 'niar an déigh an uisge-mhòir.

Ge dona an saor, 's math a shliseag.

Ged bheirteadh a' bhò an taigh mhòr rachadh i fein na chidsin.

Ged chuirinn mo charaid am poca, cha leiginn le neach eile snaim a chuir air.

Ged shàraichear an sean-focal, cha breugaichear e.

Ge dona ann, ba mhios' as e.

Ge dona mo charaid an diu is math a mbàrach e.

Ge fada réidh fear an uile, cha téid e as gun diòghaile.

Ge h-àrd a sheallas an saoibhir os cionn a' bhochd, bidh iad cuideachd fathast.

Ge h-ionann tràigh cha 'n ionann maorach.

Ge h-ole an t-urra, cha 'n fheàrr an aithris.

Ge mòr a th' aige, 's e 'n tuilleadh a ghabhadh e.

Gealladh gun a choimhghealladh, is miosa sid na diùltadh.

Ged 'bhiodh iad air an toirt gu adhairt a' bhàis.

Ged 'bhiodh mil air gach meur aige.

Ged fhaighear deoch a 's feàrr na 'm fion, cha 'n fhaighear biadh a 's feàrr na 'n t-òb.

Ged gheibheadh tu sìoda air seacharan cha bu choir dhuit saltrachd air.

Ged is àrd a sheòlas an ceard-dubhan, is ann 's an t-salchar a thuiteas e.

Ged is mòr Creag-a-Chodh, is beag a math. (Said of a big useless person).

Ged is grinn an sìoda, nach coma e co air am bi e.

Ged is math an gille cam, cha fhritheil e thall 's a bhos.

Ged a rachadh tu air each, cha ba chòir dhut a dhol thairis air.

Ged tha mis' ag innseadh dhuitse, na innis thusa do fhear eile.

Ged tha thu buidheach na bris do shoitheach.

Ged thubhradh sin cha do cheangladh e.

Geum bà air a h-aineol.

Ghabh e 'n càl mu 'n d' rinn e 'n t-altach.

Ghabhadh luchd nan cuaran éirigh uair roimh luchd nam bròg.
Gheibh an t-each éasgaidh a luchd.

Gheibh an t-uaibhreach leagadh an uair a 's àirde e.

Gheibh a shroin fuarachadh.

> Gheibh bò bleoghan is gheibh domhain daoine. 81

Gheibh foighidin furtachd.

Gheibh gach fear a sheise.

Gheibh gach neach an ni 'tha 'n dàn dha. (Nae fleeing frae fate).

Gheibh enàimh feòil ach an enàimh a chnagar.

Gheibh loman an donas. (Misery follows the niggard)—
Armst., p. 837. See Nic., p. 202.

Gheabhar fàth air a' mhuir mhòr.

> Gille piullagach,¹ is loth pheallagach ; dà rud 's na dèan tàir orra.

Glac ciall, gabh biadh, iarr Dia, 's cha 'n eagal duit.

Gleann mìn Moiriston far nach ltheadh na cait na coinnlean
—(they use only torches of pine).

Gle làdir gun m' fheuchainn.

Goirid o do bheul mholadh tu e.

Greasadh an eich is e 'n a dheann-ruith.

Greim salach gun bhith sàthach.

Gu ceann latha 's bliadhna.

Gu gùg, thuirt a' chubhag, latha buidhe Bealtainn.

Gu latha mo lice. (Until death).

Gu là a' bhràth. (To the day of doom).

Gu m-badh h-ann a bhiomaid air ar gleidheadh o lagh 's o lighichean.

Gu ma fada beò thu is ceò dhe do thaigh. (Long may you live and your lum reek).

Gu 'm meal 's gu 'n caith thu e.

Gu 'm meal thu a' chuid eile ! (May you enjoy the remainder!)

Gu 'n dean e maith an rathad a chaidh e.

Gu 'm meal thu e, 's gu 'n caith thu e, 's gu 'm faigh thu bean r' a linn.

Gu 'n gleidheadh Dia a' ghealach bho na coin.

Gun dath gun dreach.

Gun teine gun tuar.

Gun bhiadh gun eudach.

Gu robh math agad.

Gu 'n traoghar a mhuir mhòr le liath cha bhi fear fial falamh.

Guth gach duine, bior 's a' chailllich.

Guth na faoileig aig an sgaraig.

Guth mòr a balg fàs.

¹ luideagach.

I mo chridhe, I mo ghràidh
 An àit guth manaich bidh geum bà ;
 Ach mu'n tig an saoghal gu crìch,
 Bidh I mar a bhà.*

* See Nic , p. 208.

Innis dha fhéin no dha na clachan e.
 Iomal buaile bó gun laogh.

Iomraiddh an Sathairne mu thuath,
 Is iomraiddh an Luán mo dheas ;
 Ged nach biodh agam ach an t-uan,
 Is ann Di-luain a dh' fhalbhainn leis.

Iris fo 'n ghlagarsaich,
 Sanas 'g a thoirt do chuaille,
 Duine cur a chomhairlé
 For nach gabhar uaith' i.

Is ann annad tha an rud 'bh' anns na mucan
 Is ann tha teas an teine 'na thòin.
 Is ann air a thàinig an dà latha.
 Is ann air a shon féin a ni an cat crònán.
 Is ann air na sliobaisdean a thig na tubaisdean.
 Is ann am praisich an daimhe a thoisearcheas a' ghoirt an
 toiseach.

Is ann an deigh làimh a bhios an Gàidheal glic.
 Is ann de'n t-suirlge a' chnapadaich. (Nipping and scarting
 is Scotch folk's wooing).

Is ann de'n chlò cheudna an amhach.
 Is ann do làimh ghlain a's còir altachadh dheanamh.
 Is ann là roimh a bhàs ba choir do dhuine a shean-fhocal a
 ràdh.
 Is ann mar a chaitheas duine a bheatha bheir e breith air a
 choimhairsnach. (Compare Nic., p. 215).
 Is an r'a fheuchainn a bhios fios.

Is aon bhò a bhristeas bain. (If ae sheep loup ower the dyke,
 a' the lave will follow).

Is balbh fear na h-eiseimeil.
 Is beag a th' eadar a choir 's an eucoir (dochair).
 Is beag an ni nach ionndrainnear.
 Is beag an rud nach buidhe.
 > Is beag an rud nach gabh roinn.
 Is beag an rud nach còmhnhadh (cuideachadh).
 Is beag an ni nach buaine na duine.
 Is beag an ni nach maille.
 Is beag an ni nach coire.
 Is beag an suidhe nach dean uidhe.

Is beag orm mu 'm dhinneir am meirleach a dh' itheas 's a dh' innseas.

Is binn guth an eoin 'n a nead féin.

Is bochd an dà chaillich nach fòghainn do aon té.

Is bochd an dachaidh nach feàrr na'n céilidh.

Is briam air caillich a h-aon bhò.

Is ceannach an t-ubbh air a' ghloc.

Is ceannach do mhath air do dhragh.

Is cliùtach duine measg a mhuinnreach.

Is cuideachadh a' chlach a 's t-fhoghar.

Is dall duine anns a' cheird nach d' fhòghlum.

Old Gael. Prov. Oscar cách i cerd araili. (Ignorant is every one in another's art).

Is daoí nach gabh comhairle,

Is deamhain nach gabh seòladh.

Is deiseil gach taobh na chill choir.

* Is deacair fearas-taighe a dhéanamh air na fraighibh falamh.¹

Is dileas lotan caraid, ach is mealltach pògan nàmhaid.

Is diomhain an lion a sgoileadh an sealladh eòin air bith.

Is diùbhaidh duine nach tadhail caraid uaireigin.

Is dual do 'n chuilean ròin dol air a spògan do 'n mhuir.

Is dual do 'n fhaillean bhith mar a bhios an stoc.

Is duilich a thoirt o 'n làimh na chleachdas.

Is duilich rud a thoirt ach as an àit anns am bi e.

Is duilich seann cheann a chur air guaillibh òga.

Is duilige beum theangan na greim fhiacal fhulaing.

Is e a chneadh féin a ghearaineas gach duine.

Is e a' chiall cheannach a 's fearr.

Is e 'm beagan a bhiodh againn fhéin a b' usa dhuinn fhaotain.

Is e 'n ceud sput a thig as an taigeis a 's teoithe.

Is i 'mhuc shàmhach a dh' itheas an treasg.

Is e 'n duine an t-eudach, 's cha duine as 'eugmhais.

Is e 'n t-aighear an t-òl ach 's e 'm bròn am paigheadh.

Is e goirteas a chinn féin a ghearaineas gach duine.

Is e gràdh an airgid freumh gach uilc.

Is e mo charaid am fear a's fearr a gheibh.

Is e 'n éiginn màthair nan innleachdan.

Is e 'n cuid-sa bu dorra gu'n robh e r'a chealachadh.

Is fada duine 'na shìneadh, 's is mi-fhéin an t-sail.

Is fada shìneas dà leisgeire.

Is fad' an snàmh a shniomhas bò.

Is fada 'bhios duine a muigh mu 'n toir e droch theist air féin.

Is fada glaodh o Loch-Obha ;

o Is fada cabhair o Chruachan.

or 'Chluain Dribhe'

¹ See Nic., p. 94.

Is fada 'dh' fhàlbas duine mu 'n innis e gu'n do chrochadh a mhàthair no 'athair.

Is fada 'shiùbhlas cù gun mhaighstir.

Is faisge uileann na dorn.

Is fada o'n chuala sinn gu'n gabhadh luchd nan cuaran éirigh uair roimh luchd nam bròg. [See above].

Is faoilidh an coileach le coirc' an eich.

Is faoin a bhith a' teagascg a' ghearrain, is an gearran a' cur bhram as.

Is fhad a bhios cuimhne agad air bàs do sheanmhathar.

Is fhad a shiubhail nach do thachair.

Is fad an oidhche gu latha. [See Nic., p. 235].

Is fheairrd a' chlach a breacadh gun a briseadh.

Is fhearr a bhi air acras na air dhroch eilean.

Is fhearr a bhi an toiseach nan tunnag na an deireadh nan gèoidh.

Is fearr a bhi math na bhi bòidheach.

Is fhearr a' ghort a thighinn do'n tir na Faoiltich mhìn an Earraich fhualr.

Is fhearr am maoidheach na 'n dìlobaireach.

Is fearr rathad fada glan na rathad goirid salach.¹

Is fhearr a dhol as an amhaich na dhol as an fhasan.

Is fhearr achmhasan follaiseach na gràdh folaichte.

Is fearr am beag-seadhach na udragham mi-ghniomhach.

Is fearr am bochd ionraic na 'm beartach mealltach.

Is fearr am fòghlum a dh' islicheas duine na 'm fòghlum a dh' àrdaicheas e.

Is fhearr an t-ionnsachadh a chuireas duine suas na 'n t-ionnsachadh a chuireas sios e.

Is fearr dìchioll an duine laig na neo-shunnt an duine làdir.

Is fhearr aon chrudach is clobha na da chrudach gun chlobha.

Is fhearr aon laogh còir na dà chraiginn.

Is fearr aon eun 's an làinbh na dha dh' eug air iteig. (A bird in hand is better than twelve in the bush).

Is fearr bannag le sìth na baile le strìth.

Is fhearr beagan an làimh fhéil na moran an làimh chrùin.

Is fearr beagan le ionracas na teachd-a-steach mòr gun cheartas.

Is fearr bròn na gàire.

Is fhearr bhi cinnteach na bhi caillteach.

Is fhearr beagan na bhi gun ni. (Little is better than nothing).—Armst. p. 839.

Is fearr buil na iomadaidh ni.

¹ See Nic., p. 34.

Is fearr bram na cnead.
 Is fhearr caraid an cùil na peighinn an clùd.
 Is fhearr clann bheag a' gal na seann daoine.
 Is fhearr comhairle thrath na tiadhlae fadalach.
 Is fearr deagh eisiomplair na cronachadh. (Example goes before precept).
 Is fearr do 'n chù a dh' fhanas na do 'n chù a dh' fhalbhais.
 Is fhearr an t-amadan a bhreugadh na dol 'g a fheuchainn an còmhrag.
 Is fhearr eisimpleir na achmhasan.
 Is fearr duit t-uachdaran fhaicin 'na bhotuinnean na 'na churrachd oidhche.
 Is fhearr greim caillich na tagar righ.
 Is fhearr dithis na aon fhear.
 Is fearr guth na mith, 's fearr mith na mi-chomhairle.
 Is fearr na 's leòir na tuilleadh 's a' chòir. (Mair than eneugh is ower muckle).
 Is fhearr sgreuch leinibh na cnead caillich.
 Is fearr rioth maith na droch sheasamh. (Irish).
 Is fhearr tighinn an deireadh comuinn na an toiseach trod.
 Is fearr pilleadh am meadhon an t-srutha na dhol leis an abhainn.
 Is fhearr teicheadh math na droch shuireach.
 Is fhurasda ceann carrach a chiùrradh.
 Is fial gach ni 's a' ghaoth na laighe.
 Is gann an t-earrach a chuntair na faochagan.
 Is geal a' chreag air am bi an t-iasg.
 Is geal leis an fhitheach isean féin.
 Is geàrr cuairt aighe na cròice.
 Is geur an t-inneal an teangaiddh, ge maol i.
 Is glice an saighdear a theicheas le 'anam na 'm fear a dh' fhanas.
 Is goirt guran air tòin baintighearna.
 Is i do shròin fein a bheir pilleadh ort.
 Is iad gal agus gáire sàr ghlòir an duine.
 Is i a' chearc a's lugh a ubh a's mò gogail.
 Is i a' bhan-stiùbhaird ghortach a's mò a chosgas do bhrògan.
 Is i 'n daol a's airde 'ni srannraich a's isle a thuiteas 's a' ch-c.
 Is i 'n làmh ghnlombach a ni stòras.
 Is i t' fhiacail féin a chuir am pathadh ort.
 Is ioma a dh' fhàdaidh teine mu 'cheann nach bàthadh e.
 Is iomadh bochdainn a thig an cois na h-aois.
 Is iomadh car a dh' fheudas tigh'n air na fearaibh.
 Is iomadh car a fhuair mi, thuirt a bhreacag eòrna.
 Is ioma cù coimheach rinn tabhan teth 'n Raineach.

¹ iomadh Is long bhriste a thàin' gu tìr.
 Is ¹ iomadh leithsgeul a th' aig an earrach air bhi fuar o nach dual dha bhi blàth.
 Is iomadh leithsgeul 'bhios aig an leisgean.
 Is iomadh rathad a tha 'n gnothuch.
 Is ioma rud a chi am fear a bhios fada beò.
 Is ioma rud a chi an laoghan théid fad o 'mhàthair.
 Is ioma rud a nì dithis dheònach.
 Is láidir cu air a dhùnan féin.
 Is láidir an gobhainn ; sgoiltidh e an t-iarunn ; is treasa am bàs na an gobhainn.

Is làidir cù air a shiotag féin.
 Is làidir duine 's a' chòir aige.

Is làidir coileach air òtrach féin.—Armst. (The cock is strong on his own dunghill).

Is làidir cù air uchd treòir.
 Is làidir luchag fo cruaich fheoir.
 Is leathan do shùil an cui'd do choimhairsnaich.
 Is leothaid an salchar saltrachd ann.
 Is léir do 'n dall a bheul.
 Is leis a' mheirleach na ghoideas e gus an beirear air.
 Is lom an ceanach.
 Is lom an rud an onair.
 Is lom gualann gun bhràthair, is lom fardach gun phiuthar.
 Is lom an leac air nach buaineadh esan báirneach (hyper-critical).
 Is lughaid an Gall an ceann a thoirt deth.
 Is maирg a bheir droch mheas air an òige.
 Is maирg a chuireadh a chliù 's a chomain a dh' aon rathad.
 Is maирg a chuireas e féin a bharr nan alt ag iarraidh ni 's airde na dh' fhàs e.
 Is maирg a dh' adhlaiceadh e gus am faigh e bàs.
 Is maирg a dheanadh na dh' fheudadh e.
 Is maирg a dheanadh ri leanabh duine eile. (Put another man's bairn in your bosom, and he'll creep out at your sleeve).
 Is maирg a ghearinneadh air galar-fulaing.
 Is maирg a ni uaill a buarach mnà eile.
 Is maирg a ni uaill à gairdean feòla.
 Is maирg a ni taigh làimh ri taigh a' mheirlich.
 Is maирg a rachadh eadaraiibh.
 Is maирg a shireadh 's riamh nach d' fhuarar uisge teth fo leacan fuara.
 Is maирg a thachras an droch cuideachd.
 Is maирg a thaobhadh a' chreag 's a h-eoin féin 'g a tréigsinn.

Is maирg a theireadh a shàr-fhocal.
 Is maирg ris an tachair duine lomnochd.
 Is math a bhliadbna a ni am madadh ruadh searmoin.
 Is math a' chreach a dh' fhàgas leitheach. [See Nic., p. 21].
 Is math am baile mòr 's am faighear rud r'a iarraidh.
 Is math a ruitheadh tu là spothadh nan cullach.
 Is math an dibhearsain a lionas brù.
 Is math an t-annlann an t-acras.
 Is math an leanabh nach toir adhbhar-guil do 'mhàthair uair-eigin.
 Is maith an seirbhiseach an teine, ach is olc am maighstir e.
 Is math an sògh an t-shàmhchair.
 Is math dicheall bòdaich dha féin.
 Is math gabhar an déigh creiche.
 Is math gach cosnadh ionraic.
 Is math le bochd beagan.
 Is math na fir ach na chi iad.
 Is math na dh' fhòghnas.
 Is milis a' chorrag a loisgear.
 Is minig gàire gun sùgh a brù gun seadh.
 Is minig càinnt gun túr a brù gun seadh.
 Is minig a bha breagha air an fhéill agus mosag 'na taigh féin.
 Is minig a bha bò chaol-chasach math gu bainne.
 Is minig a bha fear shùilean mòra air droch fhradharc.
 Is minig bha 'm pòsadh luath 'na phòsadh truagh, 's am pòsadh mall 'na phòsadh dall.
 Is minig a chunnaic an dall ni 'b' fhaide na fear 's a' shùilean aige.
 X Is minig a dh' fhosgail beul ughach bun cruaiche do fhear eile.
 Is minig a dh' adhbharaich fôcal beag mòran näire.
 Is minig a dh' fhalbh seang roimh thorrach, is slàn roimh ghalar.
 Is minig a dhiùltadh fear gu leas, 's a rinneadh a bheatha gu 'aimhleas.
 Is minig a ghoirtich a shùilean duine.
 Is minig a fhuair a' chòir a sàruchadh.
 Is minig a rinneadh mar oleas ni ri duine a thàinig gu 'mhathas.
 Is minig a rinn duine gàire mu 'n ni 'bu duilich leis.
 Is minig a thàinig comhairle righ an ceann ònaid.
 Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a caolas cumhang.
 Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a plumanaich.
 Is minig a thainig trod mòr a adhbhar beag.
 Is minig a thug teangaidh duine dha greim cruaidh r' a chagnadh.
 Is minig a thàinig mithean o mhaithean.

Is minig a thog tàcharan sabaid.
 Is miosa miann aon ghiullain lom-luirgnich no dà bhean dheug leth-tromach.
 Is miosa *rasetar* na meirleach.
 Is mò a dh' sheumainn cuideachadh na dad a thoirt do dhiol-deirceach.
 Is mò na beinn lochd duine mu 'n léir dha féin e.
 Is modhail fear an eiseamail.
 Is moid gach rath a mheudachadh.
 Is mòr a' mharcachd 'tha 'n each cosdad.
 Is mòr an eire an t-ainealas.
 Is mòr le bean bhaoth a h-abhras.
 Is mòr sath mosaig de 'meang féin.
 > Is mòr ubh a tòin an dreadhain-duinn.
 Is ole a' ghoile nach blàthach ni dhith féin.
 Is ole a' mhaoin gun leasachadh.
 Is ole an ni bhi falamh. (It is a bad thing to have nothing).
 Is ole an fhéill a chuireas duine féin air an aimbeirt.
 Is ole an dileab droch ghalar.
 Is ole an t-iasad nach fhiach a chur dhachaidh.
 Is paidhir dhuinn sin, mar a thubhairt an fheannag ri 'casan.
 Is sàitheach duine làimh ri chuid.
 Is sleamhuin an greim air an easgann an t-earball.
 Is sleamhnaid am buachair saltairt air.
 Is soilleir cuid an fhir nach toir an dorus air.
 Is soilleir a chuid do 'n fhear a bhios an eiseamail muintir eile.
 Is tàireil duine far nach ionmhuin.
 Is tiuighe fuil na uisge.
 Is toigh le cù a shamhail.
 Is toigh leis a' chat a' chniadachadh.
 Is treasa cumha na muir.
 Is trian obair töiseachadh.
 Is tric a bha rath air luid, is fhuair trudair bean.
 Is tric a fhuair "Olc-an-airidh" car. ("Tis-a-pity" has often been crossed.
 Is tric leis an earrach a bhi fuar, o nach dual dà bhi blath.
 Is tric a rinn a' bhean-tighe chliobach na coin bhradach.
 Is trom an t-eallach an leisg.
 Is truagh an t-each nach giùlan a dhiallaid.
 Is uaisle am breid nan toll.
 Is uireasbhuidh air a' phlobaire am beul iochdair a bhith dh' a dhùth.
 Is fhusa bean fhaotain na leubag.
 > Itean geala air na h-eoin 'tha fad as.
 Isean deireadh limn.

Ithidh na balaich bonaich, ach 's iad na coin na caileagan.
Itheadh a' choin air a sgeith.

Lagh Chill-mo-Cheallaig.

Latha geal samhraidh. (Bright summer day).

Leam leat.

Leig leiš a' mharbh laigh'.

Leig e 'mhaidean leis an t-sruth.

Leig leam is leagaidh mi leat.

Leigear a shalchar fein leis gach rudha.

Leigheas na circe.

Leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.

Leithsgeul is cas-mhaide air. (A lame excuse ; lit., an excuse with a stilt).

Leugh do litir féin mu 'n seall thu an litir do choimhairsnaich.

Lit is bainne biadh na cloinne.

Lit is bainne lòn leinibh,

Lit is leann lòn seann duine.

> Lùb am faillean 'nuair a ta e maoth. (Bend the twig while it is young. Between three and thirteen, throw the woodie when it is green).

Ma bhios tu measail ort féin, bidh meas aig muinntir eile ort.

Ma gheibh e cù a dhol eadar e 's a' chroich.

Ma phòsas tu bean pòsaidh tu taigh, 's ma phòsas tu taigh pòsaidh tu dragh.

Ma 's ann ort a tha feum, biodh an t-saothair ort.

Ma 's dubh, no ma 's odhar, is toigh leis a' ghabhar a meann.

Ma 's math leat a bhith buan, deoch gu luath an déigh an uibhe.

Ma 's olc ann ba mhios as e.

Ma 's ole an fhidheal cha 'n fheàrr a comain.

Ma 's toigh leam an t-eun faiceam a bhlàth.

Ma 's toigh leat a' mhuc is toigh leat a h-àl.

Ma tha a' ghaoth air chall, iarr a deas i.

Ma tha e saoibhir, theirear gu bh-eil a chòir aige.

Mac bantraich aig am bi crodh,

Searrach seann làrach air greigh,

Is madadh muilleir da 'm bi min,

Triuir a's meanmnache air bith.—See Nic., p. 308.

Maith an aghaidh an uile.

Mar a dean i 'n taobh-s' e, ni i 'n taobh ud eile e.

> Maragan is bantraichean r' an gabhail fhad 's a' bhios iad teth.

Mar a's mò a' chabtag, 's ann a's lugha an t-astar.

Mar a's miann le bru bruichidh bonnach.

Mar a's sine 's ann a's miosa, cosmhul ri cuileanan a' mhadadh-ruaidh.

Mar astar doill an cabaraich tha teagasg gun eòlas.

Mar a thubhairt muilinn gliogach a' ghlinn bhig, "Théid againn air, théid againn air."

> Mar a thubhairt clag Sgàinn, "An rud nach buin duit na bean dà."

Mar an dubhairt an fheannag ri 'dà chois, "Ba dona le cheile iad."

Mar chloich a' ruith le gleann,
Tha 'm feasgar fann fòghair.

Mar chù is maide sgoilte mu 'earball.

Mar gabh fàg, mar thuirt an tunnag ris an ràchd.

Mar ith thu biadh cha dean thu gniomh.

Mar mhada ag òl canraich ainmeannan Chlann 'ill-Eathain :
"Eachann, Lachann : Eachann, Lachann."

Mar mhaith ris féin ni 'n cù comhart.

Mar a thubhairt an "Nuair a thig an sàmhradh togaidh mi taigh;" or, "Nuair a thig an sàmhradh 's fhèarr bhith muigh na bhìgh staigh." [See above].

Ma's fiach e 'ghabhail is fiach e 'iarraidh.

Math dh' fheudtadh nach e 'n t-atharrachadh a b' fhèarr.

Math an aghaidh an uile.

Math na dona, mur theid an crodh do 'n bhuaile.

Mheall an dùil a' bhaintighearna. See NSP 255.

Mireadh a' mheasain ris a' mhial-chù.

Mnathan a' feadaireachd is ceartan a' glaoedhaich, dà ni nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Mo thruagh fear gun rud aige, 'nuair thairngeas gach fear 'chuid thuig.

Mol an latha matha air a dheireadh.

Mol an lom-thìr is na ruig i ; di-mhol a' choille 's na tréig i.

Mol an tràigh mar a gheibh.

Mòran toirm is beagan tairbhe.

Mu ni thu maith ri d' dhalta dean ri aois e.

Mur bhiodh na taobhain dh' aomadh na cabair.

Mur dean e spàin millidh e adharc.

Mur feirrrd thu e cha mhisd thu e.

Mur toir thu oidhир cha dean thu gniomh.

Mur toir thu umhlachd do 'n Phàpa, fàg an Ròimh.

Na bi mòr is na bi beag,
 An taigh an oil na cosg do chuid ;
 Aoidh ghaolaich, na tog trod,
 Is na h-ob ma 's éigin duit.

Nàbuidh bhuin na h-ursan, nàmhaid bhuin na h-ursan.
 Na caill do charaid bàth r' a theagast.
 Na cuir fearg air fuirbidh fir ; na toir balgam á dian ghoil.
 Na dean strith ri duine gun adhbhar.
 Na dean uailt á t-athair no á do mhàthair, ach dearbhadh do
 ghiùlan gur duin'-usal thu.

'Na dhéigh sud thig tuilleadh.'
 Na ghineas 's a' chnaimh cha toirear as a' chraicionn. (What
 breeds in the bone cannot be taken out of the flesh).

Na iarr comhrag is na ob i. (Seek not battle, but shun it not).
 —Armst.

Nach 'eil e cho ole bàs fhaotainn leis a' ghaol is bàsachadh
 leis a' chaitheadh ?

Na 'm biodh tu a staigh air a' mhaor, bhiodh tu a staigh air a'
 bhàillidh.

Na mol neach sam bith tuilleadh 's a' chòir, gus nach bi rùm
 agad air a chàineadh.

Na 'n robh thu cho math 's a tha thu cho bòidheach !

Nasg coille ort !

Nasg is bràighdean ort !

Nasg is bréid ort !

Na 'n toireadh an diu dhachaидh an dé.

Na ob is na iarr onair. (Seek not honour nor refuse it). [See Nic., p. 318.]

Na rach eadar fear ruadh agus creag [muir]. < [See Nic., p. 318.]

Na sùilean a bh' agam an uiridh, cha 'n iad a th' agam am
 bliadhna.

Na sùilean a th' aig duine am bliadhna, cha 'n iad a bhios an
 ath-bhliadhna aige.

Na tri radhchan is grinne 'sa' Ghàidhlig—

Mo chuid fhéin ;

Mo bhean fhéin ;

Theid sinn dachaidh.—See Nic., p. 318.

Nead an dreadhain duinn an sùil an fhithich.

Ni airc innleachd.

Neasgaid air tòin baintighearna. See "Is goirt guran, &c.
 (Said about complaining of a small evil).

Ni am bodach an gàradh an déigh an t-arbhar itheadh.

Ni a' mhoch-éirigh latha fada. (Early rising makes a long
 day).

Ni cearc an dà eun uiread do sgrobail [fhoghoil] ri cearc an dà eun deug.

Ni cuir thana buan thana. (Saw thin, maw thin).

Ni duine bùth air sgàth na h-aon oidhche.

Ni mathair iasgaidh nighean leisg. (A light-heeled mother makes a leaden-heeled daughter. An olite mither maks a swear dochter).

Ni 'n Nollaig dhubb cladh maith.

Nithear dh' easbhuidh nan cairdean, ach cha deanar dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.

Ochain an aois, is fhaid' i na 'm bàs !

Oidhche Choluinn Chaluinn chruaidh,
Thainig mis' le m' uan 'g a reic ;
Thuirt am bodach 's e fo ghruaim,
Buailidh mis do chluais ri creig :
Thuirt a' chailleach b' fhearr na 'n t-br,
Gu 'm badh chòir mo leigeil staigh,
Is dileag chrion chrion chur sios,
Is crioman crion crion leis.

Olar am meang beag 'n dhrideagan, is lionar an long mhòr a leadagain.

Olc air mhath leat e. (Whether you take it well or ill).

Poit bheag is bean mhath thaighe.

Pòs nighean na deagh mhàthar cò air bith a 's athair di.

Riaghala thusa a' phailteas, is riaghlaidh an airc i féin.

> Ruigidh each mall am muileann 's cha ruig each a bhristeas a chnàmhan.

Ruithidh cailleach le bruthaich.

Saoilidh am fear a bhios gun mhodh gur modh am mi-mhodh.

Seachainn Ceolag is Ciunedag is eòlach an coil.

Seachain mo cheann is glac m' earrball.

Seachnaidh duine a bhràthair, ach cha seachain e 'choimhearsnach.

Seachd sgìth. (Seven times tired).

Seachd * sgadain sàth bradain,

Seachd bradain sàth ròin,

Seachd ròin sàth muice-mara,

Seachd mucan-mara sàth mial-mhòir (a' chuain).†

Sealgair theab. [See below].

*Al. Dà. †“Cean-chrò” (?) or “an fir nach còir.”

Seo mar a chuireas an saoghal car dheth.

Sgeulaiche math neach a 's breugaiche air bith.

Sgoiltidh am farmad na clachan.

Sgriobadh na craobhie an deigh dhi snothadh. (Doing a thing out of season).

Sgriob mhòr a' bhonnaich mhòir.

(^{atm}) Sguir 's bi rium. (A flyer wad aye hae a follower).

Shaoileadh nach leaghadh an t-im 'na bheul.

Shaoil leat gu 'n robh e agad, ach 's ann a bha e fada uait.

Sir 's na seachain bean odhar, chiar, air dhath na luchaig.

Slat a coille is eun a doire, is breac a linne, meirle de nach leig duine leas näire ghabhail.

Slacan 'g a thoirt an làimh onaid.

Sona gach cuid a comaidh, 's maigr a loinnear 'na ònar.

Sonas an déigh an dòrtaidh is pòsadh an déigh an losgaidh.

Suidh corrach san taigh-osda.

Sùil a ghleidheas seilbh.

Sùilean gaibhre an ceann bhan gu tagha fhear.

'dh' Sùil a' mhairt a bhios anns a' pholl aig an fhitheach a 's luaithe éireas.

Sùil cait air sloman. (Desiring the fish on the "Sloman").

> Suirghe fad a làimh is pòsadh bun na h-ursann.

Suirghe fad air falbh, is pòsadh aig a' bhaile. (Better marry ower the midden than ower the muir).

Tachraigdh na daoine mu 'n tachair na enuic.

Tachraigdh a h-uile ni ris a' chois ghoirt.

Tachdaidh an gionach na coin.

Tagh t-eun a nead glan.

Taghadh gach eirerde an t-àireachas.

Tagh do chompanach mu 'n téid thu do 'n taigh-osda.

Taghaidh na peighinnean a chéile.

> Tайлlear, figheadair, is broc, truir is miosa faile 'bhios air enoc.

Tarruingh tharam ge b'e 'ghleidheas an t-each ni e'n t-aran teach ?

Tatadh seangain fo chrios leinibh mnà eile.

Teagascg 'g a thoirt do mhnaoi bhuirb mar bhuelle 'uird air iarunn fuar.

Teangadh leam teangadh, Teangadh leathan anns a' ch-c.

Teangadh cho luath ri claban muillionn.

Teirgidh cuid an fhír a chaoimhneas i.

Teirgidh uisge nam beann mur téid tuilleadh a chur 'n a cheann.

Tha 'n t-aran air a làimh. (His bread is baked).

Tha beagan tròcair aig an fhairge, ach cha'n eil trocair idir aig na creagaibh.

"Tha biadh is ceòl an so," mar a thubhairt am madadh ruadh 'n uair a bha e 'g itheadh na pioba-chiùil.

Tha bhuil dha 's tha bhlàth air.

Tha blas nam breug air sin.

Tha breith uasal, togail mhuirneach, is deagh fhòghlum tait-neach, ach is feàrr an cliù a chosnas duine dha féin.

Tha 'chridhe mireadh ris.

Tha e 'cur iaruinn na theallach fhéin.

> Tha dà thaobh air a' mhaoile.

Tha do chuid 's do thàing agad.

Tha droch gean ni 's fhraigse duit na baile-fearainn.

Tha fear eile 's a' chogar sin.

Tha feum aig a shròin air fuarachadh.

Tha 'fhios aig a chlamhan car son a ni e feed.

Tha fios aig a h-uile fear c'ait am beil a bhròg fhéin 'ga chiùrradh.

Tha gu leòr do dhuine dona a dhìchioll.

Tha 'h-uile nighean gu math, ach c'ait as bh-eil na droch mhìathan a' teachd?

Tha h-uile fear na cheard aig a cheaird fhéin.

Tha iasg cho math anns an fhairge 's a thàinig riamh aisde.

Tha iasg anns a' chuan cho math a's a thàinig riamh as.

Tha iomadh doigh air cù 'mharbhadh gun a thachdadh le ìm.

Tha 'm fortan air dol fiar orm.

Tha 'n gunna cosmhail ris an urchair.

Tha mise an deireadh mo mhaitheis.

Tha modh an rathaid mhòir aig gach duine.

Tha 'n ciall a muigh 'n uair 'tha 'n deoch a staigh. (When drink's in wit's out).

Tha niall a' chuid air.

Tha 'n leanabh sin coltach ri isean a' gheoidh—an toll air an tig e mach 'sa' mhadainn cha teid e stigh am oidhche.

Tha 'n sioman cho feumail ris an tugha.

Tha orts a cualach a' ghille leisg.

Tha slat 's a' choill' cho dirreach 's a thàinig aiste.

Tha 'theangadh thar a ghualainn.

Tha thu cho ole 's ged 'thigeadh tu a Báideanach. [A common saying in Caithness].

Tha thusa mar a bha thu riamh.

Tha uair aig an achmhasan is àm aig a' chéilidh.

Thàinig gille gu mac-leisg.

> Theab 's cha d' rinn, an sealgaire 's miosa 'chaidh riamh do 'n bheinn.

Théid am mianan o dhuine gu duine, mar theid an t-eunlann o dhoire gu doire.

Théid a' chaora eug a' frithealadh ris a' ghлaiseir.

Théid an t-ole ri dùchas.

Théid an rogha eiridinn roimh 'n rogha anshocair.

Théid díchioll thar neart.

Théid febil ri fine.

Thig an fhalaireachd 's na h-eich mhòra leatha féin.

Thig an t-ana-caitheamh gu bochdainn

Thig beagag r' a h-éigheach.

> Thig dàil gu teach, is ruigidh each mall am muilionn.

Thig dàil gu dorus.

Thig fuaim mhòr a tosgaidh fhalaime.

Thig mac o dhroch altrum, ach cha tig e o 'n eug.

Thig sin a do shròn fathast, 's théid an cabhadh innte.

Thig math is ole a faighidin.

Thig smal air an òir.

Thig traoghadh air muir làn.

Thigear a dh' easbhuidh nan cairdean, ach cha tigear a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.

Thig daoine dh' easbhuidh nan cairdean, ach cha tig iad a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnaich.

Tha suil gabhair an ceannu nam fear thaobh [thaghadh?] nam ban : tha suil seobhaig an ceann nam ban thaobh nam fear.

Thig, thig, là math a dheanamh nid.

Thilg thu sin mar gu 'n tilgeadh bó buachar.

Thoir do chuid do dhuine falamh, is gheibh thu air ais dùbailt' i.

Thoir an tarbh do 'n taigh mhòr, is iarraidh e do 'n bhàthach.

Thoir mìr do 'n leanabh an diu, is thig e a m-bàrach.

Thoir urram dhomh is bheir mi pòg dhuit.

Thug e car mu thom air.

Tigh gun teine gun tuar.

Togaidh sin ceann fathasd.

Toiseach suirghe samhlachadh.

Treabh an t-imir a tha romhad.

Treabhaidh na daoi, 's cha dean na saoi tuilleadh.

> Tri nithe 'thig gun iarraidh, eagal, iadach, is gaol.—Nic., p. 327. 372

Trian na caillich, an t-aon mhac.

Truisidh enàimh feóil am fad 's is beò an smior.

> Tùs ratha taghadh dealbha.

Beul sìoda agus cridhe cainbe.

Ubh gun im, gun luath, gun salann. *an clann reachtach blàthna nì e galair.*

Cha 'n fhaiceadh duine air muin eich agus e teicheadh le bheatha e.

Chuir e an car-geal dheth (*i.e.*, died, like a fish).

Cha robh naigheachd mhor riagh gun chall do chuídeigin.

Cho fada 'sa' cheann 's bha Fionn 's na casan.

Cha do bhrist Fionn riagh barr-éill a bhròige.

Is beag orm fear-fuadain 's e luath a' labhairt.

TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH HYMNS AND POEMS.

THE following translations appeared in the *Gael* and in *Bratach na Firinn* during the years 1871 to 1873 :—

AN IERUSALEM NUADH.¹

O mhàthair chaomh, Ierusalem !
A' d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?
O cuin a chriochnaichear mo bhròn ?
Is t' aoibhneas cuin a chi ?
O thir 'tha taitneach sòlasach !
O chala ait nan saoi !
Cha 'n fhaighean bròn am feasd a' d' choir,
No cùram, saoth'r, no caoidh.

Cha 'n fhaighean tinneas annad fein,
No creuchd air bith no leòn ;
'S cha 'n faighean bàs no sealladh grànd' ;
Ach beatha ghnàth a' d' chòir.
Neul dorch cha chuir ort sgàil' a chaoihs,
Is oidhch' cha bhi ni 's mò ;
Ach dealraichidh gach neach mar ghréim,
An solus Dhé na glòir'.

Cha 'n 'eil innt' sannt no ana-miann,
No farmad fòs, no strì ;
Cha 'n 'eil innt' ocras, tart, no teas,
Ach taitneasan gun dith.
Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
Mo mhiann bhi annad shuas ?
O b' fheàrr gu 'n crìochnaicheadh mo bhròn,
'S gu 'm faicinn t' aoibhneas buan !

Cha 'n 'eil innt' guin no cradh, no pian,
No fiamh, no deòiridh truagh ;
'S cha chluinnear osna innt', no eigh,
Is teinn cha léir a sluagh.

¹ This is the old hymn entitled *The New Jerusalem, or the soul's breathing after her heavenly country.* The first line is, "O mother, dear Jerusalem."

'N Ierusalem, am baile naomh,
 Tha Dia, ar Rìgh, a' támh ;
 'S tha 'n t-Uan e féin, mar sholus di,
 'N a chaithir-righ a ghnàth.

O Dhé ! mo mhiann Ierusalem
 Gun dàil gu 'm faicinn féin !
 Oir tha i làn do shòlasaibh
 Nach eòl domh chur an céill.
 'S ro-shoilleir 'thuir 's a binnein àrd',
 Le déarsadh mhòran leug,
 Le Jasper, crisolit, 's gach clach,
 A 's taitniche na chéil'.

Do thighean tha do iòbhor,
 'S gach uinneag 's gloine ghrinn,
 Do shràidean 's òr ro-fhínealta—
 'S ta ainglean ann' a' seinn.
 Tha d' bhallaichan do chlachaibh taght',
 Do dhaingnich 's daoimean geàrrt',
 Do gheatachan is neamhnuidean—
 Mo mhiann bhi 'n sud gu h-àrd !

Ni neoghlan grànd' cha tig gu bràth
 A steach troimh d' gheataibh féin ;
 Lìn dhamhan-allaidh cha bhi ann,
 No smal, no salchar breun.
 Iehobhah Dhé, thig 's criochnaich féin
 Mo bhròn gu léir, 's mo chaoidh ;
 Thoir leat mi do Ierusalem,
 Gu bhi gu bràth le d' naoimh,

'Tha crùint' an sud le glòbir ro-mhòir,
 A' faicinn aghaidh Dhé ;
 Ri caithreamh àrd is aoibhneas sior—
 'S ro-shona iad gu léir.
 Ach sinne, 'tha 'n ar fogaraich,
 Tha 'n còmhnuidh brònach truagh ;
 Ag osnaich, caoidh, 's a' sileadh dheur,
 'S a ghnàth ri gearan cruaidh.

Ar milseachd measgaicht' tha le seirbh',
 Ar taitneis ciod ach pian ?
 Is fada buan ar làithean broin,
 'S ar n-aobhneas 's beag a 's fiach.
 Ach tha 'n toil-inntinn shuas cho mòr,
 'S an sòlasan gach ré,

'S nach measar leo-san mìle bliadh'n,
 Ach mar an là an dé.

Mo dhachaidh chaomh, Ierusalem !
 Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
 'S do Rìgh 'n a shuidh' 'n a chaithir shuas,
 Do shonas buan, 's do ghlòir ?
 Do liosan-ubhal 's d' fhlon-liosan,
 A 's iongantaiche cliù,
 Tha làn do thoradh do gach gnè,
 A 's taitniche do 'n t-suìl.

Do ghàraidhean le 'n ròidibh réidh',
 Tha ùrar uain' a ghnàth ;
 'S tha luibhean taitneach cùbhraidih annt',
 "Tha fàs an sud a mhàin.
 Tha canal agus siùcar fàs,
 Is ioma iocshlaint' annt' ;
 Gach àdh 'tha 'n sud cha smuainich erì,
 'S cha chuir an teangaidh 'n càinnt.

Tha 'n deoch 's am biadh a 's mils' an sud—
 Tha 'n ceòl ann binn a ghnàth ;
 'S tha ioma ni 'tha dreachmhòr grinn
 Fo 'n cosaibh air an lär.
 Le fuaim ro-choain tha 'n amhainn bheò
 A' sruthadh feadh gach sràid ;
 'S mu 'bruachaibh glasa air gach taobh,
 Tha craobhan beatha fàs.

Na craobhan-s' toradh bheir gach mìos,
 Is fàsaidh iad gach ré ;
 'S bheir uile shlòigh an domhain mhòir,
 Dhuit féin an glòir gu léir.
 Ierusalem, ait-comhnuidh Dhé,
 Gu 'm faicinn 's e nò mhiann :
 O b' fhearr gu'n criochnaicheadh mo chradh,
 'S gu 'n tamhainn int' gu slor !

Tha Daibhidh 'n sud le 'chruit 'n a làimh,
 Air ceann na coisir-chiùil ;
 'S bu shona neach le 'n cluinnt' a cheòl,
 'S e 'n còmhnuidh seinn le lùth.
 Tha Máiri ann seinn moladh Dhé,
 Le fuinn a tha ro-bhinn ;
 'S na h-oighean eile an co-ghleus,
 'N a cois gu léir a' seinn.

Laoigh-mholaidh Dhé tha Ambros seinn,
 Is Austin naomh le chéil' ;
 Tha Sachariah 's Simeon aosd',
 A' seinn le bilibh gleust'.
 Dh' fhàg Magdalen a caoidh 'n a déigh,
 'S i seinn le iolach àrd,
 Am measg nan naomh, is fuaim an ciùil,
 A' seirm air feadh gach sràid.

Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
 Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
 Gun dàil, a Dhé, thoir dachaiddh mi,
 Is criochnaich m' uile bhròn.
 A' m' eudainn, Dhé, O sgriobh-sa t' ainm,
 'S thoir mi á so gu luath,
 Chum tàmh leat fèin an sonas àrd,
 A' seinn do chliù gu buan.

Ierusalem, 's i dachaiddh 'n aidh—
 Rìgh-chaithir àrd ar Dé !
 O bhaile naoimh, a bhan-rìgh mhòr,
 A chéile Chriosd gach ré !
 A bhan-rìgh mhaiseach, còmhdaichte
 Le urram, inbhe 's glòir,
 'S ro-àillidh thu, 's ro-loineil geal,
 Gun smal air bith a' d' chòir.

O cuin a chi 'm Ierusalem—
 Ar comhfhurtachd gu léir ?
 Oir tha thu àillidh dreachmhòr glan,
 Gun chron air bith no beud.
 'N Ierusalem cha 'n fhaighear oidhch',
 A chaoidh no sgaile chiar,
 No duibhre dorach, no geomhradh fuar,
 'S cha mhùth innt' ùin' gu sìor.

Air coinneil no air gealaich innt',
 No reultaibh cha 'n 'eil feum ;
 Oir Criod, Ard-rìgh na fireantachd,
 Slor-dhealraidih innt' mar ghréin ;
 An t-Uan gun smal, 's e soilleir geal,
 Bheir solus doibh gun dith,
 Oir bidh a' ghloir a ghnàth cho mòr,
 A chithear leò 'n an Rìgh.

Is Esan chaoidh Ard-rìgh nan dùl,
 An sealladh sùl' a shluaign ;

'S tha iads', a theaghlaich sona féin,
 Ri seirbhis da gach uair.
 Tha buidheann ainglean innt' a' seinn ;
 'S tha 'mhuianntir néamhaidh chaomh,
 A ràinig shuas troimh àmhghar cruidh,
 Gu buan ri sùgradh naomh.

Na fàidhean naomh' tha uile 'n sud,
 'S na h-Abstoil—dà fhear dheug—
 'S na fianuisean a ròghnaich bàs
 Mu 'n géilleadh iad do 'n bhréig.
 Bidh 'n sud gu léir na firein chòir',
 'S na slòigh do Ios' 'thug gaol,
 Na h-òganaich 's na h-òighean 'dhiult
 An taitneasan 's an t-saogh'l.

Na h-uain 's na caoraich 'thug tre ghràs,
 Air bàs 's air ifrinu buaidh,
 Bidh shuas ri caithream ait gach ré,
 Nach urrainn beul a luaidh ;
 Is ged nach ionann meud an glòir',
 Tha 'n sòlas do 'n aon ghnè,
 'S tha sonas iomlan aig gach aon
 Do 'n mhuinntir shaoirt' air néamh.

Tha gràdh an sud a' righeachadh ;
 'S e Criod an uile mhiann ;
 Is chithear leo le sealladh sùl',
 A ghnùis an aoibhneas slor.
 A' tabhairt gràidh is cliù—'s a' seinn
 "Is naomh, is naomh" gun tàmh,
 Cha 'n fhannaich iad 's cha 'n fhàs iad sgìth,
 A' moladh 'n Rìgh gu bràth.

Bu shona 'bhithinn's mìle cuairt
 An déigh mo làithean bròin,
 Nam feudainn féin, le cluasaibh geur',
 Bhi 'g eisdeachd ris a' cheòl,
 Do 'n Rìgh 'tha slorruidh 'sheinnear shuas,
 Air néamh le sluagh an àidh—
 Le an'maibh saoirt' 's le ainglibh naomh',
 Thug gaol do Dhia a' ghràidh.

Bu shona sona 'bhiodh mo staid,
 Nam faigheadh fiughail mi
 Air cliù a sheinn air feedh gach linn,
 Aig cosaibh Dhé mo Rìgh ;

'S air comunn Chriosd a mhealtainn shuas,
 A ghràdh 's a ghràs gach uair,
 A réir nan gealladh 'dh' fhàg e sgrìobht',
 'S a bhios mi nis a' luaidh :—

"Biodh iad-san," deir e, "Athair chaoimh,
 A thug thu dhomhs' le còir,
 'N an tàmh a' m' fhianuis féin a chaoidh,
 A' dearcadh air mo ghlòir—
 A' ghlòir a bh' agam maille riut,
 Mu 'n robh an saoghal ann,
 'S a bhitheas shuas mar thobar mòr,
 O 'n éirich glòir gun cheann."

'S a rìs, "Ma ni neach seirbhis domh,
 Dlu-leanadh esan mi ;
 Oir 's àill leam far am bheil mi féin,
 Mo sheirbhiseach gu 'm bi."
 'S a rìs, "Ma ghràdhaicheas neach mis',
 Bheir m' Athair dha-san spéis ;
 'S do'n neach sin ann an glòr 's an gràdh,
 Làn-fhoillsichims' mi féin."

O m' thruaighibh saor mi, Dhé, gun dàil,
 A chum le dànochd mhòir,
 A' m' chòmhnuidh leat 'n Ierusalem,
 Gun dearc mi air do ghlòir :
 'S gu 'm faic mi 'n Sion gnùis an Righ,
 Mo Dhia, mo ghràdh, 's mo rùn,
 A chi mi nis tre ghloine dhuirch,
 Ach shuas le sealladh sùl'.

O 's beannaicht iads' 'tha glan 'n an crà,
 Oir gnùis an Righ dhoibh 's léir :
 O sibhs' a mhuinnitir shona naomh,
 A ta do theaghlaich Dhé !
 O Dhé, gun dàil mo chuibhreach sgaoil,
 Mo lin, 's mo gheimhlean cruaidh',
 Oir tha mi tuilleadh 's fad' a' m' thàmh,
 Am bùthaibh Chédair thruaigh !

Ach rannsach mi, is faigh mi mach,
 'S thoir mi do d' chrò, a Dhé ;
 'S ni t' ainglean uile aoibhneas 'n uair
 A ni'm do thoil gu léir.
 O mhàthair chaonh, Ierusalem !
 A d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?

O cuin a chriochnaichead mo bhròn ?

'S do shòlas cuin a chi ?

Ach fathast guidheam ort, a Dhé,

Mo shaoradh o gach strì,

A chum gu 'n còmhnuich mi gu bràth,

A' d' thulaich àrd an sìtb,

Le Cherubim is Seraphim,

Is an'maibh naomh ; gun sgios

A' seinn do chliù, O Dhé nan sluagh,

Gu buan ;—gu 'm h-amhluidh 'bhios.

A' chrioch.

TEACHD GU CRIOSD.¹

Ceart mar a tàim—gun ni a' m' làimh,

Ach toilltinneas do bhàis a mhàin,

Air cuireadh fialaidh saor do ghràis—

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s gun fhuireach seal

Gu m' ionnlad féin o lochd no smal,

Oir glanaidh t' fhuil mi o gach sal—

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—gun tàimh iomluaisgt'

Le iomadh comhrag 's imcheist thruaigh,

Le eagal stigh, muigh cogadh cruaidh—

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—bochd, dall, is truagh,

Chum sealladh, saoibhreas, 's leigheas buan,

Seadh chum gach beannachd fhaotainn uat—

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s cha diùltar mi,

Ach fàilte' is saorsa gheibh gun dìth ;

Do bhrìgh gu 'n d' chreid mi t' fhocal flor,

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—oir bhris do ghràdh

Gach bacadh sios, is dh' ullaich slàint' ;

Nis gu bhi leat, seadh, leats' a mhàin—

Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

¹ A translation of the well-known hymn beginning : "Just as I am, without one plea." See Hymnals.

SOLUS A' DEALRADH MACH A DORCHADAS.¹

An dòighibh diomhair gluaisidh Dia,
 Thoirt 'iongantais mu 'n euairt ;
 Mar charbad dha tha 'n doinioinn dhian,
 'S tha lorg a' chois' 's a' chuan.

An doimhneachdan do ghliocas sìor
 Tha 'rùintean taisgte suas ;
 Is cnirear leis a thoil an gniomh,
 Mar 's miann leis féin gach uair.

Ur-mbisneach glacaibh, naoimh gun treòir,
 Na neòil a's duirch' tha làn
 Do thròcair chaoimh, is dòirtear leò
 Oirbh maitheas mòr gun dàil.

Na measaibh Dia tre shealladh mhàin,
 'N a ghràs cuiribh 'ur dàil ;
 Air cùl an fhreasdail dhuiрch tha gràdh
 A' lasadh ghnàth 'n a ghnuis.

A rùintean abaichidh gu luath,
 'S iad fosgladh suas gun tàmh ;
 'S ged robh a' ghucag searbh 's an uair,
 Bidh mills' is buaidh 's a' bhlàth.

As-creidimh dall théid clì 's gach ceum,
 Gníomh Dhé a chaoidh cha sgrùd ;
 'S e Dia 's fear-mìneachaidh dha féin,
 'S ni soilleir réidh gach cuis.

IEHOBHAH SEDCENU²

(*Iehòbhah ar Fireantachd*).

Bu choigreach mi aon uair do Dhia is do ghràs,
 Gun aithn' air mo chionta, gun eagal roimh 'n bhàs ;
 Ged àrd-mhol mo chàirdean domh Criod air a' chrann
 Ichòbhah Sedcénú—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Le nigheanaibh Shioin bu deurach mo shùil,
 'S na tuiltean dol thairis air 'anam gu dlù—

¹ Cowper's "Light shining out of darkness." See any Hymnal, the first line being, "God moves in a mysterious way."

² From the *Songs of Zion* of the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne. See Bonar's *Memoir and Remains* of Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne.

Gun smuain gu'm b'e m'aing'dheachds' a thàirng ris a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Bu tric mi a' leughadh, le éibhneas is deòin,
Dàn buadhach Isaiah is cainnt shìmplidh Eoin ;
Ach eadhon 'n uair 'sgriobh iad mù Chriosd air a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Ach 'n uair 'dhùisg saor-ghràs mi le solus o 'n àird',
Rinn eagal mo luasgadh is b'uamhas dhomh m' bàs ;
Dhomh fasgadh no furtachd cha robh annam fèin,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu b' fhear-saoraidh dhomh 'm fheum.

Roimh 'n ainm ud 'tha milis chaidh m'uamhas air chùl,
Chaidh m'eagalan fhuadach, is tharruig mi dlù
Gu tobar a'bheò-uisge dh'òl as gu saor—
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, mo Shlànnuighear caomh.

Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, m' uil' ionmhas is m'uail ;
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu bheir saors' dhomh o thruaigh' ;
Air tir is air euan bheirear buaidh leam tre m'Thriath—
Mo chàball is m' acair, m' uchd-éideadh 's mo sgiath.

'N uair 'shiùbhlam troimh ghleann agus sgàile a' bhàis,
An t-ainm so 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh 's a' chàs ;
'S o fhiabhrus an t-saoghails' 'n uair 'shaorar mi chaoidh,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu àrd-luaidheam a' m' laoidh.

SALM NA BEATHA.

LE LONGFELLOW.¹

Na can rium am briathraibh dubhach,
Beatha 'n duine 's bruadar faoin ;
Is tha 'n t-anam marbh a choidleas,
'S cha 'n 'eil ni réir barail dhaoin'.

Beatha 'n duine 's fior ni luachmhor !
'S cha 'n i 'n uaigh dhorch ceann a réis ;
Ris an anam riamh cha dubhradh,
" 'S duslach thu 's gu duslach théid."

Cha 'n e sòlas 's cha 'n e àmhghar
" Tha mar ard-chrich dhuinn fo 'n ghréin,
Ach bhi ghnòmhach chum bhi fàgail
Astair ùir gach là 'n ar déigh.

¹ Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."

Ealdhain 's mall 's tha tùin' ruith seachad,
 'S tha ar' erl, ge calm' is treun,
 Ghnàth mar dhruma 'bhròin a' bualadh
 Caismeachd thiamhaidh thruaigh an eíg.

Ann an àrfhaich mhòir an t-saoghal,
 'N camp na Beatha so na bi
 Mar an t-ainmhidh balbh a għreasar !
 Bi mar ghaisgeach anns an strì !

Earbs' na cuir 's an latha màireach !
 'N tùin' 'chaidh seach fàg air do chùl !
 Saothraich anns an àm 'tha làthair,
 Treun an cridhe 's Dia a' d' shùil !

Nochdaidh eachdraidh laoch gu 'm faod sinn
 Ar beath' dheanamh buadhach ard,
 'S luirg air eos 's an t-saoghal fhàgail
 As ar déigh 'n uair 'thig am bàs.

Luirg 'n uair theagamh 'chi neach eile,
 'S e air cuan na Beath' gun iùl,
 Bràthair faondrach 'rinn long-bhriseadh,
 Glacaidh thuige misneach ùr.

Eireamaid nis 's biomaid gnìomhach,
 Le treun chrl 'bheir buaidh 's gach càs ;
 'S fòghlumaid, tre chosnadh 's leanmhuinn,
 Dìchioll 's foighidin gach là.

SEALLTUINN RIS A' CHRANN-CHEUSAIDH.¹

Ri peacadh b' fhada lean mi dlù,
 Gun näire orm no fiambah,
 Ach choinnich cuspair ùr mo shùil,
 'Phill mi o m' chùrsa dian.

Do chunncas aon leam crocht' air crann,
 An spàirn 's an éigin chruaidh,
 A shuidhich orm a shealladh fann,
 'S mi faisg do 'n chrann 's an uair.

An sealladh sud gu dearbh cha téid,
 A m' chuimhne fein gu bràth ;

¹ See No. 69 of "Tonic Sol-fa Melodies," by C. H. Bateman and R. Inglis.

Chuir e, ar leam, gun fhosgladh béis,
Gu sèimh á m' leths' a bhàs.

Mo choguis dhùisg fo dhìteadh geur,
Ghlac éigin mi gu teann ;
Oir chunnaic mi mo pheacadh féin,
'G a cheusadh's air a' chrann.

Mo thuraigh' ! cha b' aithne dhomh mo ghnìomh :
Ach s' dìomhain nis mo dheòir ;
Do m' anam c' àit' am faigh mi dòn ?
Oir cheus mi Triath na glóir'.

Ach sheall e ris is thuirt le gràdh,
"Làin-mhaiteam t' eucoir mhòr ;
Chaidh m' fhuil-sa dhòrtadh ann ad àit',
'S tre m' bhàs bidh tusa beò."

Mar so mo pheacadh féin 'n a bhàs,
Chi mi ro-ghräineil breun ;
Gidheadh chum cliu rùin-dìomhair gràis,
'S e 'bhas mo shláint' gu leir.

Le sòlas dubhach 's le caoin bhròn,
Mo chrì tha 'n còmhnuidh làn,
Do bhrigh gu 'n d' cheus mi Triath na glóir',
Ach 's beò dhomh troimh a bhàs.

GEALLAIDHEAN LUACHMHOR.¹

O sibhse a shaoradh, nach daingean an stéidh,
'Chaidh leagadh do 'r creidimh an gealladh 'ur Dé !
Ciod 'b' urrainn da labhairt nach dubhairt gu flor,
Chum misneachd dhuibh 'theich air son fasgaidh gu Criosd
'S gach cor anns am bi thu, ma 's tinn no ma 's slàn,
Dol fodha am bochdainn, no 'm pailteas a' snàmh,
Aig bail' is o 'n dachaidh, air tìr is air cuan,
Mar dh' fheumas do latha, do neart bidh gu buan.

¹ This hymn, by one Keen, appeared in Rippon's Collection in 1787. The first verse is—

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word !
What more can He say than to you He hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled ?

Garbh-thonnan an uamhais mu 'n cuairt duit ged iadh,
 Na cuireadh sin geilt ort, oir 's mise do Dhia ;
 Is bheir mi dhuit cabhair is neart anns gach càs,
 'S tu 'n erochadh ri deas-làimh mo chumhachd a ghnàth

'N uair 's éigin duit imeachd troimh uisgeachan mòr',
 Cha chòmhdaichead tur thu le tuiltean a' bhròin,
 Oir bitidh mi faisg dhuit le fartachd a' d' fheum,
 'S a naombachadh cràidh dhuit is àmhgharan geur'.

Troimh dheuchainnean teinnteach 'n uair 's éigin duit triall,
 Mo ghràs-sa 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh gu fial ;
 An lasair cha chiùrr thu, 's e m' rùn-sa do d' thaobh,
 An àmhainn an àmhghair do ghlanadh gu caomh.

Is eadhon gu 'n sean-aois bidh aithn' aig mo shluagh,
 Nach caochail mo ghràdh-sa 'tha rìoghail is buan ;
 'S gu liathadh an ciabhan is deireadh an là,
 Mar uain ann am uchd ni mi 'n giùlan a ghnàth.

An t-anam a theich air son fasgaidh gu Criosc,
 O làmhan a nàimhdean ni mise a dhòn ;
 'S a dh' aindeoin gach oidhrip 'bheir ifrinn gu 'chlaoïdh,
 Cha 'n fhàg, O cha 'n fhàg, is cha tréig mi e chaoidh !

CIOD A DH' IOCAS MI ? ¹

Air son ro mheud nan gràsan saor'
 'Tha teachd gach là as ùr
 O làmhan Chriosc, t' Fhear-saoraidh caomh,
 Ciod, anam, 'dh' iocas tu ?

Mo thruaigh', o chrì mar th' agam fein
 Ciod 'dh' eireas 'bheir dha cliù ?
 Mo nithe 's feàrr tha salach, breun,
 'S mo chuids' gu léir cha 'n fhiù.

Gidheadh, so locaidh mise dha
 Air son a ghràsan fial'—
 Dlù-ghlacam cupan naomh na slàint',
 Is gairmeam air mo Dhia.

Se 'n t-iocadh 's feàrr o neach mar tàims',
 Cho gràineil is cho truagh,

Cowper, in Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise" (Macmillan) ; first line,
 "For mercies countless as the sands."

Do bhrigh mòr fhialaidheachd a ghràis
 Bhi ghnàth ag iarraidh uaith.

An ùmhachd chubhaidh thoirt cha tàir
 'S is aobhar cràidh mo bheus ;
 Gidheadh, 's e m' uail gu léir is m' àdh,
 Gu bràth bhi 'n comain Dhé.

EIGH O CHREIG-EILEACHAIDH.¹

Thir nam Beann, nan Gleann, 's nan Coire,
 Nan sruth cas, 's nan tuiltean mòr',
 Leinn cha d' shaoil gu 'm faict' an càramhs'
 Air do fhrídhean àrd' r'ar beò.

Feuch a nis tha feachd a's tréine
 Na feachd *Chromueill* nan geur-lann—
 'S colgarra na feachd Dhiùc Uilleim
 'Teachd mar thuil air Tir nam Beann !

"Trasdadh ² Thatha, 'casgadh Theamhuill,
 'Snaidheadh sios le buillean dian
 Glacan beithe Coille-Chragaidh,
 'Magadh air an cliù o chian !

Ainmean caomh ! Ach dh' fhalbh an druidheachd !
 Cluinn 'g an eígheach gill' an Ròid,
 Blàr-an-Adholl ! Dail-an-Spideil !
 Feuch Dail-Chuinnidh !³ Agaidh-mhòr !

Gairidh druidt' le tòrr is daingnich,
 Steud sinn suas 'n ar deann r'a taobh,
 Fuadachadh a chaoihd o 'lochan
 Codal tosdach nan linn aosd'.

Bàideanach nan gaillinn fiadhaich,
 Anns an lionmhor liath-chlach mhòr,
 'S carragh-cuimhne bhlàran fuitteach—
 Uaigneach cha bhi 'cnuic ni 's mò.

¹ English by Principal Shairp, St Andrews. The poem (English) appeared in the *Scotsman* in 1864, the year after the opening of the Highland Railway, when Principal Shairp first went by that line. See Shairp's *Poems*, edited by Mr Palgrave, p. 144.

² 'Crasgadh, in another edition; "spanning."

³ Dail-choinneimh (?)

Għluais sinn tosd chian nan ġard-bheam,
 'Steudadh sħios an gleaachdnu le gaoir,
 Air Srath-Spē is Ratamhurchuis—
 Fridhean ġard' nan giuthas aasd?

'Mhuc 's an Torc ¹ theich as 'n an deann-ruith!
 Beinn ri beinn gu teann a' stri!
 Sgħorr, 'us creag, is sliabh a' ruidhleadh—
 'S gann a "Sheas Creag-Eileachaïdh!" ²

'S a' Ghleann-mhorr, 'n Gleann-Feisidh uaignejah,
 Suas air fad an cluaintean glas',
 Cluinnear sgħal an fheadain bhuaireant,
 'S airde fuaim na 'n easan cas'.

Carbaid iaruinn ged is neònach,
 'S neònache an luchd do shluagh—
 Sràidean Lunnuinn air an taomadh
 Mach air raointean an Taoibh-Tuath!

Sas'naich, Frangaich, spailp, 's luchd-turuis,
 Ann an uidheam do gach li!
 Brigit fħarsuinn, pōċan leathrach,
 Brògan lainn'reach, 's osain shiod'!

'S anns 's gach uinneig carbaid, maighdean
 'G rādh, 's i sealltuinn suas gu dian:
 "S ainmean neònach Carn-an-t-sabħail,
 Beinn-mac-duibhe,³ 's a' Bhrāigh'-ria'ch!"

'S beag an sgoinns' do'n bholtrach chubhraidi
 'Dh' eireas īr o lus 's o chrann,
 'S uillt a' ruith feedh ghleann gu fuaimneach,
 'S tosdachd snøluimt' bhuan nam beann!

'S coma leo-san Loch-an-eileim,
 Loch-nan-doibr, 's a dhaingnejah liath,
 'N Cuimeanach is 'euchdan gabhaidh,
 'S Faol-chu Bhàideanaich o chian.

O Čħuġġi-għuirm! is thus', Bhrāigh-riabhaich!
 Tilgħiġ sħios mu 'r creagan neoil,
 Chum nach dean na daormuinn 'thruagħa
 Tarċuis air 'ur cruachan mør'.

¹ Sow of Atholl and Boar of Badenoch, two contiguous mountains, the one on the Atholl side, and the other on the Badenoch side of the hill of Druim-uachdair.

² "Stand fast Craigellachie" is the war-cry of the Clan Grant.

³ Beinn-muc-duibhe (the mountain of the black sow).

'Dian-ruith¹ seach! Cluinneadh Cuil-fhodair,
 'N ait' gairm-chogaidh Threubh, an fhuaims';
 Criothnaicheadh gach coill' inn 'n Mhan'chuinn—
 Dhruim, mu 'n iadh gach àille, gluais-s'!

'Sior-dhol tuath, a chaoi'dh cha srianar
 Na h-eich iaruinn 'n an steud dheirg,
 Gus am bòdhrar le an srannail
 Creagan geala Rudh'-na-Feirg'.

N fheudar buileach do na Gaidheil
 Triall o 'n arois 'measg nan gleann?
 'Chuid 's a chuid an saltair Sas'naich
 Tur fo 'n casan Tir nam Beann?

Fineachan a chean' air dibreadh,
 Ceòl na pìob' 'dol as gu luath;
 'M bàsaich tur á Tir nan àrd-bheann
 Gàidhlig àdhmhòr aosd' nam buadh

"'S coma," 'deir thu, " ged a rachadh
 Na seann chleachdaidhean air chùl,
 Bheir an Triath gu buil tre 'n sgrios-san
 Criochan ris nach 'eil do dhùil!"

Feudaidh sin 'bhi; ach 'n toir Innleachd,
 Le a h-ealdhain mhin 's a snas,
 Treun-laoich cholgarra nan ard-bheann,
 No 'n seann chairdeas rìs air ais!

Ni h-eadh; ach ge mor² am buannachd
 Far an tig an cruaidh-ghaoir ghrannd',
 Dh' fhalbh gu tur a' bhuaidh 's an druidheachd,
 'S cha bhi 'Ghàidh'ltachd chaoi'dh mar bha?

Ach tha fathast glacan bruachach
 'Dhùisgeas annam smuaintean àrd',
 'S glinn gun àireamh nach do thruailleadh,
 'S iomadh dìthreabh uamholt, fhàs;

Iomadh allt an coirean uaigneach,
 O sheann fhuarain 'g eiridh suas,
 'Taomadh 'n linnean dorch' an uisce,
 'S caorann ruiteach air gach bruaich;

¹ Al. 'Steudadh.

² Al., ach dh' aindeoин. Also in next line, read for ghrannd', *breun*; and for mar bha, in the fourth, read *i fein*.

Iomadh Loch, le creagan cuairticht',
 'Tàmh gun bhruaillean 'measg nam beann,
 Air nach d' thainig slighe duine,
 No fear-turuis fathast teamm ;

Iomadh sgòrr, mar iolair mhara,¹
 Suas fa chomhair laighe gréin',
 Geal-cheannach le stùchdan cruachach,
 'Beachdach' 'chuain 's nan Eilean céin.

Fàilnicheadh iad sin, is théid mi
 Gu creig éigin 'measg nan stuadh,
 'Mhealtuinn saorsa, gus an crochar
 Drochaidean os-cionn a' chuain !

¹Al., cuaine.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

I.

OLDEST PRINTED GAELIC BOOKS.¹

I PROPOSE, gentlemen, in the following address, to give you some account of the earliest printed Gaelic works. We cannot, unfortunately, boast of the extent of our literature; but, notwithstanding, that literature contains some works which will be read and studied even after the language in which they are written will cease to be spoken. The poetry of Ossian is not unworthy of a place beside the poetry of Homer and Virgil. The songs of Macdonald, Macintyre, and Ross contain genuine poetry, and will always be read by Highlanders with delight. If, therefore, we cannot boast of the quantity of our literature, we have no reason to be ashamed of the quality of much of it. And let us hope that, now that more interest is being manifested in Gaelic studies than has ever been, additions will be made to our literature of such a kind as will not be unworthy of our native language. I am very hopeful, gentlemen, that some of your own number will enter with eagerness upon the very inviting field of study which your native language and its kindred dialects present to you. It is not greatly to our credit that Celtic philology should at the present moment be more eagerly studied in Germany than in Scotland, and by persons who are obliged to spend much time in obtaining possession of the key to those studies—a knowledge of the Gaelic language—than by us, who possess that key from our infancy. This reproach, I do earnestly hope, will ere long be wiped away from us.

Although our language is confessedly very ancient, we have no account of any book having ever been printed in it previous to the year 1567, when Knox's Liturgy, translated by Bishop Carswell, was published. This work is now extremely rare, only one perfect copy of it being known to exist. That copy is in the

¹ Delivered about 1868 to his Gaelic Class for Glasgow students. It has to be remembered that this lecture dates twenty years before his death; and the Doctor's views on "Ossian" considerably altered, while he himself collected a library of Gaelic works, an account of which from his own pen, in his later years, would be simply invaluable to Gaelic bibliography.

* of Reid, p. 17. "A very accurate account of it is found in Mithridates, Dr. Adeling, 1616. See also Dr. Bedell, 1619, 8vo."

library of the Duke of Argyll at Inveraray. It is supposed that there is another copy in some library on the Continent, from the fact that Adeling refers to it in his "Mithridates."² An imperfect copy was discovered a few years ago in some shepherd's house in Stratherrick, near Inverness. It has since been purchased by the British Museum (for, I believe, £15), and has been completed in *fac simile* from the Duke of Argyll's copy. It is not improbable but some stray copies of this book may still be existing in the Highlands.

It is not known that any other book was printed in Gaelic until the year 1631, when Calvin's Catechism was published at Edinburgh. This book also is extremely rare, only one or two copies of it being known to exist. It is a translation of Calvin's Catechism, preceded by some Gaelic Hymns, which Reid has re-printed at the end of his "Bibliotheca-Scoto-Celtica."

The next work published in Gaelic was the Synod of Argyll's metrical translation of the first fifty Psalms, and which appeared in 1559. The Gaelic title is "An Ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhidh." This book also is very scarce, but copies of it are known to exist. I have seen only one copy, which belonged, I believe, to Mr David Laing, of Edinburgh.

Kirke's Psalter appears to be the fourth book published in Gaelic. It appeared in 1684. This book also is very rare, although some copies of it are known to exist.¹ I have been fortunate enough to secure one of them. You can easily see that it formed the foundation of our present metrical Psalms.

Robert Kirke was minister of the parish of Balquidder at the time of the Revolution, and laboured much in his day for the spiritual instruction of his countrymen; for besides his Psalter he published also an edition of the Irish Scriptures in the Roman character for circulation among the Highlanders of Scotland.

In 1694 the Synod of Argyll finished their metrical version of the Psalms, but that edition I have never seen.

These are all the books known to have been published in Gaelic until Kirke's Bible was published in 1690.

The New Testament was translated into Irish Gaelic in 1603. It was the first time, in all probability, that any portion of the Scriptures was translated into any of the Celtic dialects. A second edition was published in 1681, and four years afterwards, in 1685, the Old Testament was published by Bishop Bedell. Two hundred copies of the Old Testament were sent over to Scotland for the benefit of the Scotch Highlanders. A number of copies were

¹ Reid says:—Kirke's Psalm Book has now become extremely rare, and the only copy we have is one in the Glasgow College Library. I know, however, of at least six copies besides my own.

circulated, generally one copy in a parish, and some of the copies have not been circulated, I believe, to this day. How could our countrymen but be ignorant when this was all the provision which, so far as Bible circulation was concerned, was made to meet their spiritual wants? In those days few of our countrymen could themselves read, and the minister, on the Sabbath day, translated the Scriptures from English into Gaelic, a custom which still continues in some parts of the country (Caithness).

Bedell's Bible was printed in the Irish character; but in 1690, as I have already observed, Kirke published an edition of the Old and New Testament in the Roman character, for circulation among the Scotch Highlanders. This edition consisted of 2000 copies—a small provision for the thousands of Highlanders who inhabited in those days the whole Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Old Testament in this edition was Bedell's, and the New Testament O'Donell's, as may be readily seen by comparing them. This supply, however, although scanty, was doubtless a great boon to the Highlands, and Kirke of Balquidder deserves to be remembered as one of the greatest benefactors of his Highland countrymen. He certainly deserved a better fate than that which tradition says he met with, for the worthy people of Balquidder believed that their minister was carried away by the fairies.

In 1688 a small catechism was printed in London by Robert Everingham, the printer of Kirke's Bible, which leads me to suppose that it must have been prepared by Kirke. Reid places it among the Gaelic original prose works, but I cannot say whether it is an original work or a translation. I have never seen a copy except one which I happen myself to possess. It once belonged to a very indefatigable collector, the late Principal Lee.

These are all the books which are known to have been printed in Gaelic before the beginning of the last century, and none of them was written in Scotch Gaelic. They were all written in Irish, which continued to be the written language for several years thereafter.

But although there were few printed books in those days, it must not be supposed that the Highlanders had no literature, for their literature was oral, not written, and consisted almost exclusively of genealogy. When people learn to read and write they cease, in great measure, to take the trouble of committing to memory, and that is the reason why so many of the last generation could repeat accurately from memory long genealogies and numberless poems and tales which have now been entirely forgotten. We have no reason to regret that so many of our countrymen can now read and write, and are, therefore, no longer dependent upon oral tradition for their literature, but there is

great cause to regret that the rich stores of poetry and of genealogical and historical information which our ancestors possessed have not been carefully preserved.

From the publication of Kirke's Bible in 1690 until the publication of the Confession of Faith in 1725 no Gaelic books were published except a few editions of the Synod of Argyll's Psalter, and also of the Shorter Catechism, if we except a small vocabulary, extending only to a few pages, published in Nicolson's Historical Library in 1702. The first edition of the Confession of Faith was published in 1725. It is stated on the title page that it was translated by the Synod of Argyll. A second edition was published in 1727, and a third in 1756. There have been three other editions since, the last of which was published in 1838. It is a great pity that the Confession of Faith is not more extensively circulated among the people of the Highlands.

I do not know of any other books that were published in Gaelic until near the middle of last century, but during the latter half of that century and the first half of this century several works appeared, the most important of which I shall now notice. They may be divided into original works and translations.

I. ORIGINAL WORKS.

Under the head of original works I may notice—

I. Vocabularies and Dictionaries.

The first Gaelic vocabulary was prepared by Alexander Macdonald, the poet. It was published in 1741, and is now more curious than useful. Before Mr Macdonald's Vocabulary was published a very small vocabulary, or rather glossary, of 6 pages was presented at the end of Kirke's New Testament. Another vocabulary of a few pages was printed, as I have already stated, in Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library in 1702, and another of a few pages, or rather a specimen of one, was published among Macome of Duddeyston's Celtic Tracts in 1732; but the first attempt of any importance to write a Gaelic vocabulary was Macdonald's, to which I have just referred.

In 1780 an important addition was made to Gaelic literature by the publication of Shaw's Dictionary in 2 vols. 4to. As a Lexicon of the Gaelic language Shaw's work is very poor indeed, but still it is valuable. It was founded upon the Irish Lexicons previously published, and contains a large number of Irish words, for which it is now chiefly valuable.

In 1795 Robert Macfarlane's Vocabulary was published, and in 1815 a vocabulary by Patrick Macfarlane, who translated so many Gaelic works, appeared in two parts. These two vocabularies are very meagre, but they may have been useful in their day.

It was not until the publication of Armstrong's Dictionary in 1825 that there was anything in Gaelic really worthy of the name of a Lexicon, but the importance of that work and also of the Highland Society's Dictionary, published in 1828, it is impossible to overestimate. But, valuable as they are, they are imperfect, and in this important department of Gaelic study very much yet remains to be done. There are genuine Gaelic words without number existing in the Highlands which have yet found no place in any Gaelic Lexicon, and he who helps to collect them will be conferring an unspeakable benefit upon Gaelic literature.

Since the publication of the Highland Society's Dictionary other three dictionaries have appeared. Macleod and Dewar's Dictionary, which is but an abridgment of the Highland Society's Dictionary, with some additional words, was published in 1831; Mac Alpine's Dictionary, the first and only attempt to produce a pronouncing dictionary, was completed in 1832; and a small pocket dictionary was published in 1862 by a Roman Catholic clergyman of the name of Ewen Mackechnie.

2. Grammar.

No Gaelic Grammar of any value appeared before O'Molloy's Irish Grammar, which was published in Latin at Rome in 1677. There were several previous attempts, but none of them of any great importance. The next important contribution to Gaelic grammar was Mr M'Curtin's Elements of the Irish Language, which was published in 1728. Since Mr M'Curtin's several Irish grammars have appeared, the most important by far being O'Donovan's, published in 1845. The Irish and Scotch Gaelic are so similar in structure that an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the one language may be regarded as also an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the other, and, therefore, in a notice of Gaelic grammars I could not have avoided referring to the Irish grammars which I have mentioned.

Shaw's Analysis, published both in 4to and 8vo in 1778, was the first attempt, professedly, to write a grammar of the Scottish Gaelic. This work, which is now more curious than useful, was superseded (although I believe it was never much studied, and can, therefore, scarcely be said to be superseded), by Stewart's Grammar, of which the first edition was published in 1801. Of the value of this work it is unnecessary to speak. The second edition, collected and considerably enlarged, was published in 1812, and a very good abridgment of it was prefixed to the Highland Society's Dictionary. The grammar prefixed to Armstrong's Dictionary, although not very copious, is useful.

It chiefly follows Stewart. There is also a grammar prefixed to M'Alpine's Dictionary, which may be consulted.

In 1828 a grammar was published by Archibald Currie, who was a teacher at Rothesay, and since a valuable grammar, with which you are acquainted, by Mr James Munro. The first edition appeared in 1835, and the second edition, very much enlarged, in 1843. If I except Dr Mackay, I do not know that any one now living has done so much as Mr Munro to advance Gaelic literature, and his services deserve an acknowledgment from his countrymen which they have not yet received. It often fills me with indignation when I hear ignorant men who cannot write two consecutive sentences of correct Gaelic applauded as great Gaelic scholars, forsooth, and genuine scholars such as Mr Munro virtually neglected.

Two grammars have appeared since Mr Munro's, one by the late Established Church minister of Sleat, and another, a small tractate, by the late Dr Macgillivray, who was himself well acquainted with Gaelic.

3. I come now to glance at *Gaelic Periodicals*. Several attempts have been made to publish a Gaelic periodical, but after a time all of them proved a failure. This I regard as a great pity, for it indicates a want of interest in Gaelic reading.

The first known attempt to issue a Gaelic periodical was in 1803, when in July of that year the first number of the "Rosroine" was published in Glasgow. It reached the fourth number and died.

The next effort was much more successful. It was the "Gaelic Messenger"—the famous "Teachdaire Gaelach"—the first number of which appeared in May, 1819. It was edited, as is well known, by the late Dr Macleod, and after an apparently prosperous career of two years, it died.

In May, 1835, the "New Gaelic Messenger" was commenced, and after reaching its ninth number it also came to an end.

In May, 1840, the first number of "Cuairear nan Gleann" was issued. It was more fortunate than its predecessors, for it reached its fortieth number; but a dialogue on the Church question brought it at last to an end about the time of the Disruption. It also was edited, it is understood, by the late Dr Macleod.

"Caraid nan Gàidheal" was commenced in April, 1844, but it only reached its fifth number.

In January, 1845, the "Gaelic Witness," edited by Dr Mackay, was commenced. Thirty-six numbers were published, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1848, "Fear Tathaich nam Beann," a periodical in

connection with the Established Church, and edited by Mr Clark of Kilmallie, was commenced. It existed for two years. The twenty-fifth number was printed, but never published.

In 1853 a periodical was attempted in Inverness. One number was published, but so far as I remember, the second never made its appearance.

These are all the attempts that have been made in this country to publish a Gaelic periodical, and none of them was successful. Whether a new attempt would succeed better I cannot tell. It is much to be regretted, however, that we have not one single periodical in the Gaelic language. There has been an attempt both in Australia and America to issue Gaelic periodicals, but I cannot speak of the result.

4. I come now to speak of *Gaelic Prose Works* other than periodicals, and these, I am sorry to say, are not only few, but also unimportant.

Reid notices only thirteen original prose works which were published before 1832, and none of the thirteen is really of much value. One of them is the small Catechism which was published in 1688. Two of them are only different editions of one sermon, and that sermon is a mere translation. The most important of them—M'Dermid's Sermons—is supposed to be a translation of some of Walker's sermons. Two of them are small works—one of them very small—on baptism, by Dr Beith of Stirling. Two of them are small Episcopalian Catechisms. One of them is a very short account, very much in the form of a tract, of Dr Love's life. The rest are sermons.

Since 1832 very few original prose works have been added to our literature, for, except a few Gaelic sermons, the following are the only ones that I remember:—A History of Prince Charles, by Mr Mackenzie, editor of *Beauties of Gaelic Poetry*; a volume of sermons by the late Mr Macmillan of Arran; a small Treatise on Gaelic Astronomy, by Mr Connel, Fortingall; Campbell's Highland Tales; and Mr Mackenzie's *Gaelic History of Scotland*.

So far, therefore, as Gaelic original prose works are concerned, our literature is very barren.

5. I come now, but only to pass from it until another opportunity, to the department in which our literature is richest. I mean *Original Poetry*. Indeed, this is almost the only literature we possess, and portions of it are not only of real, but also of permanent value. Some of the finest songs ever written have been written in Gaelic, and Ossian's Poems, though a translation, which is itself unquestionably a work of genius, although much inferior to the Gaelic, exercised an influence upon the literature of Europe. There is much genuine poetry still among the people which has

never found its way into print, and any one who would help to collect it before it perishes altogether would be rendering signal service to the literature of his country. Let me, therefore, earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, when you come across a good song, more especially if it be an old song, to be careful to take it down, and ways and means can be found for putting it into print. I hope none of you, gentlemen, would wish our native language to be extinguished, and if it is to be preserved, it can only be by means of a native literature, and, therefore, it becomes the duty of all the lovers of that language eagerly to seize hold of every floating fragment of genuine poetry with the view of putting it into a form in which it may become a portion of our permanent literature.

Let me now address to you a few words in regard to the importance of studying Gaelic. Need I say, gentlemen, that those who are to be engaged, as you expect to be engaged, in teaching others should be well acquainted with the medium through which their instruction is to be conveyed? The clearness, force, and point of preaching greatly depends upon an accurate knowledge of the language in which you preach. You know how true this remark is in regard to English, let me assure you that it is equally true in regard to Gaelic. If you wish to be effective Gaelic preachers you must possess an accurate knowledge of the Gaelic language. It is no answer to this statement that many have been very effective preachers who never studied Gaelic grammar, and who even could not speak the language accurately, for how much more effective would they be if they possessed an accurate knowledge of the language in which they spoke, when they were so effective notwithstanding that disadvantage?

Many who cannot distinguish a grammatical from an ungrammatical sentence in Gaelic think that they know that language sufficiently well, and need not be at any pains to know it better. Now it is remarkable that those who know it best are the very persons who feel most keenly that they have need of knowing it better. A little knowledge is necessary here, as in other things, to make us sensible of our ignorance. Very few, indeed, know Gaelic so well as not to need to know it better. At all events, I am not one of them, for there are few days of my life that I do not learn something about Gaelic which I did not know before.

Some, again, think that no one can speak Gaelic ungrammatically, and I have heard it said that there is no such thing as Gaelic grammar. Now it is quite true that some speak Gaelic grammatically who never learned Gaelic grammar, as there are many who speak English grammatically who never think about

the rules of English grammar, and some who never even acquired a knowledge of them, and as there are many who reason accurately who have never heard of the rules of reasoning. But as we do not argue that on that account, English grammar and logic need not be studied, neither should we argue that Gaelic grammar needs not be studied because some persons speak Gaelic grammatically who have never studied Gaelic grammar. As for those who think that there is no such thing as Gaelic grammar I shall leave them in undisturbed possession of their opinion. Let me, however, tell you, gentlemen, what some of you already know, that you will find the study of Gaelic, the study of the structure and affinities of that language, to be a source of mental discipline not inferior to the study of the ancient classics, while it leads you, at the same time, into new and attractive fields of study. There is no more interesting study than comparative Celtic philology, and for its successful prosecution a knowledge of Gaelic is, of course, indispensable. On this account alone our language is being at present eagerly studied by Continental scholars. Why should Highlanders allow all the laurels in this field, into which they have so much right to enter, to be plucked by the hands of strangers?

But apart from these higher considerations, the lower one of mere money advantage should at present stimulate students to the study of Gaelic, as some gentlemen who take a deep interest in this matter are offering valuable bursaries for competition among Gaelic-speaking students. It is worth while to pay some attention to the study of Gaelic even for the sake of winning a bursary of £20, £15, or even £10. Besides, by the generosity of the same parties, I have reason to believe that a certain sum will be distributed this year, as there was last year, as prizes among the students attending in this place. Allow me, then, gentlemen, to express the hope that the classes which we are now about to commence will prove at least as successful as the class which was taught here last year. The principal condition of success is regular attendance, for the preparation of the prescribed exercises will not entail upon you a very great sacrifice of time.

II.

GAELIC—ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE.¹

Tha mi a' rùnachadh aig an àm so labhairt ruibh mu'n Ghàidhlig—ar càinnt dhùthchasaich, agus mu chuid do na leabhar raichibh a sgriobhadh innse.

Faodaidh sinn a bhi ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh aois na Gàidhlig, ach tha sinn uile do 'n aon bheachd do thaobh cliù agus buadhan na càinnt sin a dh' fhoghlaim iomadh againn aig glùn ar màthar, agus a labhair sinn mu 'm b'aithne dhuinn a bheag mu chàinnt air bith eile. Dhuinne, air an aobhar sin, cha 'n 'eil càinnt ann a ta cho blasda no cho buadhach ris an t-sean Ghàidhlig, ged nach urrainn duinn a ràdh mu déighinn, mar thubhaint am bard—

“ 'S i 'labhair Adhamh, ann am Pàrras féin,
 'S bu shiùblach Gàidhlig o bheul àlainn Eubh.”

Ach cha ruigear leas crion fhaotainn do 'n Ghàidheal air son a bhi a' meas nach 'eil càinnt air bith cosmhul ris a' chàinnt a's faisge a thig air a chridhe féin, agus le 'n dùisgear smuaintean ann nach dùisgear le aon chàinnt eile. Tha e nàdarra, uime sin, dhasan a bhi do 'n bheachd

“ Gur h-i a's crìoch àraig
 Do gach càinnt fo 'n ghréin,
 Gu 'r smuaintidh fhàsmhor
 A phàirteachadh ri 'chéil' ;
 Ar n-inntinnean a rùsgadh
 Agus rùn ar crìdh',
 (Le 'r gnìomh 's le 'r giulan)
 Sùrd chur air ar dì ;
 'S gu laoidh ar beòil
 Dh' lobradh do Dhia nan dùl,
 'S i 'h-àrd chrioch mhòr
 Gu bhi toirt dha-san cliù.”

Ged bhitheas e draghail a dheanamh a mach gu 'n

“ Robh a' Ghàidhlig ullamh,
 'N a glòir flor-ghuineach cruaidh
 Air feadh na cruinne
 Mu 'n d' thuilich an Tuil-ruadh,”

¹ This lecture belongs to the same period as the first one.

aontaichidh sinne, mar Ghàidheil, ri beachd a bhàird cheudna, an uair a thubhairt e :—

“ Ge h-iomadh cànan
 O linn Bhàeil fhuair
 Sliochd sin Adhaimh,
 'S i a' Ghàidhlig a thug buaidh
 Do 'n labhradh dhàicheil
 An urram ard gun tuairms',
 Gun mheang, gun fhàillinn,
 Is urrainn cùch a luaidh,”

agus cha mheas sinn gu 'n robh e fada clì an uair a thubhairt e,

“ 'S i an aon chànan
 Am beul nam bàrd 's nan éisg,
 'S i a's feàrr gu càineadh
 O linn Bhàeil féin,
 'S i a's feàrr gu moladh,
 'S is torrunnaiche gleus
 Gu rann no laoidh
 A tharruing gaoth troimh bheul ;
 'S i a's feàrr gu comhairl'
 'S gu gnothuch a chur gu feum
 Na aon teang' Eorpach
 A dh' aindheoin bòsd nan Greug ;
 'S i a's feàrr gu rosg
 'S air chosaibh a chur duain,
 'S ri cruaidh uehd cosgair
 A bhrosnachadh an t-sluaigh.”

Ni mò a mheasas sinn gu 'n dubhairt Duncha Bàn tuilleadh 's a' chóir mu 'n Ghàidhlig 'n uair a labhair e na briathra snasmhor a leanas :—

'S i a's feàrr gu togail inntinn
 Le binn-ghuth còmhraidih thlàth,
 'S i a's sgaithe gu mi-mholadh
 'S a's mìne 'nochdas gràdh ;
 'N àm cruinneachadh nam míltean
 Le piob gu iomairt lann,
 'S i a dhùisgeadh colg air òigridh,
 'N uair 'thogtadh sròl ri crann.”

Tha mi an dùil nach 'eil Gaidheal 's an tigh so an nochd nach aidich, an nuair a bheachdaicheas e air clù agus air buadhaibh na Gàidhlig,

“ Gu 'm bu mhòr am beud gu 'm bàsaicheadh
 A' chànan a's feàrr buaidh ;”

agus gur h-e dleasdanas nan Gàidheal do 'n d' fhàg an aithriclean i mar oighreachd gach oidhirp a thabhairt a chum a cumail suas. Tha cuid, gun teagamh, leis an nàir a bhi ag aideachadh gur urrainn doibh a' Ghàidhlig a labhairt, ged nach urrainn doibh làm am beòil do 'n Bheurla a labhairt gu cuimir, ach tha mi an dùil nach 'eil an àireamh ach tearc. Is mi-chiatach an ni bhi a' clùinntinn duine, ann an droch Bheurla, a deanamh uaille as gu'm bheil e air a' Ghàidhlig a dhì-chuimhneachadh

Is e an ceud ni mu 'm bheil mi gu labhairt ruibh aig an àm so Daimh na Gàidhlig ri càinntibh aig am bheil cairdeas rithe, ni o 'm faod sinn 'fhaicinn ciod e a h-aite am measg chainntean eile an domhain.

O na thubhairt mi cheana, tha sibh air 'fhaicinn nach 'eil mi de 'n bheachd gu 'm bi a' Ghàidhlig

“An labhairt 'bha 's a' ghàradh
'Dh' fhàg Adhamh aig an t-sluagh ;”

Ach ged nach gabh i lorgachadh air ais cho fada 's bu mhath le cuid a bhi 'ga lorgachadh, cha 'n eil teagamh air bith nach 'eil i glè aosda. Tha ionadadh do luchd fòghluim, a ta mion-rannsachadh na cuise so, a' cumail a mach gu 'm bheil i, co dhiubh, cho sean ris a chànan Eabhràidhich, anns an deachaidh a' chuid a's mò do 'n t-Seann Tiomnadhl a sgriobhadh, ach nach 'eil ni 's faide air a labhairt. Tha e air a dheanamh a mach, mar an ceudna, gu soilleir, gu 'm bheil dàimh fhaisg aig a' Ghàidhlig ri càinntibh eile, dhe'm bheil cuid fathast beò, agus air an labhairt le àireamh mhòr do shluagh an t-saoghal.

Tha cainntean a' chinne-dhaoine air an roinn 'n an teaghlachibh, a réir agus mar tha na freumh-fhocail o 'm bheil iad a' teachd a mach a' comh-chòrdadh r' a chéile. 'N uair a ghabhas sinn cainnt mar a ta a' Ghàidhlig, a' Bheurla, no an Laidinn, chi sinn gu'm bheil na focail air an deanamh suas do dhà chuibhrinn—na freumh fhocail agus na litrichean a ta air an cur ri na freumh fhocail a chum bhi a' nochdadh mach dàimhean sònruichte agus eadar-dhealaichte anns am feudar beachdachadh air an smuan a ta am freumh-fhocal a' comharrachadh. Ma sheallas sinn ris an fhocal *gabhaidh*, airson eiseimpleir, chi sinn gu 'm bheil e air a dheanamh suas do dhà earrann—*gabh* agus *idh*—*gabhaidh*. 'S e *gabh* an fhreumh, agus tha *idh* a' cumail a mach an tòm a ta ri teachd mar eadar-dhealaichte araon o 'n tòm a bha ann, agus o 'n tòm a ta nis ann. Ach o 'n fhreimh cheudna tha focail eile a fas a ta eadar-dhealaichte o chéile ann am brìgh, ach aig am bheil dlù-chàirdeas r'a chéile, mar a ta *gabh*, *gabhadh*, *gabhal*, *gabhainn*. A nis an uair a lomas sinn na focail sinn de na litrichean a ta toirt brìgh fa leth do gach aon diubh tha sinn a' faotainn na

freimhe o 'm bheil iad uile a' fas, eadhon *gabh*; agus ma théid sinn gu seann sgriobhaidhíbh gheibh sinn a mach gu 'm bheil *gabh* féin a' teachd o fhreimh ní 's sine—eadhon, *gab*. 'N uair a ruisgeas sinn, air an dòigh cheudna, focal eile na cainnte nach 'eil iad féin 'n am freumh-fhocail, ruigidh sinn na ceud fhocail air am bheil a' chàinnt a ta sinn a' labhairt air a stéidheachadh. Agus an uair a bhuiinear air an t-seòl cheudna ri cainntibh eile, agus a nithear am freumh-fhocail a choimhmeas r'a chéile, chithear ciod iad na cainntean aig am bheil am freumhan a comh-chordadh ri 'chéile. Agus mar sin tha cainntean air an roinn 'nan teaghlaichibh a réir agus mar a ta am freumhan a' nochdadh gu 'n d' thàinig iad a mach o 'n aon bhonn. Air an dòigh so tha 'n Eabhra, a' chainnt Shirianach, agus a' chainnt Chaldéach do 'n aon teaghlaich, ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla an *Semetic* do bhrigh gu 'n robh iad air an labhairt le sliochd Sheim; tha 'n Sanskrit, a' Ghreigis, an Laidinn, agus cainntean eile a tha càirdeach dhoibh, do theaghlacn ris an abrar an t-*Indo-European*, do bhrigh gu 'n robh iad air an labhairt araon ann an Innsean na h-àirde-an-eas, agus anns an Roinn-Eorpa; agus tha cainntean eile air an roinn, air an dòigh cheudna, 'nan teaghlaichibh eile mu 'n nach ruig mi leas labhairt aig an àm.

A nis ciod an teaghlaich do 'm buin a' Ghàidhlig? Bha daoine fòghluimte a' meas, ré ùine fhada, gu 'm buineadh a' Ghàidhlig do 'n aon teaghlaich ris an Eabhra. Agus gu 'n teagamh air bith tha 'n dà chàinnt a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile ann an tuilleadh agus aon ni. Tha aireamh lionmhòr de 'm freumh-fhocail glé chosmhuil r'a chéile, mar thug ar ceann-suidhe urramach fainear anns an òraif ris an d'éisd sinn o cheann ghoirid le 'leithid do thoil-inntinn. Tha nithe eile, mar an ceudna, anns am bheil comh-chòrdadh iongantach eadar an dà chàinnt. Ach ged tha sin mar sin, tha e nis air a dheanamh a mach cho soilleir agus a ghabhas ni air bith deanamh a mach nach ann de 'n teaghlaich do 'm buin an *Eabhra* a bhuineas a' Ghàidhlig, ach do 'n teaghlaich eile a dh' ainmich mi—an t-*Indo-Europeanach*. Do 'n teaghlaich so buinidh na cainntean a leanas:—Sanskrit, Zend no seann chainnt Phersia, Gréigis, Laidinn, na cainntean Ceilteach, na cainntean Gearmailteach (Beurla, &c.), Lituanach, agus Slabh-onach (Ruisianach, &c.)

Tha daoine fòghluimte a ta ri mion-rannsachadh air comh-chòrdadh nan cainntean Indo-Europeanach r'a chéile, ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh an àite a bhuineas do 'n Ghàidhlig anns an teaghlaich. Tha cuid a' smuaimeachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agns do 'n Ghreigis, ach gu sònruichte do 'n Laidinn, na do na cainntibh Gearmailteach, agus tha cuid eile a' smuaimeachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do na

cainntibh Gearmailteach na do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghreigis. Cha 'n 'eil teagamh air bith do thaobh cairdeis na Gàidhlig do na cainntibh sin air fad ach is e mo bheachd, cho fada 's a tha mi air bhi comasach air a' chùis so ramsachadh air mo shon féin, gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghréigis na do chainnt air bith eile. Tuigidh sibh nach 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu'n Ghàidhlig Albannach mar cedar-dhealaichte o mheuraibh eile na seann Ghàidhlig, ach gu 'm bheil mi a' labhairt mu 'n Ghàidhlig gu coitchionn—mu 'n Ghàidhlig de nach 'eil a' Ghàidhlig Albannach ach a mhàin 'n a meur.

A chum bhi a' nochdadh dlù-chàirdeis na Gàidhlig ris an Laidinn agus a' Ghreigis, ach gu sònruichte an Laidinn, bheir mi air aghaidh cha 'n e a mhàin focail anns am bheil na cainntean so a' comhchordadh r' a cheile, ach mar an ceudna, cuij de na laghannaibh no seòlaidhibh a réir am bheil na litirichean air an atharrachadh eadar na cainntean sin—an ni ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla, "The laws of letter-changes."

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodaimh mòran a labhairt mu na rioghaitibh a reir am bheil focail air an atharrachadh eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig, ach o na thubhairt mi chithear nach 'eil cainntean a' fàs suas o'n freumhaibh gun rian, gun riaghailt, ach gu 'm bheil iad a' fàs a réir riaghailtean sònraichte a dh' fhaodar fhaotainn a mach, agus a ta comh-chòrdadh, mar dh' fhaodar leigeil ris, nan robh cothrom air sin a dheanamh, ris an doigh anns am bheil na litrichean gu nàdarra air am fuaimneachadh.

Ach tha 'n dlù-chàirdeas a ta eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig leis a' chomh-chordadh shoilleir araon ann am fuaim agus ann am brìgh a ta eadar iomadh focal anns na cainntibh sin, mar a ta na focail a leanas : *sin-o* agus *sìn* ; *cel-o* agus *ceil* ; *linquo* agus *leig* ; *tenuis* agus *tana*, &c.

Ach tha na focail a ta leigeil ris dlù-chairdeis na Laidinn agus na Gaidhlig cho lionmhòr, agus gu'n sgìthichinn sibh 'g an aithris.

Tha e soiller, ma ta, gu 'm buin an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig do 'n aon teaghach. Mur d' thàinig aon diubh a mach o 'n aon eile cha ghabh e aicheadh nach d' thàinig iad le 'cheile o 'n aon fhréimh. Bu mhath leim gu 'n teagamh, mai Ghaidheil, gu 'm b' urrainn duinn a dhearbhadh gur h-i an t-sean Ghaidhlig chòir màthair nan cainntean eile ris am bheil cairdeas aice, ach ged is mòr ar gràdh do 'r cainnt dhùthchasaich cha 'n fhaod sinn ni a rádh mu déighinn nach seas ri aghaidh dearbhaidh ; agus, air an aobhar sinn, ged tha sgoilear cho foghluijmte ri Dr Newman, Fear-teagaisg Laidinn ann an aon do àrd-oil-thighibh Shasuinn ag oidhirpeachadh bhi a' feuchainn gu 'n d' thàinig an Laidinn o 'n Ghaidhlig, 's e a 's teàruinnt dhuinn gu 'n dol ni 's fhaide na

gràdh gu 'm bheil na comharraighean cairdeis a ta iad a' giulan cho lionmhòr agus cho soilleir, agus nach gabh e àicheadh gu 'm bheil an dà chàinnt o 'n aon fhréimh, agus air an aobhar sin gu 'm buin iad do 'n aon teaghlaich. Is call, agus cha bhuanachd, do fhior fhòghlum a bhiodh a' tarruing comhdhùnaidhean o bhunaitibh nach seas ris an dearbhadh a's géire a ghabhas cur orra, leis a' mhuinntir a ta a' mion-sgrùdadh na dàimhe a ta eadar na cainntean sin.

Ach mar faod sinn a bhi a' comh-dhùnadadh gur leoir focail a bhi ni-éigin cosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu 'm bheil iad o na h-aon fhreumhaibh, cha 'n fhaod sinn, air an làimh eile, a bhi a' comh-dhùnadadh nach faod focail a ta gu tur neochosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim a bhi ann an dlù-chàirdeas d' a chéile. Ma ghabhas sinn na focail *eveque* agus *bishop* cha 'n fhaigh sinn anns an aon fhocal aon litir a ta 's an fhocal eile, ach ged nach faigh, tha 'n dà fhocal, mar tha Morair Neaves a' feuchainn duinn a' teachd o 'n fhocal Ghréigis *episcopos*. Cha 'n 'eil na focail *eun*, *ite*, *pen*, *feather*, cosmhuil r' a chéile aon chuid 'n an litreachadh no 'n am fuaimibh, gidheadh tha iad a' teachd, mar tha Ebel a' nochdadh, o 'n aon fhréimh, ach o fhréimh nach 'eil cosmhuil ri aon do na focail a dh' ainmich mi. 'S i an fhreumh o 'm bheil iad uile teachd *pet*. Tha i againn slàn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *petomai*, *itealaich*. O 'n fhréimh *pet*, le bhi a' leigeil sios *p*, a réir aoin de na riaghailtibh a dh' ainmich mi cheana, gheibh sinn *ite* agus *itealaich*. Tha *pen* a' teachd o 'n fhocal Laidinn *penna*, a ta a ciallachadh *ite* no *iteag*, agus tha *penna* o fhocal Laidinn a ta ni 's sine, *petna*. Tha *feather* a' teachd o 'n fhocal *feder*, agus chithear gu soilleir an dàimh a ta eadar am focal sin agus an fhreumh *pet*. Chithear a ris an dàimh a ta eadar *eun* agus am focal Breatainnach *edn*, aig am bheil an aon bhrìgh, agus a ris eadar *edn* agus *ethn*, agus eadar *ethn* agus *pet*, *petna*.

Dh' fheudainn mar an ceudna, fheuchainn duibh gu 'm bheil na focail, gníomh, gin, gineal, kin, kind, genus, gentile, agus focail eile, nach 'eil gle' chosmhuil ri' chéil ann am fuaim, a' teachd gu léir a mach o 'n aon fhréimh *gen*, a ta againn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *egenomen*. Chithear gu soilleir le còmhnaidh na seann Ghaidhlig, a ta gu mòr eadar-dhealaichte o 'n Ghaidhlig a ta sinn a nis a' labhairt, gu 'm bheil an dà fhocal *gníomh* agus *gin*¹ o 'n aon fhréimh.

Ged thubhairt am bard :—

“ Cha 'n fheum i iasad
 'S cha mhò a dh' iarras uath’;

¹ Dr Stokes now takes the root *gen* of English *know*, *ken*, Greek *gignosko*, &c., as the root of *gníomh*.—ED.

O an t-sean mhàthair chiatach,
Làn do chiadaibh buaidh!"

tha e fior gu 'm bheil àireamh mòr do fhocalaibh iasaid anns a' Ghàidhlig. Cha 'n 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu na focail Bheurla leis am bheil a' Ghàidhlig air a measgachadh agus air a truailleadh anns na ceàrnaibh a tha criochadh ris a' Ghalldachd, ach mu na focalaibh a bhuineas do chainntibh eile a ta air faotainn àite anns a' chainnt, air chor a 's gu 'm bheil iad a' deanamh suas cuibhrinn do 'n chainnt a ta sinne a nise a' labhairt. Tha mòran do na focalaibh iasaid so air an toirt o 'n Laidinn agus o 'n Ghréigis troimh an Laidinn. Bha iomadh dhiubh, mar ta *eaglais, sagart, creud*, air an toirt a stigh do 'n chainnt leis a' Chreidimh Chriòsdaidh. A nis is fheudar na focail sin, agus mòran eile, ma ta *scriobh* o *scribo*; *leugh* o *lego*; *creud* o 'n *fhocal credo*; *aoradh* ('s an t-sean Ghàidhlig *adrad*) o *adoratio*; *ceist* o 'n *fhocal questio*; *seirbhis* o *servo*; agus *teisteas* o 'n *fhocal testis*, a bhi air an cur a thaobh an uair a tathar a' rannsachadh a mach dàimhe na Laidinn agus na Gàidhlig r' a chéile. Ach an deigh sin a dheanamh, bitidh focail ni 's leoir air am fagail mu nach gabhl teagamh a bhi nach fior fhocail Ghaidhealach iad, gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu soilleir gu 'm buin an da chainnt so do 'n aon teaghlaich. Agus eadhon do thaobh nam focal iasaid fein gheibhear freumhan iomadh dhiubh anns a' Ghàidhlig an uair a ni sinn an lorgachadh suas troimh an Laidinn gu 'm fior fhreumhaibh. Tha m focal *syriobh*, gun teagamh, a' teachd o 'n *fhocal Laidinn scribo*. Tha 'm focal Laidinn *gravis* agus am focal Gàidhlig *garbh* dlù-chairdeach d' a chéile, ged nach treagair e a ràdh mu dhuine mu 'n can sinn : "He is a grave man," gu 'm bheil e 'n a dhuine *garbh*. Agus tha so a' toirt a rìs fo 'm chomhair gu'm bheil am focal, *garbh*, ni 's faisge air an t-seann Sanskrit, *garu*, na 'm focal *gravis*, agus gu 'm faod an ni ceadna bhi air ràdh mu iomadh focal eile a' ta cairdeach r' a chéile anns an Laidinn agus anns a' Ghàidhlig, ni a dh' fheumar a thoirt fainear ann bhi a' coimhmeas nan cainntean so ri 'chéile a chum bhi a' deanamh a mach cò aca a 's sine.

Cha cheadaich ùine dhomh mòran a labhairt mu dhàimh na Gaidhlig ris a' Ghréigis, no dòighibh anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh eadar an dà chàinnt, agus air an aoibhar sin cha dean mi ach àireamh do fhocalaibh a chur fo 'r comhair a ta leigeil ris gu'm bheil dlù-dhàimh eadar an da chàinnt.

Tha 'm focal Greigis *hortos* a ciallachadh àite air a dhùnadh (enclosed place). Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal so tha againn anns an Laidinn *hortus* (lios), agus anns a' Ghàidhlic *gort* no *gart*, focal ris an coinnich sinn gu tric ann an ainmibh àiteachan, agus a ta

againn mar an ceudna anns an fhocal *gortan*, achadh beag. Tha na focail *garden* agus *yard* anns a' Bheurla cairdeach do 'n fhocal so. Tha 'm focal *cheima* a' ciallachadh anns a' Greigis *geamhradh*, *reodhadh*, *fuachd*. Comhchordadh ri na focail sin tha 'm focal Laidinn *hiems*, agus an seann-focal Gaidhlig *geamh* o 'm bheil *geamhradh* a' teachd, mar a ta *samhradh* o 'n t-seann-focal *sàmh*. Tha *chairo* a' ciallachadh bhi deanamh aoibhneas, agus cemh-chordadh ris tha 'm focal *gairdeachas*. Chomh-chordadh ri *gignomai* o 'n fhreimh *gen*, tha *gigno* anns an Laidinn agus *gin* anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus faodar a thabhairt fainear gu 'm bheil *gin* ui 's faisge air an t-seann fhreimh na aon chuid *gignomai* no *gigno*. Tha 'n t-seann fhreimh againn ann *egenomen* anns a' Ghreigis agus ann an *rogensem*, anns an t-seann Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal Ghreigis *tegos*, mar an ceudna *stegos* (còmhach air son tighe), tha *tectum* o 'n fhocal *tego* anns an Laidinn, agus *tigh* agus *teach* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis tha *lacryma* anns an Laidinn (*l* air a cur air son *d* cosmhuil ri *lingua* agus *dingua*, teangadh) agus *deur* anns a' Ghaidhlig, comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis. Comh-chordadh ri *kurios* anns a' Ghreigis tha *curaidh* anns a Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *krites* anns a Ghreigis tha *ceart* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *olena* anns a' Ghreigis, tha *ulna* anns an Laidinn, agus *uileunn* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *klino* anns a' Ghreigis tha *clino* anns an Laidinn agus *cluon* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *kuon*, *kunos*, tha *canis* anns an Laidinn, agus *cu*, *con*, anns a Ghaidhlig.

O na focail sin, agus o iomadh focal eile a dh' fhaodaimh a chur fo 'r comhair, chithear gu 'm bheil dàimh dblù eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghreigis agus an Laidinn, o 'm bheil e soilleir gu 'm buin iāl do 'n aon teaghlaich.

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn dol air aghaidh a nis gu bhi a' nochdadhl a' chàirdeis a ta eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus enid eile de na cainntibh a bhuineas do 'n teaghlaich Indo-Europeanach, mar a ta na cainntibh Gearmailteach (the Germanic); ach do bhrigh agus nach ceadaich an ùine sin domh, is am a labhras mi beagain —ni 's lugha gu mòr na bha mi aon uair a' rùnachadh a bhi labhairt—a nis anns an dara àite, mu na meuraibh anns am bheil an t-seann chainnt Ghaidhealach air a roinn.

Tha sèa cainntean air teachd a mach o fhreimh na seann Ghàidhlig, agus faodar iad sin a roinn 'n an dà theaghlaich a tha gu mòr ag eadar-dhealachadh o chéile, ged tha e soilleir gu 'm bheil iad o 'n aon stoc. Do aon de na teaghlaichibh sinn buinidh a' chainnt Bhreatanach, no a' chàinnt a ta air a labhairt ann an Wales; an Armeric a ta air a labhairt le aireamh mhòr anns an Carrann sin de'n Fhraing ris an abrar Brittany, agus a' chàinnt a bha

aon uair air a labhairt ann an Cornwall, ach a ta nise r' a faighinn a mhàin ann an leabhraichibh, agus cha 'n 'eil iad sin lionmhor. Do 'n teaghlaich eile buinidh a' Ghaidhlig Albannach, a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach, agus a' Ghaidhlig Mhanainneach. Cha 'n e a mhàin gu'm bheil na cainntean a' comh-chordadh r' a chéile ann am mòran de'n cuid foocal, ach tha iad a' comh-chordadh anns an dòigh no rian anns am bheil am focail a' leantainn a chéile, agus a' riaghlaigh no atharrachadh a chéile, an uair a ta iad air an cur cuideachd ann an sgriòbhadh, no am an labhairt ; agus ged a tha iad ag eadar-dhealaichadh o chéile ann an doigh fuaimneachadh nam focal, gidheadh, eadhon anns an ni sin féin tha mòran comh-chordaidh eatorra. 'Nuair a chluinneas tu a' chainnt Bhreataunach air a labhairt no air a leughadh, is gann gu'n tuig thu focal di, ach an uair a ramsaicheas tu na focail, agus an dòigh anns am bheil iad air an cur an alltaibh a cheil, agus anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh an uair a ta na focail air an cur an taic a chéile ann an sgriòbhadh no am an labhairt, chi thu gu soilleir an dlù-dhàimh a ta eadar a' chàinnt sin agus do chàinnt féin.

Chi sinn cho faisg agus tha focail na cainnt Bhreatannaich air focail na cainnt againn féin, agus aig an àm cheudna an t-eadar-dhealaichadh a ta eatorra, an uair a choimhmeasas sinn r' a chéile na focail a leanas : *Bardd* agus *bard* ; *blynedd* agus *bliadhna* ; *bôn* agus *bun* ; *bywyd* agus *beatha* ; *byd* agus *bith* ; *bychan* agus *beagan* ; *caer* (*cadar*) agus *cuthair* ; *cud* agus *cath* ; *camm* agus *cam* ; *cam* agus *ceum* ; *ci* agus *cu* ; *clàdd* agus *cladh* ; *clock* agus *clog* ; *cogail* agus *cuigeal* ; *còll* agus *call* ; *chwær* agus *piuthar*, no *siuar* ; *chwærw* agus *searbh* ; *chwant* agus *sannt* (*chw* airson *s*) ; *dàll* agus *dall* ; *du* agus *dubh* ; *dwrn* agus *dòin* ; *dwfn* agus *domhain* ; *dant* agus *deud* (*n* air a gleidheadh—*cant*=*ceud*) ; *gwr*, *gwyr*, agus *fear*, *fir* ; *gwyl* agus *féill* ; *gwyr* agus *fiar* ; *gwir* agus *fior* ; *gwén* agus *fin* ; *halen* agus *salainn* (*h* agus *s*) ; *hanes* agus *sanas* ; *hesp* agus *seasg* ; *hun* agus *suain* ; *llafar* agus *labhar* (loud) ; *llain* agus *tann* ; *llam* agus *leum* ; *llaw* agus *làmh* ; *llawn* agus *làn* ; *llén* agus *leugh* ; *llo* agus *laogh* ; *Mab*, *map*, agus *mac* (*c* agus *p*) ; *pen* agus *ceann* ; *plant* agus *clann* ; *pren* agus *crann* ; *pedwar* agus *ceathair* ; *pimp* agus *cnig* ; *rhan* agus *rann* ; *rhin* agus *rìn* ; *rhyn* agus *ruinn* ; *syllw* agus *sealladh* ; *tunt* agus *teud* ; *oen* agus *uan* ; *ydlan* agus *iodhlau* ; *ymmyl* agus *iomol* ; *ynys* agus *inis* ; *ystrêt* agus *streach* ; *mawr* agus *mòr* ; *dyn*, *dynwn*, agus *duine*, *daoine*.

O chuid de na focail a dh' ainnich mi faodar 'fhaicinn gu'm bheil a' chàinnt Bhreatannach ann an ionadh de 'focail, mar tha *dant*, *cant*, *tant*, ni 's faisge air an Laidinn na a' Ghaidhlig Albannach.

Ach 's e a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Mhan-

ainneach as faisge gu mòr do 'n Ghaidhlig Albannaich ; agus tha iad sin cho faisg di 's gu 'm faodar a ràdh nach 'eil anna, da rìreadh, ach an aon chàinnt, ged nach 'eil e furasd do'n Albannach an t-Eirannach a thuigsinn a' labhairt na Gaidhlig. Tha nithe, gun teagamh, anns am bheil a chainnt Albannach agus a chainnt Eireannach ag eadar-dhealachadh. Tha a' chainnt Eireannach a cur an ceill ni a tathar a' deanamh anns an àm a ta lathair le aon fhocal, ach tha a' Ghaidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach, co-ionnan ris an Eabhra, gu 'n chomas sin a dheanamh. Ann an cainntibh sin tha am focal a ta nochdadhan ann a ma a ta ri teachd (the future tense) gu tric a' seasamh àite an fhocail a ta nochdadhan ann a ma a ta lathair (present tense). (Illustration—An ti a chreideas). Agus tha na nithe sin, agus nithe eile anns am bheil a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach a' comh-chordadh ris an Eabhra nach 'eil do 'n aon teaghlaich riu, a' dol eum a chum bhi a' dearbhadh na firinn a ta air a foillseachadh ann am focal Dé, eadhon, gu 'n "d' rinn Dia do aon fhuil uile chinnich dhaoine," agus is taitneach gu cimnteach 'n uair a ta na comh-dhùnaidhean gus am bheil daoine foghluiinte, mar a ta Max Müller, troimh bhi a' coimhmeas ri 'chéile chainnte a' chinneadh-dhaoine, agus teisteads focal Dè, a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile.

Ach ged tha a' Ghàidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach ag eadar-dhealachadh, mar thug mi fainear, ann an cuid do nithibh, tha iad, da rìreadh, cho faisg air a chéile 'n am focal agus 'n an rianaihb *gramaireal*, 's gu 'm faod neach air bith a leughas agus a thuigeas an aon chàinnt, a' chainnt eile a leughadh agus a thuigsinn mar an ceudna, ged, theagamh, nach téid aige air na focail fhuaimneachadh gu cothromach anns a' chainnt nach do chleachd e bhi labhairt, Leughaidh mi nise dhuibh beagan do'n Ghaidhlig Eireannach, air tùs, cho faisg agus a's urrainn domh air an dòigh anns an bheil i air a leughadh le na Eireannach féin, agus a'ris anns ann an dòigh anns an léigh sinn ar cainnt féin, a chum agus gu 'm faic sibh cho faisg agus a ta iad air a chéile, agus, aig an àm cheudna, mar a ta iad ag eadar-dhealachadh 'n am fuaimibh.

Cha d' fhág mi dhomh féin mòran àine a chum bhi a' labhairt, a nis anns an treas àite mu chuid de na leabhrachaibh a chaidh sgriobhadh ann ar cainnt féin, ach feumaidh mi mu 'n co-dhùn mi beagan a labhairt mu 'n déighinn.

Cluinnear muinntir gu tric ag ràdh nach deachaidh mòran a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus ma tha iad a' ciallachadh nach deachaidh ach beag a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig ann an coimhmeas ris na chaidh sgriobhadh anns a Bheurla, agus ann an iomadh càinnt eile, aidchidh sinn gu 'm bheil iad ceart ; ach their

sinn aig an àm cheudna, gu 'm bheil sgriobhaidhean anns a' Ghaidhlig nach leigear air dhì-chuimhne am feadh 's a mhaireas an saoghal, agus tha iad ni 's liònmhoire na tha iomadh am barail, ged nach urrainn domh labhairt aig an àm ann am farsuingeachd mu'n déighinn.

Is e an ceud leabhar a bha riamh air a chur a nàch anns a' Ghaidhlig "Foirmla Nurrnuidheadh," no "Knox's Liturgy," dh' cadar-theangaichteadh leis an Easbuig Carsuel. Bha 'n leabhar so air a chur an clò 's a' bliadhna 1567, dà cheud bliadhna mu 'n deachaidh an Tiomnadhl Nuadh a chur a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig Albannach. Tha 'n leabhar so a uis ro-ainneamh r'a fhaotainn. Tha aon diu ann an leabhar-lann Diuc Earraghaidheil, agus cha 'n 'eil cunnatas air aon eile dhiubh air nach 'eil easbhuidh.

B' e Leabhar Cheist Chalbhìn, a reir coslais, an dara leabhar a chuireadh a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig. Tha 'n leabhar, mar an ceudna, ro-ainneamh. Bha e air a chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1631. Ann an leabhar so, maille ri Leabhar-Cheist Chalbhìn, tha cuig sean laoidhean : Faosaid Iain Steuairt Tighearn na H-Apaimh, agus feadhainn eile.

B' e 'n treas leabhar a chuireadh a mach anns a Ghaidhlig, cho fada a's fiosrach sinn, "An ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhaidh" air an tarruung as an Eabhra, "Am meadar Dhana Gaidhlig, le Seanadh Earraghaidheil." Chuireadh an Leabhar so an clò 's a' bhliadhna 1659. Tha e nis fior ainneamh, ni air am bheil deadh fhios atg cuid de na Leabhar-reiceadairean.

B'e 'n ceathramh leabhar, a réir coslais, "Salma Dhaibhidh a nmeadrochd, le Mr. Raibeard Kirke, Minisdir Soisgeil Chriosd aig Balbhuidir (Balquhidder)." Chlo-bl'ualadh an leabhar so 's a' bhliadhna 1684, agus tha e mar an ceudna ainneamh r'a fhaotainn, ged is aithne dhomh mu leth-dusan diubh. Tha na Saimh gu leir air an cur am meadrachd anns an leabhar so le Mr Kirke, duine 'bha ro fheumail 'na latha do Ghaidheil na h-Alba leis na leabhrachaean a chuir e mach 'n am measg.

Ann an bhliadhna 1688 bha leabhar beag cheist air a chur a mach, a réir mo bharail le Mr Kirke, agus is cosmhuil gu 'm b'e sin an cuigeamh leabhar a chlò-bhualadh 's a' Ghaidhlig.

Ann a' bhliadhna 1689, bha 'n Seann Tiomnadhl agus an Tiomnadhl Nuadh air an cur a mach anns an litir Ròmanaich a chum leas nan Gaidheal Albannach le Mr Kirke. Bha dà mhile anns a' chlò-bhualadh, agus b'e sin a' cheud uair a bha am Biobull, faodaidh mi a rádh, air a chraobh-sgaoileadh am measg Ghaidheal na h-Alba ; ach bha e dlù air ceud bliadhna an déigh sin mu 'n robh Carrann air bith dheth air a chur a mach 'n an càinnt péin, oir cha d'rinn Mr Kirke ach am Biobull Eireannach, a bha roimh air a chur a mach an Eirinn anns an litir Eireannaich, a chur anns an litir Ròmanaich.

Bha 'n Tiomnadh Nuadh air a chur a mach air tús anns a' chainnt Eireannaich 's a' bhliadhna 1603. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an Easbuig O'Donnell, agus b'e sin an ceud uair bha cuibhrionn air bith do na Sgriobtuiribh air a chur a mach ann an aon air bith do na cainntibh Gaidhealach. Cha robh an Seann Tiomnadh air a chur a mach gus a' bhliadhna 1685. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an Easbuig Bedell; agus chaidh dà cheud de na Biobuill so chur gu Alba airson feum nan Gaidheal. Bha 'n Tiomnadh Nuadh air 'ath-chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1681, agus bha 'n Seann Tiomnadh agus an Tiomnadh Nuadh air an eur a mach le Mr Kirke, mar thug mi a cheana fainear, 's an litir Ròmanaich, 's a' bhliadhna 1690.

Bha Tiomnadh Nuadh Mr Kirke air 'ath-chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1725, agus cha d' thugadh oidhrip tuilleadh air focal an Tighearna chraobh-sgaoileadh am measg nan Gaidheal gus an robh an Seann Tiomnadh air 'eadar-theangachadh a chum na Gaidhlig Albannaich, agus air a chur a mach 's a' bhliadhna 1767, agus cha robh an leabhar a ta teagasc eolais na slainte r' a fhaotainn gu h-iomlan ann ar cainmt dhuibhleasaich gu ruig a' bhliadhna 1801, agus tha ministeur 's an Eaglais Shaoir an diugh a rugadh mu 'n robh cuibhrionn idir do 'n t-Seann Tiomnadh r' a fhaotainn anns a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Nach iongantach gu 'm bheil ar luchd-duthcha cho fiosrach a 's a ta iad mu theagasc aibh na slainte, oir cha ghabh e ràdh gu 'n d' fhuair iad mòr chothrom air fòglum a thogail anns na linnibh a chaidh seach.

Is fheudar 'aideachadh gur iad na leabhraichean a ta air an eadar-theangachadh o 'n Bheurla a 's liommhoire ann an àireamh na na leabhraichean a bha air tús air an sgriobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig féin, agus tha a' chuid a 's mò dhiubh ro-fheumail a chum fiosrachadh a thoirt do 'n t-sluagh. B' e "Gairm an Dé Mhoir do 'n t-sluagh neo-iompaichte" aon do na ceud leabhraichibh, cho math ri aon do na leabhraichibh a 's feumaile, a chuireadh a mach anns a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Bha 'n leabhar so air 'eadar-theangachadh le Mr Alasdair Mc Farlain, Ministeur Chil-Mhelpeird, duine a shaothraich gu mòr 'n a latha a chum leas nan Gaidheal. Bha "Turus a' Chriosdaidh" air a chur a mach air tús 's a' bhliadhna 1812. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh le duine a chuir na Gaidheal fo chomanaibh mòra agus liommhoir—Patric Mc Farlain. Bha ionadh leabhar feumail air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an duine so.

Au measg nan leabhraichean a dh 'eadar-theangaicheadh gu Gaelic buinidh àite àrd do leabhraichibh Bhostoin agus Uillison; ach is fheudar dhomh gabhail seachad orra, agus air ionadh leabhar feumail eile a dh' fheudas an Gaidheal a nis a leughadh 'n a chainnt féin, agus thèid mi air aghaidh gu beagan a labhairt

mu na leabhraichibh a chuireadh a mach air tùs anns a' Ghaidhlig fèin.

Cha 'n 'eil na h-ùghdairean Gaidhealach a sgriobh ann an rosg ach ro-theare ann an àireamh, agus cha ruig mi a leas luaidh a dheanamh aig an àm ach air aon diubh a bha comharraichte do thaobh a' chumhachd agus na buaidhe leis an do sgríobh e a' Ghaidhlig. Is liomhorr Gaidheal a chuimhnicheas le taitneas air an Teachdaire Ghaidhealach agus air Tormod Og. Feudar a radh gu 'm bu bhàrdachd rosg an Olla Leòduich.

Ach is ann tromh bàrdachd a mhaireas a Ghaidhlig, agus a leughar i, an uair, mo thruaighe, nach bi i ni's faide air a labhairt air Gaidhealtachd no am measg Eileanan na h-Alba. Agus tha a' bhàrdachd sin ni's pailte, agus ni's buadhaiche na tha ionad do nach aithne a' Ghaidhlig am barail. Gu 'n labhairt mu Oisean, c'aité am faighear òrain anns am mò am bheil do'n fhior bhàrdachd no ann am "Máiri Bhàn Og," agus "Cead deireannach nam beann," le Duncha Bàn; ann am "Madainn chiùin chéitein" le Uilleam Ros; ann an "Oran Allt an t-sùgair," agus òran an t-Samhlraidi le Mac Mhaighstir Alastair, ann am "Miann a' Bhaird Aosla" agus ionadh òran buadhach eile a dh' fhaodainn ainmeachadh. Tha uiread do bhlas agus do shnas na flor bhàrdachd air na briathran a leanas agus a ta air roimh air bith a gheibhearr anns a' Bheurla, no ann an cainnt air bith eile :

O càraibh mi, &c.,

agus air a' cheathramh a leanas le Duncha Bàn :

Chaidh mi do 'n choill, &c.

No ma théid sinn gu bàrdachd dhiaidhaidh, am faighear am an cainnt air bith laoidh a 's òirdheirce na Laoiadh "La a' Bhreitheanais" le Dughall Buchanan, agus ann an Laoihibh Bean Torra Dhamh, Am Báideanach, agus ann an ionadh laoidh eile a thig gu deas gu'r cuimhne gheibhearr ar aon milseachd an t-soisgeil agus lòr shnas na bàrdachd. Cha 'n aithne dhomh laoidhean a 's milse na laoidhean Bean Torra Dhamh, mar chi sibh o na raimh a leanas :

"Tha gach la dhomh mar bhliadhna," &c.

Ann an laoidh eile a ta air a cur siòs ann an Co chruiinneachadh an Olla Leòidich mar air a deanamh leis an duine ainmeil sin, an t-Olla Iain Gobh, tha i ag ràdh :

"Nuair bhios fiaradh ann ad chrannchoir."

Agus tha teagasan an t-soisgeil air an cur siòs ann am briathraibh

snasmhor le Seumas MacGregoir agus le Parra Grannnd. Tha Seumas McGregor ag ràdh mu 'n t-soisgeil :

“B’ e sgeul an àigh e, air beatha ’s slainte,” &c.

Agus tha Parra Grannnd ag ràdh mu ghlòir an Uain :

“Tha Sion a’ seinn cho binn a ’s urrainn,” &c.

Nach ’eil an fhiòr bhardachd ann am briathran an Ollaimh Dhomhnnullaich a bha ’s an Tòisidheachd ?

A nis, an uair a dh’ ainmicheas mi gu ’n deachaidh, eadar òrain agus laoidhean, còrr mòr agus cuig fichead leabhar a chur a mach anns a’ Ghaidhlig, agus ionadh dhiubh sin ’n an co-chruinnicheadh mòr agus eireachdal mar ta Leabhar Oisein, Leabhraichean Alastair Mac Mr. Alasdair, Dhuncha Bhain, agus Rob Dhuinn, co-chruinneachadh nan Stiubhardach, agus co-chruinneacheadh Mhic Coimhich, chithear nach ’eil ar cainnt gu ’n fhoghlum-sgriobhta intse, air sgàth am bheil i fiughail air bhi air a foghlum agus air a cumal suas. Aeh ged dh’ fhaodadh e bhi feumail fiosrachradh ni ’s farsuinge a thoirt mu na sgrìobhaidhean anns am bheil bardachd na Gaedhlig air a cur siös cha cheadaich tòine dhuinn.

III.

PLACE-NAMES OF DUMBARTON.¹

Topography is an important as well as an interesting subject of study. It is closely connected with the study of history, antiquities, and philology. The names of places serve very frequently to inform us of the people who, ages before, inhabited these places, and of their customs and pursuits. The name of a place often tells us of some bloody conflict of which it was once the scene, or of some great exploit or achievement some time performed there, and, therefore, the study of topography is of great interest to the antiquarian and historian. But it is also of great interest and importance to the philologist. The mountains and valleys, the lakes and rivers of our native land, for example, have preserved many of the most ancient forms of language which centuries ago was spoken by our ancestors. Many of these forms have been so changed and corrupted as to be now all but illegible, but the deciphering of them forms a most interesting department of philological study.

The increasing interest which of late years has been manifested in this study is shown by the number of works published on the subject. On the topography of Scotland a very interesting work, and one which contains a great deal of information, was published a few years ago by Col. James Robertson. The object which Col. Robertson had in view in publishing his work was to prove that the language now spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland is identically the same with that spoken many centuries ago by our warlike ancestors the Caledonian Piets, and this he endeavours to do by an appeal to the topography of Scotland, which is, confessedly, to a very great extent, purely Gaelic.

About the same time, a very able and learned work on British topography was published by Mr Flavell Edmunds. The title of this work is "Traces of History in the Names of Places," and it deserves to be read and studied by the student of Scottish topography, although it chiefly deals with the topography of England. Another very important work on this subject was published about eight years ago by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, son of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." The title of this work is "Names and Places," and it contains much valuable information.

¹ This lecture was delivered at Renton in 1872 or 1873, nor was it afterwards revised by the Doctor. Hence some points are a little antiquated.

But by far the ablest work on topography that I have ever seen, a work of which a reviewer in the *Scotsman* said that it should form an era in the study of topography, was published two years ago by Dr Joyce, of Dublin. This work, which deals, as its title indicates, with the Irish names of places, is of the greatest interest to the student of Scottish topography, from the fact that very many of the names of places in Scotland, and especially in Argyllshire and the west of Scotland, are identical with many of the Irish names of places. The ballys, glens, monadhs, knocks, kins, bens, dails, lochs, achadhs, carraigs or crags, allts, lins, and many other words, are common to the topography of both countries. Even our national name of Scotland we have derived from Ireland, which was the ancient Scotia. Argyll is Aicer-Ghaidheal, the territory of the Gaidheal, who came across from Ireland. Dublin is Dubh linne, the black linn or loch, and we have our own Duplin. The Lurgans, low ridges projecting into plains, are common in Ireland and in Scotland, and the kills or cels, the Latin cella, an ecclesiastical name generally associated with the name of some saint, are innumerable in both countries.

The topography of Scotland contains three great elements:—
(1) Gaelic; (2) the British or Cymric; and (3) the Scandinavian or Norse.

The Gaelic element is by far the largest and most important, and is not confined to the Northern or Highland counties, but extends over the whole of Scotland. Gaelic names are very common not only in Aberdeenshire and in the Midland counties of Scotland, but also in Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire.

The British or Cymric element is found in those places which were anciently possessed by the British Celts, now represented by the Celtic inhabitants of Wales. We may, therefore, expect to find many British names in our own neighbourhood, since Dumbarton was the ancient capital of the Strath-Clyde Britons. It is, however, chiefly in the south east of Scotland, where *lans* and *ubers* abound, that the British element is chiefly found. Many of our rivers, Tromie, Feshie, Druie, Garry, Eriochty, end in *y* or *i*, like so many Welsh rivers. The Ochil Hills are the high hills, from a British word *uchil*, which signifies high, and *Ochiltree* is the high town, or place of habitation.

The Norse element is chiefly found in the north-east of Scotland. In Caithness it abounds, and also in Islay and the Lews, in the west, territories which were long subject to the rule of the northern sea-kings. The sters, which are so frequent in Caithness, Ulbster, Leibster, Scrabster, Thrumster, Shebster, and also in some of the Western Isles, Elister, for example, correspond to the

Gaelic Bally and the Saxon Ham. The *a's* in Ailsa, Jura, Rona, &c., are the Norse *ey*, island.

To interpret accurately the old names of places is often no easy task. Many of those names have been handed down to us in a form very different from that in which they originally existed, and many of them no longer exist in the living language of the people. It requires, therefore, much careful study of ancient documents, as well as of existing traditions and of the natural features and characteristics of the places, to make some approximation to an accurate interpretation of their names. To the student of Scottish topography an accurate acquaintance with the Gaelic and Welsh languages, not only as now spoken, but also as they exist in ancient MSS., is absolutely necessary, and not less necessary is the power of resisting the temptation to adopt fanciful interpretations based upon mere resemblance in sound between the names to be interpreted and words still used by the people. It would be easy to give illustrations of the danger of yielding to this temptation. A friend of mine who has devoted many years to the study of topography, has got the length of discovering in the Gaelic language a key to the right interpretation of the topography of three-fourths of the globe. No wonder that he is convinced that Gaelic—the present Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland—was the fountain-head of all languages—that, indeed, in which Adam and Eve conversed in Paradise. My friend does not know that the Gaelic now spoken in the Highlands is very different from that which was spoken in the country a thousand years ago, and of which we have still many monuments, so different, indeed, that I find it much easier to read Greek or Latin than to read the oldest forms of my own language.

If you ask a Highlander what is the meaning of Tilliechewar he will tell you at once that it signifies the knoll or hillock of Ewen. Tillie is the Gaelic word *Tulaich*, and Ewen is plainly Ewen, a man's name. Or, if Ewen be not a man's name, it must be the Gaelic word *uaine*, which signifies green, and Tilliechewen must in that case mean the green knoll or hillock, just as Tilliegorm signifies the same thing, a very beautiful and appropriate name. But when we turn to charters that are not very old, we discover that all this is nonsense. Tillie, no doubt, is *tulaich*. That admits of no mistake. But the last part of the word is neither Ewen nor uaine, but Colquhoun, and Tilliechewen is just a corruption of Tillie-Colquhoun—the knoll or hillock of Colquhoun.

The topography of this county is partly British and partly Gaelic—the British element being probably the older. We know

from history that this formed part of the territory of the Strathclyde Britons, that, indeed, Dumbarton was the capital of their kingdom, and, therefore, we would naturally expect to find numerous traces of their occupation in the local names of places. By and bye the British receded as the Scottish or Gaelic advanced, and when the latter came to possess these districts, they too left numerous traces of their occupation on the surrounding mountains, and valleys, and lakes, and rivers. By far the largest number of the names of places in this and the surrounding districts are Gaelic. In the remainder of this lecture I shall give you examples of the interpretation of these names. In doing so I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. When I shall have occasion to refer to names about the interpretation of which I do not feel satisfied, I shall not conceal it from you.

As Dumbarton is situated on the Clyde, which is now the chief cause of its prosperity, it is but right that we should begin with it, although it does not promise well that I should begin with a name about the meaning of which I am not quite satisfied. Had I to begin with the Forth, I would have felt less difficulty, for it comes from fiord, the Norse for an arm of the sea.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor refers the Clyde, together with the Clwyd, Cloyd, and Clydach in Wales, and the Glyde in Ireland to the Gaelic word *Clith*, strong, while Edmunds derives it either from *llwyd*, brown, or from Clwyd, a British hero who conquered the Gwyddel or Gael in Wales. I think it probable that the Clyde is a British name, and that both it and the Welsh river of the same name were called after the British hero to whom Edmunds refers.¹

If we take next Dumbarton, from which the county takes its name, we all know what is meant by *Dun*, which enters so largely into our topography, and which is common to the Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, and Irish. It signifies a fort, and, therefore, it gives name to many fortified towns, as Dun-eidin, Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundrum, Dungall, and many more. It sometimes signifies a hill. Hence Dumbuck, the buck's Dun, the Dun mountain in Perthshire, and many more. Its original meaning seems to have been a *heap*, in which sense it is still used in the spoken Gaelic, as Dun arbhair, a heap of corn. From that it came to be applied very naturally to hills and mountains, and then to fortified places, which were very frequently built on hills, as we find at Dumbarton and Dun-eidin (Edinburgh), Edwin's Dun.

¹ Dr Cameron, in the *Scot. Celt. Review*, p. 113, derives it from the root *clu*, to wash, Latin *cluere*, *cloaca*. The stem is *Clouda*.

The last part of Dumbarton was originally Britain—the port of the Britons—but the meaning of Britain is not so obvious. A friend of mine used to interpret it wave-begetting (*breth thonn*), but that is a mere fancy. In Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary Britain is explained as signifying Braigh-tonn, the land on the top of the waves, from the appearance of Britain as seen from Calais.

The old name of Dumbarton was Alclyd, which signifies the rock of Clyde, from *al*, an old and now obsolete Celtic word for rock.

After Dumbarton, the Leven, from which our Vale takes its name, and upon which its prosperity so much depends, is, perhaps, the next most important local name. Some derive the word Leven from the Gaelic word *leamhan*, the elm tree, and think that the river derives its name from the abundance of elms which grow upon its banks. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, derives it, it seems to me with more reason, from the British or Welsh word, *lleven*, which signifies smooth. The Leven would therefore signify the smooth flowing river, and “smooth-flowing” is characteristic of the river of which the poet said:—

No torrents stain thy limpid source,
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polished pebbles spread.

The river gives its name to the district, and to several places on its banks. Lenox,¹ a name well known in the history of Scotland, was anciently Levenax, from Leven-ach, the field of Leven, the Gaelic word signifying field. Strath-leven, the strath of the Leven, is from the Gaelic word strath, a river-holm. This word enters largely into Scottish topography. We have Strathblane, Strathmore, Strathdearn, Strathnairn, Strathearn, and Strathtay.

The old name of Lochlomond was Lochleven, before it took its present name from Ben Lomond.

The name Lomond, now applied to both mountain and loch, is sometimes derived from Laomainn, a Caledonian hero, perhaps the ancestor of the Mac Laomunnis, or Clan Lammont.² Sometimes it is

¹ The name *Lennox*, Old Gaelic *Leamhan*, *Levenach*, is clearly from the word *teamhain*, elm. The Ptolemaic Lemannonius Bay, which was here, also lends proof. The river name *Leven* is in Gaelic *Li-un*, of Pictish descent. The word restored to its original form would be *Livona*. There are two rivers Lhivon in Wales, and a lake of mythic renown—Llivan or Llion, formed by the overflowing of a well. With it is connected the Celtic goddess, “The Lady of the Fountain,” the Irish Liban, with the country of Liones, &c. (Rhys, *Arth. Leg.*, p. 361). The root is *li* or *lei*, as in Greek *leios*, Lat. *levis*, smooth, Sanskrit *ri*, flow, Gaelic *lige*, flood.—ED.

² The Lamonts are descended of the Lawmen of the Isles. Norse gen., *Lögmánn*.—ED.

lerived from the British word Llummon, which signifies a beacon, a conspicuous object. It is deserving of notice that where we have the three Lomond hills in Kinross and Fife, we have a Lochleven and a river Leven at their base.

If we come nearer home, our own important village furnishes an illustration of the danger of relying too much upon local pronunciation for the meaning of a name. "The Ranton" has nothing to do with *ranting*, although it is sometimes noisy of a Saturday night, for it has derived its name from Cecilia Renton, who married a Smollett of Bonhill.

The name of the parish is derived from caer and ros, the d being merely euphonic. Caer signifies a fort, and is common to the British and the Gaelic. It enters largely into our topography. We have Caerlaverock, Carphin, Carmyllie. It is one of the most frequent constituents of Welsh names, as Caermarthon. It also frequently occurs in Irish topography, as Caher, Caher-barnach, Cahergal, Caherkeen, Cahermoyle, Caherlarig, Cahermurphy, Caherduggan. Carman is from this word, the other part being monadh, mynedd, hill, and therefore signifies the fort on the hill. Cordel is, perhaps, derived from the same word, although it might also be derived from car, a turn or bend, the other part being dail, a dale.

Ros, the other part of Cardros, signifies a promontory or point of land jutting out into the water. It is common to both the British and the Gaelic, and enters very largely into both British and Scottish topography. It gives name to one of our counties, Ross-shire, which, on the east, projects into the sea. In our own neighbourhood we have Rossdhu, the black point, and Rosneath, which may signify the naked point, although the name is no longer applicable to the well-wooded point on which Rosneath House stands.

The meaning of Cardross is, therefore, the fort on the point, the point being that opposite Dunbarton Rock, on which, until comparatively recent times, the Parish Church of Cardross stood.

As might be expected, the word dail, which signifies a meadow or plain beside a river, and which is cognate to the German Thal, and English dale, if the latter has not been derived from it,¹ is pretty frequently found along the banks of the Leven. We have in this parish Dalreoch, not, as is often supposed, from King Robert Bruce having lived in the neighbourhood, the dale of the king, which would be Dalrigh or Dalry, but the brindled or brown dale. The word riabhach occurs frequently in our topography, as do indeed the names of all the colours. We have Am braigh

¹ The Gaelic *dail* is from the Norse ; so, too, is Eng. *dale* of Scandinavian use and origin.—ED.

riabhach, the brindled height, as the name of one of the highest mountains of the Grampian range, and we have Innis riabhach, the brindled sheltered valley, and Luban riabhach, the brindled bends, and many other names containing this word.

After Dalreoch we have Dalmock, but I do not feel certain in regard to the meaning of *mock*. Then we have Dalquhurn, the dale of the cairn, or Cairndale. This word is spelled Dalchurne in an old charter published in the Cartulary of Lenox, so that we may feel satisfied that what I have now stated is the correct interpretation. We have Cordale, to which I have already referred. We have Diliehip, the dale of the block. This name deserves to be noticed as an example of regressive assimilation—a euphonic principle which largely influences the Gaelic language. *Cip* is the genitive of *ceap*, a block. It is governed by *dail*, which becomes *dil* by the assimilating influence of the second syllable, on which, being a compound word, the voice rests.

We have also Dalmonach, the dale of the monks, or Monksdale, and Dalmuir (Dalmore in an old charter), the great dale. This word *dail* enters largely into Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish are many other names of places the meaning of which is very evident. Colgrain means behind the sun, from *cul*, back, and *grian*, sun.

Braehead is partly Gaelic and partly English. *rae* is a Gaelic word signifying the upper part. It enters very largely, as you know, into topography. We have, indeed, braes without number.

Camiseskin is made up of two Gaelic words, *camus* and *eskin*. *Camus*, which frequently occurs in names of places, signifies a bay, and sometimes a neck in the land, without any reference to water. We have in this county Camustraiddan, and opposite to it, on the other side of the loch, Camuslorgainn. *Eskin* signifies an eel, and also a fish pond.

Craig-an-Doran is the otter rock, from *craig*, a rock, and *doran*, an otter. *Craig*, as you are aware, enters very largely into our topography. There is a *Craigend* in this parish. *Doran* is from *dobhar*, water. *Dobharchu* is indeed another name in Gaelic for otter.

Ardmore is the great height, from *aird*, height, and the adjective *mor*, great. Ardbeg is the little height, from *aird*, and *beg*, little. These words, *aird*, *more* and *beg*, occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography.

Kilmahew is the kill or cell of a saint of the name of Mathew or Mahew, not St Matthew of the New Testament, but probably an Irish saint.

Drumhead is partly Gaelic and partly English. Drum (in Gaelic, *druim*) is a ridge. This also is a word of very common

occurrence in the names of places, as Tyandrum, the house on the ridge, Drummore, Auchendroma, Drumfad.

Ardoch signifies either the high field, from arl (high) and achadh (field), or the high davaach, from ard, and dabhoch, a measure of land considered sufficient to pasture sixty cows. This word, contracted into doch, occurs often in Gaelic topography. We have Dochinassie, the cradle of my clan. We have Dochfour, and many other dochs.

Ardochmore is the great high dabhoch, and there is also an Ardochbeg, little ardoch.

Achadh, a field, is one of the most common words in both Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish we have Auchenfroe, probably the field of the heath, or heath-field; but I am not quite satisfied in regard to froe. We have also Auchentreard, the field of the high town. *Auch* is achadh, a field, *en* is the Gaelic article, and *ard* is high. *Tre*, I take to be the British *tre*, a town. If not I do not know what it is. This British *tre* occurs very frequently in our topography. Ochiltree is the high town, and Trenant is the town on the stream.

In a neighbouring parish there are Auchnaheaglais, the field of the church, and Auchendenman, the field of probably some ecclesiastic, from whom also Rowardenman and Ballyhennan have taken their names.

There are several other *achadhs* in the county, as Auchnacloich, the field of the stone, and Achenkerroch, the field of the sheep, Achadtullich, the field of the hill or hillock.

Blairconnel is the field or plain of Connel. The word Blair, which signifies also a moss, occurs very frequently in Scottish and Irish topography. We have Blair Adam, the field or plain of Adam, and we have Blair in Athole, and many more. We have several in this county, as Blarvottieh, the field of the old man; Blarrennich, the field of the ferns; Blarnshogil, the field of the rye; Blarfad, the long field; Blarnaир, the field of Nairn; Blarindeas, the south field, and others.

Drumfork is the ridge on the summit, from druim, a ridge, and fork, top or summit.

I have referred already to the word kill, a monkish cell. We have several of them in this county. There are Kilpatrick, Kilmaronock (St Marnock's cell), Kilsyth, Drumnakill, the ridge of the cell.

I am not sure whether Mollandhu is the black mill, from muillein, a mill, and dubh, black, or the black little hill or mound, from molan, a little hill, and the adjective dubh. This, however, can easily be decided by any person acquainted with the place. I find a stoney mollan above Woodbank, where it

must, I presume, signify the stoney mound. There is a Mollanbuie (Mellan-buidhe) in the parish of Bonhill.

Asker may signify either a rocky ridge or a leap, but as I am not acquainted with the place I do not know which is the most appropriate interpretation.

Ardmore is the great height, from airde, height, and more, great. *Ardmores* and *Ardbeys* are very common in Gaelic topography.

Arden seems to be a diminutive of airde, and, therefore, signifies the little height. It is so understood by Dr Joyce, who tells us that it occurs frequently in Irish topography.

Ardarden is, therefore, although it appears contradictory, the high little height. When, however, we consider that of two *ardens*, one may be higher than another, we shall find nothing strange in one of them being called Ardarden. We have several *ardens* in this county. Ardan is also the Gaelic word for pride, and is applied to a high or lofty look.

Keppoch signifies a plot of land laid out for tillage. There are several places of this name both in this country and in Ireland. Keppoch near Fort-William is famous on account of a bloody massacre which took place there.

I have some difficulty in regard to Kipperoch and Minnsheog. Minnseog is a young she goat. Ceap is a piece of land, and arroch is a little shieling. Kipper-minnseog may, therefore, be the place to which the people living on the plain below sent their young goats to pasture in the olden times.

Succoth, or Sokkoth, signifies beaked, or pointed. It is the name of several places in the Highlands.

In connection with Succoth in our neighbourhood, it deserves to be noticed that Succat was St Patrick's name before he took the Latin name of Patrick or Patricius, after he had gone to the continent. Whether there was any connection between St Patrick's name and Succoth I do not know, but when we consider that St Patrick was born at Alcluid (the modern Dumbarton), and that Succat was his original name, it is curious to find Succoth as the name of a farm in the immediate neighbourhood of the place of his birth.

Cladach is a shore or beach—often a stoney beach. The Cladach between Cardross and Helensburgh is on the shore.

Several of the names of places in the parish of Bonhill, as Dilichip, Dalmonach, Auchencerroch, I have already noticed, but I shall now call your attention to some more of them.

Bonhill itself is quite a puzzle. In old charters it is spelt Buthelulle, Bohtlul, Bullul, Buchnul, Buchul, Bullill, Bulhill, and now it is Bonhill. Were it not for these old forms, we could

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cf. p.
558

conclude, no doubt erroneously, that Bon is bun, foot, or lowest part, and that hill is English, making the meaning of the word to be the foot of the hill. Chalmer's derivation of it from Bon-uillt (bun, foot, and allt, gen. uillt, a burn or stream) is equally inadmissible, although the parish is situated at the foot of a burn. The letter *t* is a strong consonant, and invariably retains its place in a word, more especially when, as in allt, it is the final letter. It very frequently passes into its media *d*, but it does not disappear as the weak consonants *l* and *n* frequently do. Cumbernald, for example, is now pronounced Cummernauld. The *t* disappears from the pronunciation, although it is retained in the written word, and *t* becomes a *d*. All these changes take place in accordance with well-known euphonic laws, but the *t* does not disappear. It merely passes into the corresponding medial letter. Cumbernald is from cummer, a confluence, the meeting of two or more streams, and allt, a burn or stream, so that the meaning of the word is the confluence of streams. Allt occurs very frequently, both in the nom. allt and the gen. uillt, in our topography, and we have some cummers. I know of a Magh-commer, the field of the confluence, in Lochaber. It is the name of a farm at the confluence of the Roy and the Lochy. There is another cummer at Taymouth in Perthshire, and Comrie must be referred to the same word. Two rivers meet at the village of Comrie.

If Bonhill meant Bun 'n uillt, the burn-foot, the *t* in allt would have been retained as in Tynuillt, the house of the stream, or it would have passed into *d*, as in Cumernauld.

Balloch signifies an opening or pass—not, as is often supposed, beul loch, the mouth of the loch. The Gaelic word is bealach. It is pronounced differently from beul loch. There are many bealochs in Scotland.

Crofingea is the croft of the geese, from croit (croft), and geadh (goose).

Drumkinnon is the white-headed ridge, from drum, a ridge, ceann, a head, and fionn, white.

Ballagan is the townland of the little hollow, from baile, a town or townland, and lagan, the diminutive of lag, a hollow. All these words occur time without number in the topography of Scotland and Ireland.

Dumbain is the white dun, from dun, and ban, white. The surname Bain is Gaelic, and signifies white.

Passing on to Kilmarnock, the cell of St Marnock, we find nearly all the names of places on the map to be Gaelic. I can notice only a few of them.

Ladrish, or Ledrish, appears to be from leathad, a slope, and dris, briar. The meaning of Ledrish would, therefore, be the briar slope. Leathad and letir, both signifying a slope, and often a hill-side, occur repeatedly in the topography of this country. Let-dowald, Latterdowald, signify the the slope of the black burn.

Cameron is either a crooked point or crooked nose, from cain crooked, and ruinn, a point, or sròn, a nose. I have not, however, much faith in the accuracy of making the Clan Cameron the descendants of some person whose distinguishing feature consisted of a crooked nose, and the Clan Campbell the descendants of some person distinguished by a crooked mouth. These explanations are very simple, but they will not, I am afraid, stand the test of ancient documents.

Darleith seems to be daire liath, the green wood, from daire, a grove, thicket, or wood, and liath, grey. Both words occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography. The town of Derry derives its name from this word ; and we have the Doire dubh (the black grove), and many other doires, in Scotland.

Auchenreoch is the field of the heather, or heath field, from achadh, a field, and fraoch, heather.

Knockshannoch is the hillock or knock of the fox, from knock, cnoc and sionnach, fox.

Blairynult is the field, or moss, of the burn or stream.

Spittal is a corruption of the Latin word hospitium, a place for entertaining strangers, who in those days were, no doubt, *bona fide* travellers. There are several spitals in Scotland. There is Dalmaspidal on the Hill of Drumuachdar, where, no doubt, a place where the traveller could be entertained was greatly needed. There is a Spital in Glenshee, and I know at least two more—one in the far north county of Caithness, and one in the south of Scotland. The traveller from the banks of Leven to Stirling would no doubt require a spital by the way.

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Gallingad is the wood of the withes — the wood which supplied the farmers of the neighbourhood with the withes, which served them, in those days, as a substitute for the leather from which, in modern times, horse harness is manufactured. I have myself seen the bridle and traces formed of withes, which, for this and other purposes, were once more in requisition than now.

Badshalloch is from bad, a tuft, bush, or thicket, and seileach, willow, and, therefore, signifies the willow thicket.

Gartocharn is the field of the cairn, from gart, a field, and carn, a cairn ; Gartachrangan (of the little crag) and Gartfearn (of the alder). The word gart, or gort, and its diminutive gortan, occur very often in Scottish topography. We have Garth in Perthshire ; Gartmore, the great field, is nearer home. There is a Gorton on

Lochlong, and a Gort-na-Leirg, the field of the plain, between the Gareloch and Lochlong. Ardgartan is opposite Arrochar.

Cambus-moon is the curved moss. Camus, as I have already noticed, signifies a bay, but it is also applied to any curved or winding place, both in Scottish and Irish topography.

Moon must be mòin, peat or moss.

Finnary is the white shieling,, from fionn, white, airidh, a shieling or grove—a place where osiers grow.

There is a Finnary in Morven, in Argyllshire, where Dr Macleod's father, the late Dr Norman Macleod, was born, and to which he composed a song known to many Highlanders—"Farewell to Finnary."

Drumglas is the green ridge, from druim, a ridge, and glas, green, also grey.

Aber is the British, as inbhir is the Gaelic, term for a confluence of waters, or a place where a stream or river falls into another stream or river, or into the sea. There are several inbhers in this county, as Inbheruglas, Inbhergroin, Inbhersnaid ; but there are not so many abers, which are more numerous on the East Coast, as Aberdeen, Abernethy, Abernyte.

Drymen is the white ridge, from druim and fionn.

Duncryne is the round hill, from dun and cruinn, round.

Shandon is the old dun or fort, from sean, old, and dun, a fort or hill.

Portnellan is the ferry of the isle.

Boturich I cannot explain. The first syllable may be the same as the first syllable of Bonhill, as it appears in the old name Buchmell, and may signify a booth or baile. Thus, Buchanan would be the town of the canon (an ecclesiastical dignitary), and Bohespic, the bishop's town (*both* = town).

I must pass by many names of places in Kilmarnock, to which, had there been time, I would have liked to call your attention. I must also, for the present, leave unnoticed, except such as I have already noticed incidentally, the Innises or Isles of Lochlomond, and most of the names along its shores, all of which are, of course, purely Gaelic. I should like, however, before I conclude, to notice a few of the names in the parish of Row.

Row is itself a Gaelic word signifying a point or headland. The parish derives it from the point near which stands the parish church.

Shandon, like the Shandon of Kilmarnock, must be the old dun, or fort.

The Gareloch is the short loch, from gearr, short, and loch, a lake or loch ; but Lochlong is not the long loch, which would be

in Gaelic Lochfad. It seems to be the loch of ships, from long, a ship.¹

Ardencaple is the arden, or little height of the horse, from capull, a horse.

Letrault is the letir or slope of the allt or stream.

Stuckenduff is from stucken, diminutive from stuck, a cliff or projecting rock, and duff from dubh, black. The meaning of the word is therefore the black cliff or rock. Stuck occurs also in Stuckgoun, on Loch Lomond, which means either the rock of the smith (gobhainn) or the green rock, from *uaine*, green, but more probably the former. There is a Laigh Stuck (the low rock) in the parish of Row, and also High Stuck, the high rock.

Ballymena is Middletown, from Baile (town or townland), and meadhon (middle). This name occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography, almost every district in the Highlands having its Ballymeadhonach, between its Easter and Westertown. The name occurs also very frequently in Irish topography, as in Ballymena.

Strone signifies a nose or point.

Tòrr is a mound. These two words occur very frequently in the names of places.

Faslane is from fas, which occurs frequently in Gaelic topography, although it is somewhat difficult to determine its exact meaning. Fas signifies growth, and there is also an adjective fas, empty, waste. Fasadhbh signifies a protuberance. It is difficult to know which of these words forms the first part of Faslaw, and of Dochinfhasie, and Fasidh-fearn in Lochaber, and of Fass, and Faskally in Perthshire, or whether indeed it be any of them.

The lane of Faslane is lann, land, enclosure, a word common to both Gaelic and Welsh, but for which its dative loinn is now mostly used in the spoken language of the Highlands.

Faslane may, therefore, signify either waste land, or its very opposite, growing land.

Tomnavoulin is a hill or hillock of the mill, from tom, a hill, but oftener a hillock, and muillean, a mill. Tom occurs very frequently in Gaelic names of places, as Tomatin, juniper hill, Tombé, birch hill; Tomdonn, brown hill.

Blarvattan is the field of the little thicket, from blár, a field, and badan, diminutive of *bad*, a thicket of wood.

Drumfad is the long ridge,

¹ Called by the Norse Skipa-fjördhr, "Ship-firth"; possibly Ptolemy's river Longus.—ED.

Bendarroch is the oak hill, from *beann* (hill) and *darroch* (oak). There is Arddarroch, the oak height on Loch Long. The word *darroch* frequently occurs in Gaelic topography, as in Auchendarroch, near Lochgilphead, "oak field."

Maol an fheigh is the bald height of the deer, from *Maoile*, a bald height, and *fiadh* (*feidh* in the genitive). *Maoile* occurs in the Mull of Kintyre and the Mull of Galloway, and in many other places.

Beinn Chaorach is the hill of the sheep, and *Beinn Tharsuinn* is the cross mountain. *Ben* is one of the most common terms in our topography.

I cannot at present take you with me to Luss and Arrochar, where the names of places are, with the exception of a few modern names, purely Gaelic. I earnestly wish, however, to see the whole topography of the county properly arranged and interpreted before the modern names shall have entirely defaced the ancient names which record the natural features and characteristics of the country, and many of the heroic deeds of its former inhabitants. Our mountains and lakes and rivers, even every townland and streamlet, show that the Gaelic language, which is now so rapidly disappearing, was once the language of the people who lived in these glens and cultivated the mountain sides. But now more of the descendants of the old inhabitants are to be found in foreign lands, to which they have taken with them the language of their ancestors, and even the names of their old homes, than are found among the mountains and glens of Scotland; and on every side of us we see a new topography overlaying the old, which will form to future generations a record of the great social change which has been gradually taking place, more especially since the beginning of this century, in the state of the Highlands and in the condition of its inhabitants. In this immediate neighbourhood, instead of the sparse cultivation and consequent comparative poverty of a former age, we see the busy industry and prosperity of the present, and the change is not so much to be regretted; but it is otherwise where many fields once fruitful have been turned into desolate and barren wastes.

IV.

ARRAN PLACE NAMES.

SECTION I.

The topography of Arran, like that of all the Western Islands of Scotland, is partly Scandinavian and partly Celtic. Names like Brodick, Goatfell, Ormidale, Kiskadale, are clearly of Norse origin, whilst such names as Tormore, Torbeg, Achanacar, Druimindoona, Dunfin, Dundow, are manifestly Celtic, our names of places thus bearing testimony to the fact that, in past times, the Norsemen and the Celts held alternate sway in our island, the inhabitants of which are a mixed race, being partly Norse and partly Celtic. But although the topography of a country serves to throw important light upon both its history and its ethnography, I do not intend at present to deal with these matters. All that I intend to do is to give the meaning of such of our local names of places as admit of being explained with a tolerable degree of certainty and accuracy. There is nothing in the world more easy than to discover a meaning for almost any place-name ; but we must remember that interpretations based upon a mere resemblance in sound between words, or parts of words, is of no value whatever in the accurate study of topography. It would be easy to give amusing illustrations of this statement.

In what I am now to bring before you, I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. It is better to confess our inability to explain a word than to mislead, by giving an inaccurate explanation, and when a matter is doubtful, it ought to be given as doubtful. This is the surest way of attaining at last to certainty.

I shall begin with Arran (old spelling Aran), the name of our island. Arran has been derived from the words *ar-Fhinn* (the slaughter of Finn)—the name of a place near Catacol, from which the island, it is said, has received its name. This, however, is erroneous. Arran (older form Aran) is an inflection of Ara, the old name of the island, as *Alban* (Scotland) is an inflection of *Alba*, and *Erenn* (Ireland) is an inflection of *Eriu*. The genitive of Ara is Aran. Our ancestors said, just as we say, “Eilean Aran,” and thus Aran became the regular name. Now, *ar-Fhinn* never was Ara, nor could it have been Arran, for the genitive of *Fionn* is *Finn*, or with aspiration *Fhinn*. Besides, there are other Arran islands ; in the mouth of Galway Bay there are two islands which have that name. It is, however, much easier to show what Arran has not been derived from than to show what is the correct derivation of the word. In both form and declension, Ara, gen.

Aran, agrees exactly with the word *ara* (kidney), gen. *aran*. This word, which has lost a *b* before *r* (*abran*), is etymologically connected with the Greek *nephros*, pl. *nephroi*, Lat. *nefrones* (kidneys); but I cannot say whether or not it is the same word as the name of our island. Any explanation, however, which does not take into account that the nominative of the word is *ara*, although the stem is *aran*, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, just as no explanation of Alban is satisfactory which does not take into account that the nom. is Alba, nor any explanation of Erenn which overlooks that the nom. is Eriu.¹

In dealing with the place names of the island, I shall begin with the Brodick district. In a document quoted from in the "Origines Parochiales," and which dates as far back as 1450, Brodick is spelled Bradewik, which means the broad bay.² The Icelandic form of the adjective "broad" is *breidhr*, the Dan. *bred*, and the Scotch (which is closely allied to the Norse language) *braide*. The second syllable, "wik," signifies a bay. It occurs very frequently, both by itself, as in Wick in Caithness, Uig in Skye, Uig in Lews, and in composition as the last syllable of very many of the names of our bays and inlets. We find this word also spelled Braithwik and Brethwik. Until lately there was a hamlet at the head of the new street, now called Douglas Row, at Brodick, which the natives called Breadhaig. This was, doubtless, the original Brodick, and in olden times the head of the bay.

Strathwillan furnishes a good example of how words, in the course of time, change not only their form but also their component parts. In old documents Strathwillan is Terrquhilane, and the natives still call the district Tirhuillein. *Tir*, allied to Lat. *terra*, signifies land. It occurs frequently in place-names, and is often connected with the names of persons. Thus, Tireconnel, Tyrone, Tirkeeren—the land of Connell, the land of Eoghain, the land of Cærthainn. The second part of Tirhuilein resembles *cuilionn* (the holly), but if Tirhuilein meant the land of the holly, we would expect to have the article between *Tir* and *cuilean*, and that the word would be Tir-a'-chuilein, like the Irish place-names Tirachorka (the land of the oats), Tiraree (the land of the king). We may safely conclude that Tirhuilein means the land of Cuilean, which, although meaning a whelp, is also a personal name, as in "Culen mac Illuilb," who was a king of Alban in the 10th century.

The natives call Corriegills "Coire-ghoil." *Coire* signifies a hollow in the side of a mountain, and occurs very frequently in

¹ Hersey was the old Norse name of Aran.

² Dean Munro (1549), calls it Braizay.

topography. It is identical with *coire* (a cauldron); it is cognate with the Ice. *hverr* (a cauldron, a boiler).

There is more difficulty about the second syllable of Corriegills. It may from its form be the genitive of *Gall* (a stranger), a term applied in the West Highlands to the Danish invaders. The word would thus signify the "Corrie" of or belonging to the stranger. The last syllable, however, may be the Norse *gil* (a deep, narrow glen with a stream at bottom), which occurs so frequently as *ghyll* and *gill* in our Scotch topography, and this I regard as the more probable explanation.

From Corriegills we pass on to Dunfin, which does not mean the *Dun* of the Ossianic Finn-mac-Cumhaill, for then the word would not be Dun-fionn but Dun-Fhinn, like Kill-Fhinn. In Dunfionn is plainly the adjective *fionn* (white, fair), and Dun-fionn is the fair hill; or it may mean the white or fair fort. The former, however, is the more probable, for we have close to Dun-fionn another hill Dun-dubh (the black hill), and when we look at the two hills, we find that the names are descriptive. The original meaning of *dun* is an enclosure. From an enclosed or walled place, it came to signify a fort; and as forts were usually built on elevated places, the word came to be applied to hills, and from hills to any heap, even a heap of dung, or dunghill, which in Gaelic is *dúnan*, a diminutive of *dún*.

But *dúnan* does not always mean a dunghill. It also means a hillock, or little hill. Hence the *Dunans* below Corriegills means the hillocks, a descriptive name.

The English etymological equivalent of *dun* is *town*, from the Anglo-Saxon *tún*, literally an enclosure.

We shall now return to the centre of the Brodick district, but must have a look in passing at the sweet glen of Lag-a'-bheithe (the hollow of the birch). *Lag*, as those of us who speak Gaelic know, means a hollow, and *laggan*, a little hollow. Hence Lag, near Kilmory, is the hollow, a very descriptive name, and the Lagans—we have two in the north end of Arran—are very common in Gaelic topography.

The last part of Lag a'-bheithe is *bheithe*, the genitive of *beithe* (birch). The *a'* between *Lag* and *bheithe* is the contracted form of the article *an*.

We pass by the modern names Springbank and Alma Terrace, and come to the Mais or Maish, which means probably the *moss-land*. Then we have Glenormadell, which the suffix *dell* shows to be a Norse name, although the prefix *glen* (a valley), is Celtic. In Norse terms *dale*, which signifies a plain, a dale, forms an affix, whilst in Celtic words it forms a prefix. Knapdale, Helmsdale, Berriedale, are Norse words, whilst Dalintober, Dalnacardach,

Dalanspittal, are Celtic words. It is not an uncommon thing to meet words containing both Norse and Celtic elements. Ormidale is a Norse word, which, at a later period, received a Gaelic prefix. The syllable *orm* is identical with the Ice. *ormr* (a snake, a serpent, also worm), and is the Norse equivalent of the English word worm. Ormidale, therefore, means the valley of snakes.

Glencloy takes its name from the Macloys or Fullartons, who held the land of Kilmichael early in the fourteenth century, one of that name having received them from King Robert Bruce. Macloy is MacLouis, or MacLoui, that branch of the Fullartons having descended from a person of the name of Louis, a name still not uncommon among the Arran Fullartons.

Kilmichael means the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael. The ruins of the old chapel were to be seen there until a comparatively recent period. *Kil* is the Gaelic *cill*, which signifies a church, and now a churchyard or burying-place. It is borrowed from the Latin word *cella* (a cell).

As Kilmichael signifies the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael, so Kilbride signifies the Church of Bridgit, or the church dedicated to St Bridgit; Kilmory, the Church of Mary, or the church dedicated to St Mary; Kildonnan, the church consecrated to St Donnan, and Kilpatrick, the church dedicated to St Patrick.

Aucharanie is the field of the ferns, the first part of the word being *achaadh* (a field), and the second part the genitive (Irish) of *raineach* (ferns). A similar example of inflection is Ceum-na-laittagh.

Glensherraig is written both Glenservaig and Glensherivik in ancient documents. Glenservaig may be the glen of the sorrel, but Glensherivik renders this interpretation doubtful.

¶ Glenrossay is the glen or valley of the water Rossay. The last syllable of Rossay is a common affix, signifying water (cf *Iarsa*, the *Iarsa* water; *Thurso*, the water of *Thor*).

Glenhaut is for Cranshant or Cranscheaunt, of which the first part is clearly *crann* (tree), and the second part may be *seunta*, the participle of the verb *seun* (to bless, literally, to cross one's self). The place may have taken its name from some tree in the locality, which was considered sacred.

Knock, which occurs very frequently in the topography of Arran, signifies a hill or knoll, and Knockan, a little hill, a hillock. Knockan was the name of a hamlet of houses near the Castle of Brodick; and there is somewhere in that direction a place which was called Coreknokdow, *Coire-cnuic-dhuibh*, but which I have not been able to identify.

Pennycastel (Peighinn a' Chaisteil), the Pennyland of the Castle, was the name of some fields near the Castle.

Peighinn (a penny), meaning a pennyland, enters largely into the topography of the island. There is a Peighinn near Shisken. There is a Peighin-riabhach, Penrioch (the spreckle Pennyland), and Benlister, which I suspect is a corruption of Penalister, the Pennyland of Alister,¹ perhaps the same Alister whose name has been kept in remembrance in the name Gortan-Alister (the little field of Alister). (Clachelane, a pennyland).

I may here notice that Gort is the same word as Gart. Gart is now applied to a field of growing corn, but it literally signifies an enclosed field, and is, in fact, the same word as the English word *yard* (an enclosure). The cognates are the Greek *chartos*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gaelic *gort* or *gart*, and English *yard* and *garden*.

I have said that the word peighinn (penny) enters into several of our place names. We have also halfpenny lands, as Levincor-rach (the steep halfpenny land), and Achenleven. There is a farm in Strachur called Lephin-mor (the big halfpenny land).

Feorline (a farthing), meaning a farthing land, is a common place name in the West and North Highlands. We have a North and South Feorline in Arran, near Kilpatrick.

Mark, in Gaelic, *marg*, which was thirteen shillings and four-pence, occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography. In Arran, we have Merkland, near Brodick, and *Marg-na-heglish* (the Merkland of the Church), near the Manse of Kilbride, and another *Marg-na-heglish*, near Lochranza. Marg-an-ess (the Merkland of the waterfall).

Dupenny occurs as an older form of Dippen, which, therefore, means two-penny or two-penny land. It formed part of what is called in ancient documents the Tempenny lands of Arran, which embraced the three Largies, Kisadale, Glenashdale, and Clach-lane.

I shall now come to the district of Lamlash.

Lamlash proper is the Holy Isle, so called, no doubt, from its early ecclesiastical associations. It was the residence of St Molash or Molaisi, of Devenish, whose connection with it gave it the names of Helantinlaysch (the island of the flame), Molassa (the island of Molas), and Lamlash (the island of Molash). This saint, whose day in the calendar is on the 12th September, is called also Daisren (the little flame), in the calendar of Angus of Culdee.

I may observe that the name of this saint was not Maeljos or Molios, as stated in the *Origines Parochiales*. Maeljos or Maelisi means the attendant (that is the tonsured one) of Jesus, whereas Molas or Molash signifies my flame, it having been common to use the possessive pronoun *mo* (my) before the names of saints as a

¹ Palester in Rent-Roll of 1757-8.

term of endearment. Thus Mernoc, whence Kilmarnock, the Church of Mernoc, is "my Ernoc," Ernoc being the name of the patron saint of the Church of Kilmarnock. Molas or Molash is *mo las* (my flame), *las* signifying a flame. This word *las*, with its diminutives *lasan* and *laisren*, was the name of more than one saint.

There is nothing remarkable in the name of the neighbouring islands having become the name of the modern village of Lamlash, any more than there is in the name of the neighbouring loch having also become its modern name, for the Gaelic name of Lamlash at the present day is Loch-an-eilein (the loch of the island).

I have already referred to the Pennyland of Clachlands. The old form of this word was Clachelane, also spelled Clachellane. The first part of this word seems to be *clach* (a stone). Of this I would have no doubt if I did not find the word also written Cleuchtlanis. I do not know what the second part of the word, *lane*, means, if it be not the word *lann* (an enclosure). This word occurs frequently in Gaelic topography. It is the same word as the Welsh *llan*, so often met with in British topography, as in Llanbride, Llandudno. We find at least one instance of it in Arran in Lyniemore (the big enclosure or field). It occurs in the word *iodhlann* (a stackyard) a compound from *iodh* (corn), and *lann* (enclosure), and is probably cognate to the English word *land*. It is still used in our spoken Gaelic, but, as in many other cases, the accusative *loinn* has become also the nominative.

At Lamlash we have a Blairmore and a Blairbeg. *Blár* signifies a field. It is very common in Gaelic topography. This word has other meanings, as a peat moss (*blár-moine*), and battle (*Blár Chuil-fhodair*, the battle of Culloden). *More* is the adjective *mór* (great, large, big), and *beg* the adjective *beag* (little, small). Blairmore is therefore the large field, and Blairbeg is the little field.

Kilbride and Marg-na-heglish have been already explained.

In the Blairmore glen, there was a hamlet which was called *Druim-'ic-an-Duileir*. '*Ic-an-Duileir* is the genitive of what must have been the name of a person—*Mac-an-Duileir*. *Druim*, the first part of the word, means a ridge. It is a common element in Gaelic place-names, as in *Druim-a-dúin* (the ridge of the *dún* or hill). It is cognate with Lat. *dorsum*.

I have already noticed Benlester. Glenkill I have not met with except in its present form. The first part of the word, glen, the Gaelic *gleann* (a valley), is plain, but whether the second part, kill, be the same word as that which forms the first syllable of Kilbride, Kilmory, Kilpatrick, &c., and which, as already noticed, signifies a church, it is impossible to say, without knowing whether

or not there was a church there, especially as the *kill* is not, as it almost invariably is, prefixed to the name of a patron saint. The place may possibly have taken its name from a kiln for drying corn or from burning lime.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Glenkill there are two places which are called the Laigh Letter and High Letter. *Letter*, in Gaelic *leitir*, signifies the side or slope of a hill. It occurs very frequently either by itself or in composition in Gaelic topography.

Cordon, written Corrden in the rent roll of 1757-8, and Buneen, I am not able to explain. It would be easy to give a plausible interpretation of these words, but that would serve no useful purpose. Buneen may mean *bun aibhne* (the mouth of a river), and thus take its name from the stream which falls into the sea at Buneen, and which is large enough to be called *abhainn* (river) in Gaelic. *Bun* is applied in other places to the mouth of a river, as Bunaw (the mouth or lower part of the river Awe).

Moniemore may signify the large hill, *monadh-mor*, from *monadh* (a hill) and *more* (large), or it may signify, as it is more likely, the large *brake*, for it is not unlikely that the whole of that slope was at one time covered with wood, as a considerable part of it is still.

Gortan-Alestir I have already explained. We come to King's Cross, a name which, although it has a modern look, has been in existence for at least more than 120 years; for I find it in the rent roll of 1757, when it paid a rent of £16. But King's Cross is an English name, and was not, therefore, the old and proper name of that locality. About 1450, King's Cross must have been Pennycrosche; for in a document of that period there is a farm of Pennycrosche mentioned alongside of Monymore, among the lands which paid ferms and grassum to the Crown, the sum paid by Pennycrosche being 46s 8d.

Other places mentioned in the same document are Knockenkelle, Achaharne, Ardlavenys, Letternagananach, and Dubroach. Knockenkelle seems to be Knockencoille (the little knowe of the wood), from *knocken* (a hillock or little knowe), and *coille* (wood). The latter part of the word may, however, be *coiligh*, the genitive (Ir.) of *coileach* (a cock); but, in this case, we would expect the word to be *knocken-a'-choiligh*, with the article between the two parts of the compound.

Achaharn, now Achencairn, is the field of the cairn, from *achadh* (a field), and *cárn* (a cairn of stones).

The first part of Ardlavenys is either the adjective *árd* (high), or *aird* (an eminence or a dwelling-place), but I do not know what *lavenys* is, nor have I been able as yet to identify the place.

Dubroach must be to the north of Lamlash. It seems to be *Dubh bhruthach*.

Lettirnagananach is the *leitir* or hill slope of the canons, which points back to the time (1452) when James II. granted to the canons of Glasgow the whole Crown rents of Arran and other lands in payment of the sum of 800 marks, which they had lent to him out of the offerings of their church in the time of the indulgences.

In Whitingbay there are three *Largies*—Largiebeg, Largiemore, and Largiemeannach. Largie, I take to be the Gaelic word *lairig* (a moor, the side of a hill). It is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography. There is in Sutherland a parish of Lairg, and you have Largs on the Firth of Clyde. There is a Largie in Kintyre, and the burying-place of the Breadalbane family at Loch Tayside is Finlairig. There is also a Gaelic word *leirg*, which signifies a plain. But we may, with confidence, identify Largie with Lairig. The affixes, *beg*, *more*, and *meanach*, are the adjectives *beag* (little), *mor* (large, big), and *meadhonach* (middle).

You have also three Kiskadale—North, South, and Middle. In the old written documents, this word is written Keskedel. It is manifestly a Norse word, the affix *dale* or *del* being the same word as our Gaelic *dail* (a plain, a dale), and related to the English *dale* and the German *thal*. The first part of the word I do not know, but I believe that, with a little more research, I shall be able to discover its meaning.

There are some other words, such as Glenashdale, written Glenasdasdale in old documents, and Glenscoradale, clearly Norse names, which I must leave for the present unexplained.

SECTION II.

In the previous section on the Arran place-names, I started from Brodick, came along by Lamlash, and went as far as the march between the parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory. This time I propose to start again from Brodick, and to go in the opposite direction of Corrie, Lochranza, Catacol, and Dougarie, to Shisken. This includes the whole north end of the island. As in the former section, we shall frequently meet with names at the meaning of which we can only guess, although I do not despair of being yet able to get at their correct interpretation. Here, as elsewhere, names that were once familiar have disappeared, through the progress of adding field to field and house to house, from the map, although they still linger in the memories of the people. Thus, we know of a “Gortan gainmheach” (the sandy little field), near where Mr Halliday has his sawmills; of the “Cnocan” (the Knockan), above the Castle; and of “Peighinn a’ Chaisteil” (the pennyland of the Castle), near the Castle. The

burn coming down through the Castle wood is marked on the map as the "Cnockan Burn," although the "Cnocan" itself is not marked. It would be both interesting and important to get a list made up of as many as can now be recovered of the names that are not on the map before they pass away, as they are certain to do in the course of another generation, from the memories of the people. At present, I must take the Ordnance Survey map as my guide, although, so far as the place-names are concerned, it is by no means a safe guide.

When we leave the Castle behind us, the first name we meet is Merkland, from the Scottish coin *merk*, equal to 13s 4d of our money. This was the amount of superiority money paid by the place in olden times.

We pass by Merkland Point and Birch Point, and come to the "Rudha Salach" (the dirty headland), *rudha* (headland), and *salach* (dirty).

We meet with no other name on the map until we come to Corrie, in Gaelic *An Coire* (the cavity, the cavern; also, a hollow among hills or in the side of a mountain).

We come next to Sannox, which is really a plural formed by adding *s* to "Sannoc" (the sandy bay), from *Sand-vik*, a common place-name. There are three Sannoës—South Sannoc, Mid Sannoc, and North Sannoc, which the natives still call "Na Sannocan" (the Sannoës).

The burying place of Kilmichael (the Church of St Michael), from *Kill* (a cell, from Latin *cella* (a cell), and *Micheil*, the patron saint to whom the church was dedicated, is not marked on the six-inch scale map.

If we ascend the North Glensannoës Burn we come to the Glen-du, marked by its Gaelic name *Gleunn dubh* (the Black Glen) on the map, and between Glen-du and North Glen Sannoës, lies the hill called in Gaelic *An Tunna* (the tun, or the vessel).

To the north of North Glen Sannoës, are the Torr Reamhar (the Thick Hill), and the Crogan, probably another form of Cnocan (a little hill), although the Crogan seems to be more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. But "Crogan" may be for "cracan" (a hill-side).

Proceeding northwards, we come to Lagan (the little hollow), diminutive of *Lag* (a hollow); Creag għlas (the grey hill), or it may be the green hill, for *glas* means grey, pale, and also green, and before we come to the "Cock" (*an coileach*) we find Cuithe marked on the map, which signifies a pit, a trench, a deep moist place, and also a cattle fold.

We now cross the water-shed into the Lochranza district. The glen through which the road passes is marked Glen Chalmadal on

the map. It is plainly a Norse name, but I have not succeeded in making out the meaning of it. *Dal* is the same as the Gaelic *dail*, and the English *dale*, but I do not know the meaning of the first syllable.

In this glen there are several names that are not marked on the map. One of them is *Gortan na Ceardaich* (the little field of the smithy). *Gortan* is the diminutive of *gort* (a field), the same as *gurt* in Gartsherrie, Gartmore, &c. The “*Gortans*” are very common in Arran.

The first place we come to in Lochranza is *Bolairidh* (the fold of the shieling), from *bol* or *buaile* (a fold), and *airidh* (a shieling). On the opposite side of the burn is *Narachan*, which I cannot explain. Perhaps it is derived from *naithair* gen. *nathrach* (a serpent). But as there are other Narachans, the name is probably descriptive. On the north side of the burn are also *Torr Meadhonach* (the middle hill), *Creag għlas* (the grey or green rock), *Cnoc-nan-sgrath* (the turf hill), and, on the shore, *Rudha a' Chreagain Duibh* (the headland of the black rock).

Rising above *Bolairidh* is the hill of *Torr-nead an-eoin* (the hill of the bird's nest), and farther south is *Clachan*, either the plural or the diminutive of *clach* (a stone).

We pass out of the parish of Kilbride (the Church of St Bridget), into the parish of Kilmorie (the Church of St Mary, that is, the church dedicated to St Mary).

The first word that claims our attention now is *Lochranza* itself, from which the district takes its name. The earlier name was *Keanlochransay* or *Kendlocheraysay* (the head of *Lochransay*). It is also called *Lochede*, which I take to mean *Loch-head*, or the head of the loch.

Keanloch—or *Kendloch*—the first part of this word, is plain enough. It signifies *Loch-head*, or head of the loch ; and the last syllable is also plain. It signifies an island, and is the same—*a* or *ay*—which occurs so frequently at the termination of the names of islands, as *Jura*, *Islay*, *Colonsay*, &c. *Ranza*¹ is, therefore, the Island of Ran, but what is Ran ? The name of the giant goddess, the Queen of the sea, in Norse mythology, was Ran, so that, perhaps, *Lochranza* may have derived its name from this mythic goddess. But there is a word *ran* in Danish which signifies robbery, plunder, and, possibly, *Ranza* may signify the island of plunder. These explanations are mere conjectures, and must be taken for what they are worth. The island was the place on

¹ The Gaelic is *Raonasa*, pointing to a Norse *Reinsa*. The gen. of Ran is *Ranar*, so that Dr Cameron's derivation is untenable. Possibly *Ranza* is for *Reynis-a* or “Rowan-water,” so called from its trees of rowan.—ED.

which the castle stands, and which must have been at one time surrounded with water.

Near the bay of Lochranza, on the south, is the Coillemore (the big wood), and nearer the village are two places marked on the map Urinbeg and Clachurin. *Beg* is the adjective *beag* (little), and *clach* is a stone; but I do not know the meaning of *urin*.

Other names of places at Lochranza are Margnaheglish (the Merkland of the Church), which was, no doubt, the land attached to an older church of Lochranza which occupied the site of the present Established Church, which was built in 1795 (the old church is marked on a map published about 1640); Loch a' Mhuilin (the loch of the mill); a small loch marked on the map, Cnoc leacainn Duibhe (the knoll of the black hill-slope or declivity), and Doire buidhe (the yellow forest), above Catacol.

The glen through which the stream, which divides the two parishes, passes, is named on the map Gleann Easan Biorach (the glen of the pointed waterfalls).¹

To the north of Catacol is a cairn, marked on the map Arfhiomh, correctly Ar Fhinn (the slaughter of Finn), probably a corruption of some other name. At anyrate, this word has not given its name to the Island of Arran.

We come to Catacol, which is for Catagil, which occurs in an old document. *Cata*, which signifies a kind of small ship, is the same word from which Caithness, from *Kat-nes* (the ship headland), takes its name;² and *gil*, which occurs very frequently in names of places, signifies a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom. Catacol is, therefore, the glen of the *Kata*, or small ship, pointing, in all probability, to the time when ships anchored where are now cultivated fields.

A small stream which falls into Catacol Bay, to the north of the larger stream that comes down Glen catacol, is marked on the map Abhainn bheag (the small river).

A small loch, which sends a streamlet down into the Catacol river, is marked Lochan a' Mhill (the little loch of the hill). *Meall*, of which the genitive is *mill*, signifies a lump, a heap, a hill.

"Craw" I have not seen in any older form, and, therefore, I cannot explain it with certainty. There is a Norse word *krá*, signifying a nook or corner, and a Gaelic word *cró* (an enclosure, a fold, a hut), with either of which it may be identical.

¹ "Of the heifers," according to local ideas.—ED.

² This derivation of Caithness is unusual. The Gaelic *Cataobh* means Sutherland now, but originally it included Caithness; and it is clear that the Norse borrowed the term, and restricted it to the *horn* or *corn* of the country now known as Caithness. The word *cata* for ship is rare and metaphoric (from *cat*, the feline species); compare Eng. *cat*, ship.

Lennymore is the great wet meadow. The word *leana* signifies a wet or swampy meadow—grassy land, with a soft, spongy bottom—and is very common in Irish topography. Lenamore is the name of many townlands in the Irish counties.

Thundergay¹ is called *Torr-na-gaoith* (the hill of the wind) by the natives of Arran; but, as the old form of the word was *Ton-regethy* (back to the wind), the double *r* of *Torr-na-gaoith* seems to have arisen from the assimilation of *n* to *r*, common phonetic change.

Penrioch, of which Pennerevach was an older form, is *Peighinn-riabhach* (the brindled or gray pennyland).

Allt-gobhlach is the forked stream, from *allt* (a stream) and *gobhlach* (forked).

Whitefarland, or Whiteforland, is the white promontory or cape.

Tobar Chaluimchille, between North and South Tundergay, is St Columba's well.

On the shore we find marked Rudha Airidh Bheirg,² Rudha Glas, and Rudha Ban. There is a Gaelic word *bearg* which signifies a soldier, a champion, a marauder. If this be the word from which Rudha-airidh-Bheirg takes its name, the meaning would be the point or headland of the soldier's shieling. Rudha glas is the gray point or headland, or more probably the green point or headland; for *glas* signifies both gray or pale white and green. Rudha ban is the white point or headland.

To the south of Whitefarland is Leac-bhudhe. *Leac* means a flat stone, and, therefore, Leac-bhudhe is the yellow flagstone. But this name may be Leaca-bhudhe (the yellow hill-slope), from *leaca*, gen. *leacainn* (a hill-slope).

Imachar is written Tymochare and Tymoquhare in some ancient charters. I cannot at present say anything with certainty

¹ Also found written "Truiregeys." In reference to Tundergay, the following extract from Dr Joyce's "Irish Names of Places" seems to leave no doubt as to its meaning:—"The Irish word *ton* signifies the backside, exactly the same as the Latin *podus*. It was very often used to designate hills, and also low-lying or bottom lands; and it usually retains the original form *ton*—as we see in Tonduff, Tonbaun, Tonroe—black, white, and red backside, respectively; Toneel in Fermanagh, the bottom land of the lime. One particular compound, *Ton-le-gueith*, which literally signifies 'backside to the wind,' seems to have been a favourite term; for there are a great many hills all through the country with this name, which are now called Tonlegee. Sometimes the preposition *re* is used instead of *le*—both having the same meaning—and the name in this case becomes Tonreege. In this last, a *d* is often inserted after the *n* (p. 57), and this, with one or two other trifling changes, has developed the form Tanderagee, the name of a little town in Armagh, and of ten townlands, all in the Ulster counties, except one in Meath, and one in Kildare." Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," 3rd Ed., p. 507.

² Locally, Bhirga; from *meirge*, "standard"?—Ed.

in regard to the meaning of this word, and conjectural interpretations are of little value.¹

The older form Baynleka shows that Ballickine is for Ban leacainn (the white hillside or hill-slope). The word is a good example of the ease and certainty with which words, that on the face appear difficult, can be explained when we get at their older forms.

We come next to Dougrie, which is written Dowgare and Dougarre in old charters. These forms show plainly that the first part of this word is *dubh* (black); but they leave us in some uncertainty in regard to the second part—*gar* or *garre*—which may be either *garadh* (a den, a cave, also a thicket), or *garad* (a garden). Garadh occurs in other place-names, Gleann-garadh (Glengarry) and Garadh-buidhe (the yellow thicket or shrubbery).

Iorsa, like Rosa, is Norse. The last syllable *a* means water, but it is difficult to say what the first syllable signifies.

A stream, which falls into the Iorsa water is called Allt-na-hairidh (the burn of the shieling).

A small lake, at the head of Glen Scaftigill, is called Dubh Loch (the black loch). Loch Tana, which likewise empties itself into the Iorsa water, means probably the shallow loch. I say probably, because I do not know exactly how the word *tana* is pronounced.

Skaftigill is Norse. The last syllable means a narrow glen, and *skäft* is Danish for English shaft, haft, handle. The corresponding Icel. word *skapt* occurs frequently in place-names, as *skupta* (shaft-river, Cf. the name Shafto), *skaptar-fell* (shaft-mountain; Cf., shap-fell in Westmoreland). Skaftigill is, therefore, shaft-glen.

We come next to Achenear, a more recent form of Achachara (the field of the standing-stone), from *achadh* (a field), and *caradh* (a pillar or standing-stone), the place having taken its name from the pillar-stone still standing there.

South of Achenear, Cnocan cuallaich (the little hill of the cattle-herding).

Farther south is Achagallon (in Gael., *achaghallion*), which likewise means the field of the standing-stone, from *achadh* (a field) and *gallon* (a pillar or standing-stone¹).

On the shore is Cleiteadh Buidhe (the yellow ridge of rocks), from *cleiteadh* (a ridge of rocks in the sea) and *buidhe* yellow.

There is a little hill above Auchagallon set down on the map, as Cnoc-na-céille (the hill of wisdom), but the proper name, I understand, is Cnoc-na-cailligh (the hag's hill).

.¹ There was once a ferry here; hence the name may mean "Oaring."—ED.

We come next to Machaire (a field, a plain), a very common name, as might be expected, in Gaelic topography, both Scotch and Irish.

The next name on the map is Torrmore (the big hill), from *torr* (a hill), and *mor* (great, big). There is also Torr-beg (the little hill).

There is marked on the map a Torr-righ-beag (the king's little hill), which seems to be the name of a small hill, which is marked as being 350 feet above the level of the sea.

Between Torr-mor and the shore is Leacan ruadh (the red flag-stone); but I suspect Leacan should be Leacainn (a hill-slope), and Leacainn ruadh (the red hill-slope).

Near Torr-righ-beag there is a place marked as An Cumhann, which means the strait, the defile.

Near the shore, north from Druim-an-dùin, is Cleiteadh-nan-Sgarbh (the cormorant rocks, or, more properly, ridge of rocks of the cormorants).

We come now to Drumadoon; in Gaelic, Druim-an-dùin (the ridge of the fort), from *druim* (back, ridge), and *dùin* (a fort); the Gaelic etymological equivalent of Eng. town, from Anglo-Saxon *tun*.

I have already referred to Torr-beg (the little hill).

The Eilean More, near Black-water Foot, is a big island.

The Dubh Abhainn is the Black-water, and Black-water Foot is Bun-na-Dubh-Abhainn.

Feorline, of which there are two—South Foerline and North Feorline—is the Farthing-land, as *peighinn* (penny) is Pennyland. Cnoc-na-Peighinn is the hill of the Pennyland.

Ballygown is Smith town, from *baile* (town, town-land), and *gobha*, gen. of *gobha* (smith). Cnoc Ballygoun is the hill of the smith-town.

An t-Allt Beithe is Birch-burn, the name by which it now seems to be best known.

Shedog, in Gaelic Seidag or Seidog, is a diminutive formed by the feminine *og* or *ag* from *seid*—corresponding, I have no doubt, to Scottish *shed* (a portion of land separate from another).

Ballinacuil is the town or town-land of the nook or corner. I have been told that this name has been recently given to Mr Allan's farm, and is in no way descriptive; but I have been also told that the name is much older than at least the time of the present occupant. There are two parts of Balmichael—*Baile Iochdarach* (Lower Balmichael) and *Baile Uachdarach* (Upper Balmichael).

Balnamoine is *baile na moine* (the town or townland of the moss).

¹ There is a standing-stone marked on the map above Auchaghallion. Ghlaic Bhan (the white hollow) is between Auchaghallion and Machrie.

Clachan, a derivative from *clach* (a stone), means a hamlet, and also a burying-place.

Ballmichael is a town or townland of Michael.

Sroin-na-carraige (the nose, or point of the rock), now forms part of the farm of Ballmichael.

Gortan Dubh (the black little field) is near Balmichael.

Sloc a' Mhadaidh (the pit or hole of the dog) is now part of the farm of Balmichael.

Strath-na-Cliabh (the strath of the hurdles, or of the harrows¹).

On the Tormore side of the stream is Sliabh-nan-Carrachan (the hill or moor of the standing-stones), the name having been taken from the standing-stones.

On the same side is Cnocan na-tubha (the little hill of the thatch), where, I suppose, turf for thatching the houses used to be cut.

We come now to Daire-nan-each (the oak of the horses), or rather Dair-nan-each (the grove of the horses).

Lag-an-Torra-Duibh (the hollow of the black hill) is the name of the wood below Dar-na-each.

Tarr-na-Creige (the extremity or tail of the rock) is probably for Torr-na-creige (the hill of the rock).

Glaistre is for Glas-doire (the gray or green grove). In old documents the spelling is Glasdery.

Monyquil was formerly written Monyeole, which means the moss or bog of the hazel, from *monadh* (moss, bog), and *col*, gen. *coil* (hazel).

The second part of Glenlaeg I cannot explain with any certainty.

The glen through which the Shisken road passes is Gleann-an-t-suidhe (the glen of the seat), and the glen to the north of it is Gleann an Easboig (the bishop's glen).

Shisken, from which the district which we have now traversed takes its name, is in Gaelic, *an sescenn*, which means a boggy, marshy, or sedgy place, which, no doubt, was a correct description of the district when it received its name, although it has now a good many fertile fields.

[At this point Dr Cameron's paper on Arran Places Names, so far as it was thrown into literary form, ends, leaving the south-western corner of the island, from Blackwater Foot to Pladda Isle, unfinished. Fortunately, he has left notes on the place-names of the district, and they are here reproduced as he left them, in order to complete his survey of Arran Place Names. The notes begin at Shisken, where he left off in the last section of his paper :—

¹ There is a place here called Cra-léith, or something which sounds like that.

Kilpatrick, for *Cill Phàdraig*—the Church of St Patrick.
 Bruthach Breac, speckled brae, near Kilpatrick.
 Rudha Garbard, for *Rudha-garbh-árd*—the rough headland.
 Aird-nan-Rón, the height of the seals.
 Rinn-a'-Chrúban, the point of the crab-fish.
 Cnocan Donn, the brown hillock—two places of this name.
 Cnoc Reamhar, the thick hill.
 Torr, the hill.
 Cnocan-a'-Chrannchuir, the hillock of the lot.
 Cor-na-beithe, the round hill of the birch, or hollow of the birch.
 Lean-a'-Chneamh, the boggy land of the garlic.
 Torr an Daimh, the hill of the ox.
 Beinn-tarsuinn, the cross mountain.
 Loch-cnoc-an-Locha, the loch of the hill of the loch.
 Tormusk, the hill of the musket.
 Beinn Bhreac, the gray or brindled mountain.
 Cnocan Biorach, the pointed hill.
 Cnoc-na-Croise, the hill of the cross.
 Cnoc-a'-Chapuill, the hill of the horse.
 Cnoc-na-Dail, the hill of the meeting, or the hill of delay, but rather the former.
 Ross, for *Ros*, wood, the word signifies a peninsula.
 Port-na-Feannaige, the port of the hoodie crow, or also, the port of the lazy bed.
 Cleiteadh Dubh, the black ridge of rocks.
 Cleiteadh, near Clachag farm.
 Sliddery (Pont has *Sledroi*).
 Port Mór, the large port, near Sliddery water.
 Gleuscorra-lale, from Scorradal by prefixing the Gaelic *gleann*. *Skorradal* is a place name in Ireland. It is derived from *skorri*, apparently the name of a bird. Cf. Vigfusson.
 Glenree, for *Glean-righ*—the glen of the king; or *Gleann reagh*, for *Gleann-riabhach*—the grey glen.
 Boguille, for *boglach* (?)—a bog, a boggy place.
 Birrigan, or Burrian.
 Bennicarrigan, the hill of the little rock; but is *Benni-* for *Penni-*?
 Clachaig, an inflected form of *clachag*; Irish *clochag* or *clochoge* (a stony place, a place full of round stones)—from *clach* or *cloch*, stone.
 Lagg, for *lag*—a hollow. Lagan, for *lagan*—the little hollow.
 Kilmory (St Mary's Church. See above).
 Shanachly, the old field. Cf. Shanaghy in Joyce's Place Names, II., p. 450.
 Torrylin, for *torra-linn*—the tower or hill of the pool.
 Cloined, for *cluain-fhad*—the long meadow; or *claoin-fhad*, the long slope. Cf. Joyce, p. 224 and 400.
 Auchelleffen, for *achaith-leth-pheighinn*—the half-penny field.
 Achareoch, for *achadh-riabhach*—the grey field.
 Bogaire, a soft marshy place; Na Bogaire (plural), because there are two places of the same name.
 Achenhew, for *achadh-eó*—the field of the yew. Cf. Joyce, I., p. 492.
 Levencorrach, for *leth-pheighinn corrach*—the steep half-penny land.
 Bennan, for *beannan*—the little hill.
 Pladda, old forms *Pladow*, *Plada*.
 (Seven or eight of the Western Isles are called Fladda respectively, the Icelandic island-name *Flatøy*, flat island; Pladda is a Gaelic variant of Fladda with *f* de-aspirated to *p*.—Ed.)

v.

GAELIC ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

Gentlemen,—The importance of a correct organic orthography in connection with the study of language can scarcely be overestimated. Sounds are the elements or materials out of which all languages are constructed. Hence an accurate scientific acquaintance with the laws of sound is, before all things, essential in the study of language. This is, to quote Professor Windisch's words, “the A, B, C of philology and of all grammar.” But letters are the signs of sounds, and words are made up of letters. An accurate orthography, therefore, means the writing of words so as to correctly represent the sounds and the changes which those sounds have undergone in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language to which they belong. The spelling of a word may, indeed, represent with sufficient accuracy the sound of a word and yet be historically incorrect, and, therefore, entirely misleading in regard to its etymology and affinities. As examples, the Gael. adj. *deagh* (good) is also spelled *deadh* in the dictionaries, this being, indeed, the more frequent spelling. The ancient form *deg*, however, with its comparative *dech* (better), apparently cognate with Lat. *decus*, shows that *deagh* and not *deadh* is the correct orthography. *Fleadh* (a banquet, a feast) is also spelled *fleagh*, but, in this case, the Welsh *gwledd* shows that *dh*, not *gh*, is the correct termination. *Stagh* (a stay, a rope in the rigging of a ship) is also spelled *stadh*, this being, indeed, the only spelling in the High. Soc. and Armstrong's Dictionaries; and yet the Ice., Dan., and Sw. *stag* (a stay, the rope from the mast to the stem), from which, clearly, the Gaelic word has been borrowed, shows that *stagh* is the correct form. *Tuagh* (an axe) is spelled also *tuadhbh*, but the old Gael. *tuag* shows that *tuagh* is the correct modern spelling. *Staighre* (stair) is spelled *staidhir* and *staiddhre* in the dictionaries, which do not give the form *staighre* at all, although A. S. *staeger*, Dut. *steiger*, from the root *stigh* (to ascend), show that *staighre* or *staighir* is the correct spelling, unless we regard this word, evidently a loan-word, as borrowed from Eng. *stair*, with *dh* inserted to make it dissyllabic. *Agh* (luck, prosperity) is spelled also *adh* in the dictionaries. The old Gaelic *ágh* shows that the correct spelling is *ágh*.

In these words, and others that might be added, the double forms have arisen from *d* and *g* when aspirated, being pronounced in precisely the same way. The pronunciation is, therefore, as

¹ Delivered circ. 1884.

accurately represented by *deadh*, *fleagh*, *stadh*, *tuadh*, *staithir* or *staithre*, and *ádh*, as by *deagh*, *fleadh*, *stagh*, *tuagh*, *staighir* or *staighre*, and *ágh*; nevertheless, the second series alone are the historically correct forms: the first series are incorrect—they are the result of careless spelling, and should be removed from the dictionaries or else marked as inaccurate forms. This purging of our dictionaries by removing¹ from them or stamping as spurious all forms which are the fruit either of careless orthography or of arbitrary changes made in spelling words in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, would be an important service to Gaelic orthography.

An accurate orthography, therefore, seeks to accomplish two purposes :—

1. It seeks, first, to represent correctly the sounds of words.
2. And, secondly, to represent those sounds, as far as possible, by letters which serve to indicate the origin and history of words.

This is what is meant by an organic orthography, such as our own, as distinguished from a mere phonetic orthography, like the Mankish, which, although it may, sometimes, more faithfully represent the sounds of a language, has the effect of dissociating its forms from their parentage and their affinities.

On the importance of an organic orthography in connection with the study of ancient Gaelic, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to carry on successfully the study of the etymology and grammatical structure of Gaelic, Schleicher remarked, many years ago, “that an organic orthography is, above all things, necessary to enable us to get a right knowledge of Old Irish.” More recently, Dr Stokes has said :—“The greatest service which could now be rendered to Celtic philology, would be for some competent paleographer (say Mr Bradshaw) to collate with the original texts Prof. Zimmer’s *Glossæ Hibernicæ*, the facsimiles issued by the Royal Irish Academy, Mr Skene’s *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, and the *Liber Landavensis*, and to publish the results of this collation.”¹

Now, if perfect accuracy in the transcription of manuscripts be so important, is it not, likewise, important to save our language from the wholesale process of corruption to which it has long been, and unfortunately is still, subjected through orthographical changes which are the result of either carelessness in writing or ignorance “of its natural and necessary phonetic laws?” As bearing upon this matter, it will be interesting to quote the severe terms in which Zeuss condemns the well-known orthographical rule of “Leathan ri leathan and caol ri caol,” which has done so much to corrupt our language, by introducing vowels so frequently into places where neither by original possession nor by the laws of vowel-change, they have any right to appear. He speaks of it as

¹ Rev. Celt. V. 259 (year 1882).

the famous rule of the modern language, both Irish and Scottish, by which the orthography has been corrupted to a degree which makes a stranger or one who has regard for pure spelling shudder. And yet this rule has so fixed itself in our language that I do not see how it could be dispensed with, especially in those cases in which the consonant intervening between the vowels of adjacent syllables is an unaspirated dental or palatal, or a combination of liquid and dental or palatal.

I shall, probably, best succeed in showing the importance of an accurate organic orthography in relation to the study of Gaelic by giving illustrations of the evil effects of an inaccurate orthography (I.) on the study of etymology, and (II.) on the study of the grammatical structure of Gaelic.

I. Etymology :—

I shall take some familiar words, and, first, words which have been changed in their first syllables.

Aobhar (cause) I have seen connected with Latin *opera* (work) from which Gaelic *obair* is borrowed. Now, *aobhar* is a very modern spelling for *adhbhár*, the form regularly in use in the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, and in the early editions of the metrical Psalms. It represents with sufficient accuracy the pronunciation of the word, the first syllable, *adh*, being still pronounced in the same way as *ag* in many Gaelic words, such as *adhart* (progress), *adhart* (bolster), *adhartan* (bolster, a little bolster), *adharc* (a horn), *adhaltras* (adultery), and *adhastar* (a halter). *Adhbhar* is the regular modern form of Old Gaelic *adlár*, derived from the root *ber*, cognate with Lat. *fero*, and the prefix *aīl* for *aith* (Z. 867), cognate with Skr. *ati*, Zend *aiti* (excessive), Gr. *eti* (moreover, further), Lat. *et* (and, also), *at* in *atavas* (an ancestor).¹ The spelling *aobhar* was introduced into the 1796 ed. of the New Testament Scriptures; but *adhbhár* is found in Stewart's Grammar, and is given in the dictionaries as an alternate form.

Adhastar (halter), just referred to, is spelled also *aghastar* in the dictionaries, in which it is explained as *aghidh-stiuir*, from *aghaidh* (face) and *stiuir* (helm, rudder, guide). The ancient form *adhastar*, compared with Welsh *eddestr*, *eddestl*, a steed, shows that the spelling with *g* is erroneous.

Aoradh, introduced into the New Testament of 1796 for *adhradh*, which is the regular form, I have seen connected with Lat. *oro* (I pray). These words are certainly connected, for *adhradh* is the modern form of *adrad*, a loan-word from *adoratio*, which shows that the comparison of *aor* with *or* or *oro* is erroneous and misleading.

¹ The prefix *aith*, *ath* is now recognised as allied to Lat. *ai* only, not to *et*. In *aobhar* the *adh* is *aīl*, Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*.

Aeghaire (*Aeghair*) a shepherd, or (as it would now be spelled in most parts of the Highlands) *aoghaire* (*aoghair*) is written in the dictionaries *aodhair* and *aodhaire*, with *d* for *g*, *aoghair* or *aoghaire*, although the correct form as shown by the older form *aegaire*, being entirely omitted. The importance of retaining the correct orthography is shown by Dr Stokes' interesting analysis of this word : *aegaire* = *ae-gaire*, of which *ae* (oi) is *oi* (a sheep), cognate with Lat. *ovis* (*v* being dropped in Gaelic), and *gaire* cognate with Gr. *a-geiro* (to bring or gather together), N.H.G. *kehren* (to turn).

Adhbronn (ankle) is written *aobran*, *aolrann*, *aobrunn* in the dictionaries ; but the ancient form *adbrond* shows that *adhbronn*, or *adhlbrann*, with *o* assimilated to *a* and *d* to *n*, is the correct spelling, although not found in any of our dictionaries. The first syllable, *ad*, of *adbrond* has been connected by Dr Stokes with Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, A.S. *fot*, Eng. foot, from root *pad* (to go), *p* being dropped in Gaelic ; the second part being the same as Gaelic *briù*, *brown*. The comparison, however, is doubtful.

Abhainn is really the acc. of *abann*, modern form of *aband* or *abann* (river), but is now used in the nominative, in the same way in which in many other fem. nouns the acc. has become, in the modern language, the nominative. Cf. *cloinn*, *loinn*, *roinn*, &c. In the 1767 edition of the New Testament, this word is always written with *m* for *b*, no doubt from a supposed connection with Lat. *amnis*, a supposition which may be correct, if we regard *amnis* as standing for *alnis*. In the first edition of the Old Testament Scriptures, the old spelling with *b* was restored, and in the fourth part translated by Dr John Smith, the correct form of the nominative is used. The spelling with *m* was, however, introduced into subsequent editions, and has long prevailed, the older and more accurate form being now seldom used. It may, however, regain its place. The Brit. form of the word is *afon*, with *f* for *b* as in *afal* (apple) = Gael. *abhall* from *aball*, and *Hafren* (Severn) = Lat. *Sabrina*.

Bheil for *bhfeil*.

Bheil was introduced into the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament instead of the Irish form *bhful* previously used in Scottish Gaelic publications. *Bhful* is the eclipsed form of the substantive verb *fuil*, which is the modern form of *fil*, used in the ancient language only in the 3rd person singular. *Feil* is another form of the same verb, its eclipsed form being *bhfeil*. The one-form (*bhful*) is used in Irish Gaelic, and the other form (*bhfeil*) in Scottish Gaelic.

But I must here briefly explain the nature and cause of Eclipsis, which affects Irish Gaelic regularly, and Scottish Gaelic to a greater extent than many suppose.

When a word terminates, or, more correctly, when a word terminated originally with *n*, that letter is carried forward or transported to the beginning of the next word, where it either modifies, or is itself modified by, the initial letter of the following word. In the ancient language, the nasal disappeared before the tenues consonants (*c, p, t*), and *s, f*, was assimilated to the liquids (*l, m, n, r*) with which it frequently also coalesced, and was preserved before the medials and vowels. The same thing occurs in Mod. Irish, with this exception that where *n* disappeared in the ancient language, it, likewise, disappears in the modern language; but, in addition, the tenues and *f* are eclipsed by their respective medial sounds, *i.e.*, *c* becomes in pronunciation *g*, *p b*, *t* becomes *d*, and *f* becomes *v* (written *bh*). These changes are expressed by writing *g* immediately before *c* (*ar gelann*), *b* before *p* (*ar bpeacadh*), *d* before *t* (*ar dteach*), and *bh* before *f* (*ar bhfeurann*), and the effect is that *c, p, t* and *f* are silent in pronunciation. Hence these consonants are said to be eclipsed by *g, b, d*, and *bh*, respectively.

In the modern language, as in the ancient, the nasal is assimilated to the liquids, with which it frequently coalesces. Hence *conleith* (with half) becomes *colleith* by assimilation, and *co leith* by coalescing, and in the modern language *gu leith*. *In mach* (out) becomes *immuch* by assimilation, *imach* by coalescing, and, hence, in the modern language, *amach* or *a mach*. *In nocht* (to night) becomes by coalescing *inocht*, and, therefore, in modern Gaelic, *a nocht*. *Con robh* by assimilation becomes *corrobh* and by coalescing *corobh*, in the modern language *go robh*.

Before the medials and vowels, the nasal is preserved in the modern as in the ancient language. Therefore, "seven cows" is "seachd mbá," pronounced *seachd má*, "the swords of the heroes" is "claidhean nu ngaisgeach," "the children of men" is "clann na ndaoine," "our father" is "ar n-athair," and "your servants" is "bhur n-óglach."

The rules above stated apply more extensively, as I have said, to Scottish Gaelic than many are aware of; and that they did, at one time, apply more than they do now is proved by the Dean of Lismore's Manuscript, which was written phonetically in the heart of the Scottish Highlands, and in which eclipsed forms abound. This is also proved by the numerous relics of Eclipsis which exist in the living language, and by its lingering still among the people where the language has been least affected by the various influences which are rapidly reducing it into a state of complete phonetic disintegration. Among the relics of Eclipsis still in regular use in our living language, there are such phrases as *a stigh, a steach, a stir*, and also in *bheil, ma* in *gu ma*, and *márach,*

the true character of which as eclipsed forms is concealed by the present orthography.

A stigh, *a steach*, and *a stir* are regular examples of the suppression of final *n* before *s* and *t*. *A stigh* = Old Gaelic, *in-sin-iigh* (in the house), *in* being the prep., now *an*; *sin*, the article in the dat., with *s* preserved because the prep. ends with a consonant (*n*), and *tigh* (better *taigh*) is the dat. of the noun *teach*, modern form of Old Gaelic *tech* = *teg* (the *g* of *teg* becoming *ch* because vowel-flanked). *Teg* is from the root *teg* (cf. Lat. *tego*) = Indo-Europ. root *stag* or *stak*. In *in-sin-tech*, *n* of the prep. disappears before *s* of the article *sin*, and *tech* being a neuter noun, the article before it ends with a nasal, which disappears before *t*. Hence *in-sin-tigh* becomes *i-si-tigh*, and, by dropping the *i* of the article, *istigh*, in Modern Gaelic *astigh* or *a stigh*. In the same way, *a steach* = Old Gael. *in-sin-tech* (*tech* being the acc. governed by *in* after a verb of motion) = *i-si-tech* = *istech* = *asteach* or *a steach*. *A stir* = *in-sin-tir* (a neut. *i*-stem) = *i-si-tir* = *i-s-tir* = *istir* = mod. *astir* or *a stir*.

The substitution of *feil* for *fuil* was an improvement in Scottish orthography, as the diphthong *ei* represents the pronunciation more correctly than *ui*; but the spelling *bheil*, although representing the sound correctly, is entirely misleading as to the origin, history, and real character of the form. This has led to its being compared with Gr. *pelomai*, with which, of course, it can have no connection whatever, for *feil* is a derivative from the root *vel* (to choose), and is, therefore, cognate with Lat. *velle*, Eng. *will*. Instead, therefore, of writing *bheil*, it would be better to write *bhfeil*, to the correct reading of which one would soon become accustomed.

The true character of *a mårach* (so written in the 1767 edition of the Gaelic New Testament, but *a máireach* in subsequent editions) is, likewise, concealed by its present orthography. It has, therefore, been compared with Eng. *morrow*, a doublet of *morn*, from older *morwen* cognate with Germ. *morgen*. But *a mårach* is for *a mbárach* = *am-bárach*, the prep. *an* (*am*, before a labial) and *barach* = W. *boreu*. *Marach* and *barach* are not, therefore, sister-forms, like *mrecht* and *brecht* (speckled), *mlicht* and *blicht* (milk), *mrath* and *brath* (betrayal), and *mraich* and *braich* (malt), *mruig* and *bruig* (district), &c.¹

¹ Stokes gives the Celtic stem *bärego* as the ultimate of *máireach*. It was usual once to connect Eng. *morrow* (root *mrg* or *mrgh*) with (*máireach*, and, though Dr Cameron, Dr Stokes, and Prof. Zimmer are against it, yet it seems possible to show connection. The Celtic root was possibly *mrg*, where the *r* was long vowel *r*, a vowel which develops generally into *rā*; yet consider *dáir* from *dhr* (*r* long) allied to Greek *thrōsko*, leap, and *fáircag*, from *vr*, allied to Lat. *varus*, *varix*, Eng. *varicose*.—ED.

Ma in *gu ma* is, likewise, an eclipsed form. It is for *mba* or *mbadh*. *Gu ma* is, therefore, the conditional mood of the substantive verb, and might with advantage be written *gu m-badh* in Scottish as well as in Irish Gaelic. *Chugad* = O.G. *cucut* = *eo + eo + tu* became *hugad*, and (substituting *th* for *h*) *thugad*.

Secondly, I shall give some examples of injurious internal changes on words.

The infinitive of the verb *criathraim* (I sift) is written *criaradh* in Luke xxiii. 31 in the first and all subsequent editions of the New Testament, while in Amos ix. 9 the future indic. is written *criathraidh mi* (I shall sift). The verb is a denom. from *criathar* (a sieve), stem *creitron* (Stokes), cognate to Lat. *cibrum*.

Fiadhnais for *fiadhnaise* (witness), a neut. *ia*-stem, has, like many other trisyllabic words accented on the first syllable, lost its final *e*. The ancient form of this word is *fiadnisse* (Z. 32, &c.), from the prep. *fiad* (before), which Zeuss refers to the root *vid* (to see). It is, therefore, connected etymologically as well as in meaning with Eng. *witness*. This, however, could not be ascertained from its form in any Scottish edition of the Gaelic Scriptures. In the first edition of the New Testament it is written *fia'nais* or *fia'nuis*, with an apostrophe to mark the dropping of *dh*. In subsequent editions, the mark of elision was omitted and the word assumed the form *fianais* or *fianuis*, in which it is now written. Of course the reason why *dh* was dropped was that the *d* became silent through aspiration. But, no doubt, for a similar reason, the aspirated *t* of *cruithneachd* (wheat) was dropped in the ed. of 1767 (see Math. iii. 12; xiii. 25, &c.), and then in the next edition (1796) the mark of elision was omitted, as in the case of *fiadhnais*; but in subsequent editions (ed. 1826) *th* was restored, and it is still retained. So much for consistency!

Bhios, bidh.

Fiadhnais has been despoiled of an organic *d*; but the forms *bhios, bidh*, of the substantive verb, have been dealt with quite differently. They have had an inorganic *t* (aspirated) thrust into them, for the purpose, no doubt, of separating between the adjacent vowels in the dissyllabic forms of this verb. In recent editions of the Gaelic Scriptures, the lengthened forms *bhitheas, bithidh*, have to a great extent supplanted the older forms, which the editors have regarded as abbreviations of the forms with *th*! They even sometimes mark these forms as abbreviations (cf. Met. Ps. xxxvii. 20, in 1880 ed. *bi'dh*; *ibid* xxxii. 11, *bi'bh*), thinking, no doubt, that *th* is organic. Cf. Report of Comm. on Gaelic Scriptures. The ancient forms were *bhias, bidh*. Cf. Zeuss.

Oisg (a ewe) is also written *óithisg* in the dictionaries, with *th* inserted to make the word dissyllabic, although, correctly, it is a monosyllable derived from *oi* (sheep) and *seasg* (barren),

Uathbhas (dread, horror, terror), in ancient Gaelic *uathbás* from *uath* (terrible ; terror), the same word as *fuath* (a spectre, apparition, ghost), and *bás* (death), was written in the edition of 1767 (Acts iii. 10) *ua'bhas*, 1767 *uathbhas* in Luke iv. 36, with an apostrophe to indicate the suppression of *th*. In the ed. of 1796, *ua'bhas* became *uamhas*, the form still used in the Gaelic Scriptures. In the dictionaries, to be sure, we have the organic form *uathbhas* ; but, under it, we are referred to *uamhas*, which was, no doubt, considered the more accurate form, as the definitions are given under it. Armstrong gives us also *uahas*, although he, likewise, gives a preference to *uamhas*, which was, probably, regarded as connected with *uamhan* (dread), quite different although allied in meaning.

I have elsewhere referred to *ullaich* (prepare) and to the changes which it has undergone, which have left us, in this last form of the word, very slender data from which to infer its origin. But we know that *ullaich* is for *ullmhaich*, which is a shorter form of *ullumluich*, a derivative from the adjective *ullamh* (ready, prepared). *Ullamh*, again, is for *urlamh*, from which it is derived by the assimilation of *r* to *l*, and *urlamh* is just another form of *erlamh*, the old Gaelic *erlam* (ready, prepared) formed by the prefix *er = ar* (our modern *air*) from *lam*, not *lám* (hand = Lat. *plama*), but a derivative from the root *las¹* = Skr. *lash* (to desire), with which Lat. *lascious* and Eng. *lust* are connected, and from which is derived the modern Gaelic word *comhairle* (counsel). In tracing the origin of this word, the step from *ullaich* to *ullmhaich* or *ullumhaich* is a very important one, and it is furnished by the living language, independent of other evidence ; for *ullamhaich* is the form still in use in some parts of the country. When, therefore, we have two forms of the same word in use in the living language, it is surely a sound orthographical rule that the older and more organic form should not be expelled from the classical writings of the language, to make way for a more recent and weaker form.² But in the case of *ulluchadh* and many similar words, this rule has been entirely disregarded, as may be seen by comparing *d-ullmhughadh* (John xiv. 2, Bedel's Ed.), *dh' ulluchadh* (*ibid.*, Ed. 1767), *dh' ulluchadh* (*ibid.*, Ed. 1796), *dh' ulluchadh* (*ibid.*, 1826), *dh' u'luchadh* (*ibid.*, Ed. 1880), *ullachadh* (*Rev. xxi.* 2,

¹ This has been the usual derivation given from Zeuss downwards. Now, however, Dr Stokes in his *Urkeltische Sprachschatz* says the root is that of *lámh*, hand ; and rightly, too.—ED.

² Hence *cos*, *bos*, are preferable to *eas*, *bas*.

Ed. 1880). It is interesting also to compare such words as *cùimhnich*, *cómhnad*, *cómhnáidh*, *cómhradh*, in which *mh*, although silent in the pronunciation, at anyrate in many parts of the country, has been invariably retained in the written language.

Imtheachd is the regular mod. form of O. Gael. *immthecht* = *imm-thecht*, formed from *techt* (going) infinitive of *tiagaim* (I go) and *imm* = *imb* cognate with Gr. *amphi*, Lat. *amb-*. In the 1767 ed., *imtheacht* occurs in Math. ii. 13, and other places ; but in several other places the *th* is omitted, and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions *imeachd*, without any mark of elision, became the regular form. This spelling, no doubt, correctly represents the pronunciation, but so would likewise *imtheacht*, and it would, besides, tell its own history.

Goirthear (is called), 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. of the verb *goir* = *gair* from the root *gar* (to speak), whence Gr. *gērus* (speech), occurs in 1767 ed. in Math. i. 16, xxvii. 17, 22, and other places ; but in Acts xiii. 1, Rom. vii. 3, ix. 26, and other places, it is written *goir'ear* with *th* dropped out and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions, we have simply *goirear*, without any mark of elision. This *t* (aspirated), which corresponds to *t* in the Latin termination, *itur* (of the 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. 3rd conj.), has been similarly dropped from all mod. Gaelic verbs, and thus a most interesting and important mark of affinity between the Gaelic and Latin verb has been very unnecessarily removed from our more recent orthography.

In 1st Chronicles xiii. 7, nearly all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures have *nomha* instead of *nodha* (new), which is another form of *nuadha* = O. Gael. *náide* (new), Z. 794. *D* therefore and not *m* is the organic letter.

The words *Gáidheal* and *Gáidhlig* are also written in the dictionaries, *Gael* and *Gaelig* (with *dh* suppressed). It was probably these forms, and, perhaps, his not knowing the ancient forms, *Goidel*, *Goidelic* (?) that led the author of a very interesting commentary on Galatians, recently published, to connect etymologically *Galatae*, *Keltae*, *Galli*, *Gaeldachd*. The name of Galatians, looked at from an etymological standpoint, is not allied to Gael, for, if we attach any value to the laws of sound, which are the basis of scientific etymology, these words could not have had a common origin, nor can they be connected with *geal* (white). *Galatae*, as every student of Zeuss' Gramm. Celtica must know, is derived regularly from the root *gal*, which appears in many Gaelic words, such as *iorgthal* (strife, contest, battle), *díoghail* and *dioghaltais* (vengeance), *fionghal* (murder of a kinsman), *conghal* (conflict, bravery), *toghal* (destruction), and *gail* (slaughter, valour), Old Gael. *gal* (valour). The *Galatae* were,

therefore, the warlike men. *Goidel*, W. *Gwyddel*, is cognate, according to Siegfried quoted by Stokes, with Lat. *haedus*, from root *ghid* (to seize, get), whence Lat. *praeda* for *praehed-a*, from which comes our Gaelic *spréidh* (cattle), a curious connection, if real.¹ At anyrate, *Goidel* has no connection etymologically with *Galatae*. *Galli* (*Gaul* is a Frenchified form) seems connected with the Brit. *gallu* (power, ability), so that the *Galli* were the strong or powerful people. Of *Celtae*, which cannot have any connection etymologically with either *Galatae*, *Goidel*, or *Galli*, various explanations have been given. Gluck has referred it to the root of Latin *celsus*, *excello*, and O'Beirne Crowe to the root of Lat. *celo* (I conceal), to which belongs the Gaelic word *celt*, from which *kilt* has been derived. If we accept the former explanation, the *Celtae* were the excellent, the superior people; if we accept the latter, they were the kilted people. Professor Rhys has lately suggested that *Celtae* is probably connected with the Old Norse *hildr* (war, battle), which would make it synonymous with *Galatae*. *Geal* (fair, white), is from the root *ghar = ghal* (bright, shining), and is cognate with Gr. *chalkos*. We thus see that these words, however near some of them may approach to others in meaning, have really no etymological connection.

Thirdly, I shall give some examples of changes made upon the terminations of words, which have the effect of obscuring their etymology, without having more faithfully represented their pronunciation.

Caoi (lamentation) is usually written *caoidh*, with an inorganic terminal *dh*. In Old Gaelic it is *coi* and *cai*, which became *caoí* or *caeí* quite regularly in Mod. Gaelic (cf. Bed. Bib. Rev. xviii. 11, Met. Ps. cii. 5, Ed. 1738). In the 1767 ed. of the Gael. New Testament, we find this word written *caoi* in Math. ii. 18 and Jam. iv. 9, and *caoidh* in Rev. xviii. 11. The eds. of 1796 and 1813 have *caoi* in the first two places, and *caoidh* in the last. In the first ed. of the Old Testament Scriptures and in the 1826 ed. of the Old and New Testaments, *caoidh* is the only spelling.

¹ The Scottish Gaelic, phonetically decayed though it be, and far from the literary centre of old Gaelic life, has yet preserved the name Gàidheal in greater purity than either early or modern Irish. About 1100, the Irish form of the word was Góedel, the exact progenitor of the present Irish Gaoidheil. Giraldus gives the spelling Gaideli, and there are many indications that Gáidel is the best O. Irish form. The Scottish Gaelic Gàidheal points to an original Gádel and a root *gád*, which may possibly be the Aryan root *ghādh*, whence Eng. *good*; the Gaels being thus the "Good folk." One is, therefore, glad to see the correct form of the old word used by such a scholar as Standish H. O'Grady, who calls his recent work "Silva Gadelica." It is hoped Goidelic will soon disappear, as well as the other monstrosity imposed on ethnological science in the word Brythonic, which M. Loth has happily replaced by Brittonic (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton languages and peoples).—ED.

The importance of retaining the spelling *caoi*, which like *saoi* and *daoi* correctly represents the pronunciation, is shown by Skr. *cvas*, Lat. *queror* for *quesor*, of which *cai*, not *gearan* as Professor Blackie (Lang. and Lit. of the Scott. Highs. p. 50)¹ supposed, is the Gaelic representative.

Dia (day), in the adverbial phrase *an diu* (to-day), is written *diugh* in all editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. As *diu* is the dat. of *die* or *dia* (day), from the same root *div* (to shine) as *Dia* (God), the *g* (aspirated) must be an inorganic letter, added probably to distinguish the *iu* of *diu*, which is short, from the same combination in *fiu*, *cliú*, *diú* (refuse), in which it is long. This distinction, however, is sufficiently indicated by the accentuation. In the ancient language, *an diu* is always written *in diu*, without a consonant termination.

Coinne (meeting) is written *coinneamh* in all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. It is *coinne* in Bed. Bible and in the early editions of the Scott. Metrical Psalms (cf. Ps. 40-9, Ed. 1738).

Timne or *tiomna* (testament) is written *tiomna* in Bed. Bib. (Heb. 9, 16, 17, 20), but *tiomnadh* in all the editions of the Scottish New Testament, thus changing it, so far as orthography could do so, from an *ia* into a *u*-stem. The ancient form was *timne* or *timna*, a neut. *ia*-stem, formed by the prefix *tim-* = *do-* *imm-*, from.

Fuine (baking) is *fuineadh* in Jer. vi. 18 in all editions. The infinitive or verbal noun is *fuine*, an *ia*-stem, like *suidhe*, &c. In Luke xiv. 9, in the edition of 1796, *suidhe*, the correct form, was substituted, and it has been retained in subsequent editions.

Bhi is the usual spelling of the infin. of the subst. verb. In Stewart's Grammar (p. 174), however, we find *bhith*, with final *th*. The importance of preserving *t*, which is organic, is shown, not only by the ancient form *buth* (= *buti*), but also by its cognates, Skr. *bhūt-is*, Ch.-Slav. *byti*, Lith. *būti* (to be).

Comharra or *Comhartha* (a sign) is spelled in a great variety of ways. In one edition of the Gaelic Scriptures, the 8vo edition at present sold by the National Bible Society, I have detected about half-a-dozen different spellings of the nominative case of this word. The ancient form is *comarde*, which by assimilation of *d* to *r* and of *e* to *a*, gives *comharra*, and which by aspirating the *d* and projecting it into *t* gives also *comhartha*. Both these forms may be regarded as correct, but I prefer the first. The forms with a single *r* and those ending in *adh* are clearly erroneous.

¹ Indeed, all the words given by Professor Blackie to show Lat. *c* becomes, in some cases, *g* may be regarded as erroneous, including *gabh* and *capiro*, *gabhar* and *caper*.

As examples of erroneous spelling resulting from false etymology, *Cruith-fhear* (Creator), *Slánuigh-fhear* (Saviour), *mort-fhear* (murderer) may be instanced. The termination of these words has nothing to do with *fear* (man). As shown by the older forms *Cruthaightheóir*, *Slánnightheóir*, and especially by loan-words like *léigheóir* (borrowed from Lat. *lector*), the termination of these words has more to do with the Lat. termination *-tor* in *creator*, *salvator*, than with *fear*.

Other examples are *cruitire*, written *cruiteir* or *cruitear* in the dictionaries, *eachaire* (horseman), *coinnleir* (a candlestick), &c., of which the termination is the same as Lat. *arius*, although explained in the dictionaries by *fear* (man).

The custom adopted, apparently, since the beginning of this century, of writing the infinitives ending in *in*, as *faicsin*, *cluintin*, *faotain*, with two *n*'s if more correctly representing the pronunciation, does much to obscure the etymology of these infinitives, which are *n*-stems agreeing with the Lat. fem. nouns in *-tio*, *-tionis*. Cf. *aicsin*, gen. *aicsen*, dat. *aicsin*, acc. *aicsin-n*, unless we assume that the acc. (with *n-n*) has become the nominative. The question is, Does not *in* sufficiently represent the liquid sound of the nasal, as in *deimhin*, *domhain*, &c., without doubling it? In regard to this question, I do not wish at present to speak more definitely.

Leac (a slab, a flagstone), in Old Gael. *lec*, is written also *leachd* in the dictionaries. *Leac* is a feminine *a*-stem (= Lat. *planca*), and should not be written with a *t* or *d*. *Leachd*, in Old. Gael. *lecht*, from Lat. *lectus*, means a bed, a grave, and is not to be confounded with *leac* (a flat stone or slab). To which of these words does *leac-lighe* belong? The dictionaries give it the meaning of tombstone. Is the second part of the word *lighe* (a grave), cognate with Gr. *lechos* (bed)? Or, is it connected with Dan. *lig* (a corpse)?

The word *lia*, gen. *liag* (a stone), is not connected with *leac*. It is a mas. *nc*-stem cognate with Gr. *lāas* (a stone), *laugkos* (a pebble, a small stone).

I may here notice that the Old Gael. *laige* (lying) seems to show that the spelling *luidhe*, which is used in all the editions of the Scriptures, Bedel's included, is erroneous. Besides, *laighe* represents more correctly the Scottish pronunciation of this word. Cf. Goth. *liga* (to lie) and the cognate words (Eng. *lie*, &c.)

In these examples I have taken notice only of changes that have been introduced into our present Gaelic orthography arbitrarily and in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, and their injurious effect upon the study of Gaelic etymology. I have not referred to the process of phonetic change that is ever, silently but surely, taking place in our language. These changes, in so

far as they affect the terminations of words, have been dealt with in a strictly scientific manner, by Professor Windisch in his treatise on the laws of Auslaut in Irish.

I shall make a few remarks on Accentuation, which forms a very important department of Gaelic orthography.

The purpose served by accentuation in Gaelic is not to distinguish between words of different meaning, but which have come to be written in the same way, but to distinguish between long and short vowels. It often happens that, in serving the latter purpose, accents serve, likewise, the former; but their primary and proper purpose must be always kept in view. As a certain mark (*a* or *o*) indicates a certain vowel sound, so an accent placed over that mark indicates the lengthening of that sound; and as the vowels are modified according to certain laws, which perform a most important part in Gaelic etymology, it is of the utmost consequence that these modifications should be carefully indicated by the signs adopted for that purpose. In Old Gaelic, the lengthening of the vowels was indicated either by an acute accent placed over them or by writing them double. Sometimes both accent and duplication was used. In writing Scottish Gaelic, the grave accent has been used instead of the acute, a change the awkwardness of which is specially felt in comparing old and modern forms. The substitution of the acute accent for the grave would be a very decided improvement.

VI.

AUSLAUT *N* IN GAELIC.

It is not necessary to inform the members of a University Celtic Society¹ that the Gaelic language, apart from its valuable literary treasures, of which only a very small portion has yet been given to the world, is well deserving of being studied for its own sake, and for the sake of the light which its forms and grammatical structure throw upon the study of other languages to which it is related. But the study of Gaelic, like the study of everything else, in order to be really fruitful, must be accurate and thorough. It is not sufficient that one should be able to read and understand the language correctly, and have some acquaintance with its vocabulary and literature ; it is necessary to know also the laws of sound which have shaped its words into their present forms, and the laws of thought which explain the structure of its sentences. It is this knowledge which imparts its peculiar charm to the study of Gaelic, and which renders it as truly as the study of Latin or Greek, of English or German, a valuable mental discipline.

A few examples of very common expressions will illustrate this statement :—

“ Am bheil fear-an-tighe a stigh an diu ? ” “ Cha ’n ’eil ; chaidh e a mach do ’n achadh mu sheachd uairean, agus tha e a nis air bhith a muigh an sin mu uair gu leth ; ach bidh e air ’ais an so a ris an ùine ghoirid. Nach tig thu a steach gus an till e ? ” “ Cha téid an tráth-s’, gu robh math agad ; ach ma bhios mi a lathair, agus nach tig ni sam bith san rathad, thig mi a nall a màrach a chum as gu ’m faic mi e, agus gu ’n innis mi dha an naigheachd ùr so a fhuaire mi gu bheil ar n-nachdaran òg air gealltain, a reir gnàtha nan daoine ainmeil sin gu léir o’n d’thainig e, do thaobh an seann luchd muinntir, gu’n tabhair e dhomh, a nasgaidh am fad as beò mi, tigh freagarrach a chum còmhnuidh a ghabhail ann agus deich acairchean fearainn.” “ Is ann leam, ma seadh, a’s éibhinn sin a chluimntin, agus gu ma fad a mheallas tu do thigh is t’ fhearrann.”

These sentences are quite simple, and there is a way in which they may be very easily parsed and construed. For example, it is easy to say that *am* is an interrogative particle, that *bheil* is the 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, interrogative mood, of the verb *bi* (be),

¹ Edinburgh ? This paper was also delivered before the Gaelic Society of Inverness on 22nd January, 1884.

agreeing with its nom. *fear-an-tighe*, a compound masc. noun of which the former term, *fear*, governs the latter, *tighe*, in the genitive, that *a stigh*, *an diu*, *a steach*, *a mach*, *a muigh*, *a nis*, *an so*, *an ùine ghoirid* (shortly), *an tràth-s'*, *a làthair*, *a nall*, *a nasgaidh*, &c., are adverbs, that *cha* and *cha'n* are negative adverbs, that *mu* is a simple preposition governing *uairean*, that *seachd* is a numeral adjective agreeing with *uairean*, a fem. plural noun governed by *mu* in the dative, although *uairean* is an accusative, the case which *mu* really governs, that *gu*, *gu'm*, *a chum a's gu'n*, are conjunctions, and that *am màrach* and *seadh* are adverbs. In this way, which, I suspect, is the common way of parsing and construing Gaelic, the grammatical analysis of Gaelic sentences becomes a very easy matter. You have only to call one phrase an adverb and another phrase a conjunction, to set one form (*màrach*, for example) down as a simple noun, and another (*bheil* or *ma*, for example) as a simple verb, in order to get successfully over all difficulties of grammar and idiom.

A mode of study, however, which ignores or evades all the most essential and interesting questions relating to the forms and idioms of a language, can have no value as a mental discipline, nor will it satisfy any earnest student who wishes to know what the language, which he has made his special study, really is, and through what successive stages of growth and decay it has become what he finds it, in the mouths of the people or in its most trustworthy documents. Instead, therefore, of calling such phrases, for example, as *an diu*, *am màrach*, *a muigh*, *a mach*, *a stigh*, *a steach*, *an sin*, *an so*, *a làthair*, *am jad*, adverbs; or such phrases as *gu'n*, *a chum as gu'n*, conjunctions, and instead of calling *bheil* a simple verb (perhaps an aspirated form of a verb *beil*, which my friend, the editor of the last edition of Macintosh's Gaelic Proverbs, was not the first to introduce into Gaelic), or *màrach*, a simple noun, or *seadh* (it is) an adverb, we must subject every separate phrase to strict analysis, and make every word tell its history, and inform us how it has come to assume the form in which we find it. Unfortunately, however, our written language contains a great many words which, if closely interrogated in regard to their present forms, would have to disclose the curious fact that they have been forced into the unnatural forms in which we now meet with them, by authors and editors of Gaelic books—notably, of the Gaelic Scriptures—who had mistaken them for entirely different parts of speech.

Now, a strictly *verbatim* analysis of the above sentences would probably be regarded as an interesting exercise by those who intend to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Gaelic; but I have no intention of occupying your time this evening

with examples of grammatical analysis. What I propose to do is of more importance, for I wish to call your attention to some phonetic laws, which satisfactorily explain many apparent—I say apparent, not real—anomalies in construction, with which one meets in examining the most ordinary expressions in the language. In fact, what I propose to do is to bring under your notice a chapter of historical Gaelic grammar, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary in order to rightly understand the living language of our Highlands and Islands.

When I first decided to prepare this lecture, I felt somewhat at a loss for a proper title for it. At first, I thought of calling it a "Lecture upon the Eclipsis of Consonants in Gaelic and its influence upon our Scottish Dialect," a title which, had it been adopted, would probably startle those of you who may have read Mr Skene's "Note on the difference between Irish and Scotch Gaelic," published at the end of the "Dean of Lismore's Book," in which he states that "in pure Scotch Gaelic, Eclipsis is unknown, except in the case of S," a letter which, properly speaking, does not admit of eclipsis at all. The eclipsis of consonants, however, is only one result of the operation of more general phonetic laws, the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination; and, therefore, I concluded that it would be more satisfactory to call your attention to the more general laws and their operation, than to restrict my lecture to the consideration of their influence upon the few consonants which admit of the phonetic change, known in Irish grammar as Eclipsis. The subject, therefore, of my lecture this evening is, "The Laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination, and their influence upon both Irish and Scottish Gaelic."

You are probably already acquainted with the phonetic law according to which *n* disappears in the middle of a word before *s*, *f*, and the tenues *c*, *p*, *t*. The following are familiar examples of the application of this law:—

N dropped before *s*: Exs., *m̄os* (month) = O.G. *m̄is* compared with Lat. *mensis* (month); *m̄is* (a dish) = Lat. *mensa* (a table, especially to eat on); *c̄is* (tribute) = Lat. *census*.

N dropped before *f*; Exs., *ifrinn* (hell), older *ifirn* = Lat. *infernum*; *cubhus* (conscience) = *cubus* = *confus* = *con-vid-tu*; *coibhse* (confession) = Lat. *confessio*; *coibheas* (relationship), *coibnes* (*con-ven-estu*).

N dropped before *c*: Exs., *c̄oig* = *cóic* (cf. Lat. *quinqüe*); *leig* (permit), O.G., *leicim* (I permit); cf. Lat. *linquo*; *leac* (slab) = O.G. *lec* = Lat. *planca*.¹

¹ This derivation would give *leug* not *leac*, which comes from an early Celtic *leCCA*. This Stokes refers to a proto-Celtic *plk-nā*, allied in root to Lat. *planca*, Gr. *plax*. Yet the root may be that of Lat. *lapis*; a Celtic *lepkā* or *lechka*; cf. *seachd* seven.—ED.

Primitive *p* has not been preserved in the Celtic languages, and no example of a loan-word with *n* before *p* occurs to me.

N dropped before *t*: Exs., *crud* (hundred) = O.G. *cét* (cf. Lat. *centum*) ; *dend* (tooth) ; O.G. *dét* (cf. Lat. *dens*, *dentis*) ; *carbad* (chariot) = O.G. *carpat* = Lat. *carpentum*.

Many other examples might be added, were it necessary, to show that, as a general rule, *n* is dropped in the middle of a word in Gaelic before *s*, *f*, and the tenues. Cf. Z. 42.

The explanation of this rule is to be found in the physical tendency to reduce the effort of articulation, which operates so powerfully in modifying all languages, and the effect of which we see in such recently borrowed words as *sacramaid*, from *sacrament*, *argumaid* from *argument*, and *Parlamaid* from *Parliament*, in which not only the nasal has been dropped, but also the medial or weaker sound *d* has been substituted for the stronger sound *t*.

We may also notice, in passing, that when *n* is dropped, the following consonant remains unaspirated, and that single *s* is preserved.¹

The tendency to assimilate *n* to an immediately adjoining liquid, as in *collection* for *conlection*, *correction* for *conrection*, and *commutation* for *commutuation*, has its origin in the same striving after ease in articulation. Gaelic furnishes many examples of this assimilation, such as *colla* (gen. of *coluinn*, flesh), for *colna* ; *uille* (gen. of *uileann*, elbow), for *uilne* ; *guille* (gen. of *gualann*, shoulder), for *guailne* ; *muillear* (miller) for *muilnear*, *muilneoir*.

Before the medials *b*, *d*, *g*, and also before the vowels, *n* is preserved intact in Gaelic, except that before the labial *b* it often becomes *m*.

Having made these remarks in regard to the liquid *n*, I must call your attention to a peculiarity of the Celtic languages, viz., that the words in a sentence mutually influence each other, so that we find in certain circumstances the initial letter of a word modified by the termination of the immediately preceding word, and *vice versa*. Now these modifications or changes are not made arbitrarily, but in accordance with the regular phonetic laws of the language. For example, it is a regular law in Gaelic that a vowel-flanked consonant is aspirated ; but this law applies with equal force to the initial consonant of a word, if the immediately preceding word terminated originally with a vowel. Hence the prepositions *air* (for, &c. ; O.G. *ar* = Gaul. *are*), and *gun* (without = **cene*) are followed by aspiration, although they now terminate with consonants ; and the pret. indic. act. (*bhual*) is always aspirated, because *ro* or *do* is understood before it.

Irish *mi* has lost *s* in the nominative,

In the same way the rules stated above as applicable to *n* in the middle of a word apply to it likewise as an original termination. In the latter case those rules may be briefly expressed as follows :—

1. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*), the nasal is dropped ; or, more briefly, *n*-auslaut is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues.

2. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*), the nasal is assimilated to the liquid, with which it frequently coalesces.

3. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a medial (*b*, *d*, or *g*), or with a vowel, the nasal is preserved, but is transported or carried over to the following word, and prefixed to its initial letter. Before *b* the *n* becomes *m*.

These rules are regularly observed in Old and Middle Gaelic.

I shall here give a list of the forms which terminated originally with *n*, and to which, therefore, the above rules are applicable :—

1. The article in the nom. sing. neuter, and in the acc. sing. and gen. plur. of the three genders.

2. The *a*-stems in the same cases. Also, in the same cases, other neuter stems, which follow the analogy of the neuter *a* stems, as *tech* (house), *leth* (half), *muir* (sea).

3. Generally, the acc. sing. of all masc. and fem. nouns, and the gen. plur. of all nouns.

4. The numeral *da* in the nom. dual neuter, and in the dat. plur. of the three genders.

5. The poss. pronouns *ar*, *arn* (our), *far*, *farn* (yours), and *a*, *an* (their).

6. The prepositions *con* (with), *in* (in), *iar*, *iarn* (after), and *re*, *ren* (before).

7. The numerals *secht* (seven), *ocht* (eight), *noi* (nine), and *deich* (ten).

8. The relative pronoun *a*, *an* (their).

9. The infixd pronouns *a*, *da* (him, *eum*) and *s* (her, *eam*; them, *eos*).

By comparing these forms with their related forms in other languages, we ascertain that they terminated originally with *n*. For example, when we compare *secht* with Skr. *saptan*, Zend *haptan*, Lat. *septem* and Goth. *sibun*; *ocht* with Skr. *ashtan*, and Zend *astan*; *noi* with Skr. *navan*, Zend *navan*, Lat. *novem*, and Goth. *niun*; and *deich* with Skr. *daçan*, Zend *daçan*, Lat. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, and Old High. Germ. *zehan*, and when we find in Old

Gaelic *secht mbliadan* (seven years) L.U. 100¹, 42 ; *secht ndaim* (seven oxen), Ir. Texte, 311 ; *secht ndabcha* (seven vats), *secht n-aideine* (seven nights), *secht n-éna* (seven vessels) ; *ocht nespoic dec* (eighteen bishops), *ocht mbiastai* (eight beasts), *imbragtib na nocht mbiast mbruthach* (in the throats of the eight fiery beasts), *oacht ngemma* (eight gems) ; *nóí nimdada* (nine beds), *nóí mbai* (nine cows), *nóí mbliadna* (nine years), *nóí geairptui* (nine chariots) ; *deich neich* (ten horses), *deich mbai* (ten cows), we conclude that the *n* prefixed in these phrases to the nouns belonged originally to the numerals preceding them, and is, in fact, the primitive Indo-European *n* preserved in the Sanskrit forms *saptan*, *ashtan*, *navan*, and *dacan*.

I shall now give some examples of the application of the above rules, taken chiefly from the Irish hymns in the Liber Hymnorum and from "Lebor na huidhri," an Irish manuscript of the 12th century. I have written out a large number of examples, but to save time, I shall quote only a few of them.

Ist Rule : final *n* is dropped when the next word begins with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*) :—

1. *N* dropped before *s* : L.U. 36¹-19, "isolse ocus isocraidecht" (in brightness and in beauty). Here *n* of prep. *in* = Mod. Gael. *an* is dropped before *s* of *solse* and *soeraidecht* ; P.H.¹ "hisochaide" (in company = h-in-sochaide).

2. *N* dropped before *f* : L.U. 27²-18, "acht itat ifoilse ocus ifreencareus doib" (but they are in brightness and in presence to them, i.e., they are clearly visible and present to them). Here *n* in prep. *in* is dropped before *f* of *foilse* and *freencareus*. P.H. *ifrestul nanarchingel* (in attendance of archangels). Here *i* of prep. is dropped before *f* of *frestul*.

3. *N* dropped before *c* : L.U. p. 34¹-7, *hicruth* (in form) = *h-in-cruth* ; P.H. "Crist icridiu cechduine" (Christ in the heart of every man). Here *icridiu* = *in cridiu*. P.H. *icéin* (afar) = *in céin*.

4. *N* dropped before *p* : P.H. "hipraiceptaib apstal" (in precepts of apostles), *hipraiceptaib* = *h-in-praiceptaib* ; *iprimdorus* (in principal door) = *in primdorus* ; *hipardus* (in paradise) = *h-in-pardus*.

5. *N* dropped before *t* : P.H. "itairchetlaib" (in predictions of prophets) = *in taирchetlaib* ; "hitemraig" (in Tava) = "h-in-temraig" ; "hitalmain" (in ground) = "h-in-talmain."²

¹ St Patrick's Hymn. See Scot. Celt. Rev. p. 49.

² "Hitirib nambeó" (in the lands of the living) = *h-in-tirib nam beó* L.U. 113²-40. Ir. Texte, 173-5, L.U. 27²-13, istir = "in-sin-tir."

2nd Rule : final *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with, the initial letter of the following word when that word begins with a liquid (*l, m, n, r*).

1. *N* assimilated to *l*: P.H. *illius* ("in breadth," or in fort) = "in lius;" L.U. 34¹-27 "illo bratha" (in day of judgment) = "in lo bratha;" 29²-11 "illaim Lucifir" (in Lucifer's hand) = "in-laim Lucifir;" 30¹-30, "illáthachaib círdubaib" (in coal black puddles) = "in-láthachaib círdubaib;" iliss (in fort) = "in-liss."

2. *N* assimilated to *m*: L.U. 30²-2, "immedón inmara tened cobrath" (in midst of the sea of fire for ever) = "in-medon in mara tened co brath;" 27²-38, "innraig muintire nime" (in plain of the people of heaven) = "in maig muintire nime;" "innmach" (outside) = "in-mach;" "himaig" = "h-in-maig;" "imuig" = "in-muig;" 35¹-8, "iméit dlechtanach ocus iméit mesardaic" (in legitimate size and in moderate size).

3. *N* coalescing with *n*: 27² 31, "itír nanaeb" (in land of the saints) = "in-tír-nan-naeb;" Z. 626 *i-nem* (into heaven) = *in-nem*; Z. 625 "innim" (in heaven) = "in-nim."

4. *N* assimilated to *r*: L.U. 34² 44, "irrogenatar" (in which they were born); "hirriucht Essu" in Esau's form dat. of richt; 31² 5, "irrechtaib en nglegel" (in forms of very white birds) = "in-rechtaib én n-glégel;" Z. 626, "hi róim" (in Rome) = "h-in-róim;" "hireud" (in frost) = "h-in-reud"

3rd Rule : final *n* is preserved before the medials (*b, d, g*) and the vowels, but becomes *m* before *b*.

1. *N* is preserved but becomes *m* before *b*: L.U. 30² 7, "iarm-bráth" (after judgment) = "iarmbethaid;" Ir. Texte p. 208, "co cenn m bliadna" (to the end of a year) = "co cenn-m bliadna;" Ir. Texte, 606, "imbethu" (in life) = "in bethu."

2. *N* is preserved before *d*: L.U. 35¹ 20, "iarndesmirecht sin chuirp inchomded" (after that example of the body of the Lord) = "iarn-desmirecht sin chuirp in chomded." Ir. Texte, 606, "indegaid" (after) = "in-degaid" = Mod. "an deaghaidh;" "indorus bruidni" (in the door of the court) = "in-dorus bruidni." (*Bruidni* gen. of *bruiden*).

3. *N* is preserved before *g*: Exs. P.H., "hingnimaib fer firean" (in the deeds of righteous men) = "h-in-gnimaib fer firean;" "Crist ingin gach oen rodom labrathair" (Christ in the mouth of every one who speaks to me) = "Crist in-gin," &c.; Texte, 585, "ingabthib" (in dangers) = "in gabthib."

4. *N* is preserved before vowels: Exs. P.H. "inurlataid aingel (in obedience of angels) = "in-urlataid aingel;" "iner-naigthib huasalathrach" (in prayers of patriarchs) = "in-ernaigthib huasalathroch;" inendgai noemingen" (in innocence of holy

virgins) = "in-engai noemingen;" "inocus" (near at hand) = "in-oeus;" "inuathed" (alone) = "in-uathad;" Texte, 606, "inirgalaib" (in fights) = "in-irgalaib."

These examples, which might be increased indefinitely, show the effect upon Old and Middle Gaelic of the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination; and now I shall proceed to show their influence upon Modern Gaelic, both Irish and Scottish. I take Irish first, because it has suffered much less than its sister dialect from the weakening and disintegrating influences which affect all living languages, and, especially, languages which, like our own, are without the powerful counteracting influence of a standard literature (I mean, of course, a standard published literature).

But I must here refer to a weakening process from which both Irish and Scottish Gaelic have alike suffered; I refer to the substitution of the medial, or weaker sounds, for the tenues, or stronger sounds, especially in the middle and end of words. Of this weakening we have examples in *róig* for *cóic*, *leig* for *leic*, *ceud* for *cét*, *deud* for *dét*, and *carbad* for *carpat*. It is necessary to keep this letter-change in modern Gaelic in view in considering the effect of an original *n*-auslaut upon modern Irish.

This effect is the same as in Old and Middle Gaelic, with this exception, that, in accordance with the tendency, just noticed, of the tenues sinking into their respective medials in modern Gaelic, we find that these letters and also *f* sink into their corresponding medial sounds after words which terminated originally with *n*. In the case, therefore, of the letters (*c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*) two changes take place, both of which are sufficiently accounted for by the general law of economy of effort in articulation; (1), the nasal termination is dropped, as in Old and Middle Gaelic; and (2), the tenues and *f* are weakened into their corresponding medials, viz., *c* into *g*, *p* into *b*, *t* into *d*, and *f* into *v* (written *bh*). This latter change is generally represented in writing by prefixing *g* to *c*, *b* to *p*, *d* to *t*, and *bh* to *f*, and is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants. The *c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*, although retained in the written forms, are silent in pronunciation, their places being taken by their respective medial sounds. The practical effect, therefore, of the eclipsing of the tenues is to reduce them to their corresponding medials or weaker sounds.

In accordance with these statements, the first rule given above as applicable to an original nasal termination, must, when applied to Modern Irish, be modified as follows:—

—*Ist Rule*—*N*-auslaut is dropped before words beginning with *s*, *f*, and the tenues, and *f* and the tenues are eclipsed by their corresponding medial sounds, viz., *f* by *bh*, *c* by *g*, *p* by *b*, and *t* by *d*.

2nd—The second rule is the same for both Old and Modern Irish, viz., *N*-auslaut is assimilated unto the initial letter of the following word, when that letter is a liquid, the *n* frequently coalescing with the liquid.

3rd—The third rule is, likewise, the same for Old and Middle Gaelic, viz., *N*-auslaut is preserved before words beginning with medials or vowels, the nasal being transported to the beginning of the following word, where before *b* it becomes *m*.

It is proper to remark here that the sounds of the medials are affected by prefixing the nasal to them, *b* and *d* becoming silent, and *ng* being sounded as in Eng. *thing*. This is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants, the eclipsing letter being the preserved original nasal termination of the immediately preceding word.

I come now to notice the application of the rules, to which I have been calling your attention, to our own Scottish 'Gaelic. And here we find that those rules do not operate with the same regularity as in Irish, in consequence, as I have already noticed, of the more disintegrated state of the Scottish dialect. None of you, gentlemen, I feel satisfied, will think that, in making this statement, I do not fully appreciate the excellencies of my mother tongue, or that I am not fully alive to the importance of preserving it, and of doing all in our power to study and cultivate it. Nevertheless we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Gaelic which we now possess is only the *debris*, the sadly mutilated remains of a language once copious in its vocabulary and rich in its inflexions. When we carefully examine our modern Gaelic, we discover two things—1st, that its present mutilated condition is not, except to a limited extent, the result of artificial changes, but of the operation of phonetic laws, which we see still at work, just as we see operating daily under our eyes the forces which have effected, slowly but surely, the great changes which the surface of our earth has undergone during the countless ages of the past; and 2nd, that, as we find in more recent geological formations numerous fossilised reliques of an older state of things, likewise, we find mixed up with the modern forms of our language numerous archaic forms, which bear witness to the successive stages of our language's history. (*Seadh*, for example; also “*a chionn*”). Now, it is to these forms that the laws to which I have been directing your attention chiefly apply, and they furnish clear and satisfactory explanations of many obscure forms and expressions which are of constant use in modern Gaelic. Of this we can satisfy ourselves by applying those rules to any piece of modern composition, as, for example, to the sentences which I have here written down.

I. Let us take first the rule according to which *n*-final is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues:—

1. *N* before *s*: Exs., “*a steach*” = O.G. “*issintech*” and “*isintech*” = “*in + sin + tech*” = “*isa tech*” (p.¹ 144-8) = *istech*. (Sc. M. 15. *Conal Cernach* “*istech*”).

Here *n* is elided before *s* of the neut. article, and again before *t* of *tech*. Cf. modern phrase “*do'n tigh*.”

“*A stigh*” = “*isintig*” (p. 144-14) = “*isitig*” (p. 144-10) = “*isstig*” (p. 144-6) or “*istig*” (p. 145-6) = “*in + sin + tig*.”

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of the article, and *n* before *t* of *tig*.

“*A staigh*” = *isintaig* (p. 99-15, and p. 208-17 = *istaig* (p. 100-8) = *in + sin + taig*.”

“*A stír*” = “*istir*” (p. 173-5) = *isintir* (p. 173-20).

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of art. and *n* before *tir*. Cf. *ina sessom* (p. S. 76-1) in their standing. Ir. *A seann luchd-muimntir* = “*a sen lucht-muintire*;” in Gaelic, “*An seann luchd-muimnter*.”

N before *f*, Ps. xxvii. 4—*Gu faicinn feín gu glan*

Maise Iehobhah mhòir,

Gu fiosraichin 's gu faighin sgeul

'Na theampul mar a's coir.

In “*gu faic*” *n* is dropped before *f*.

In “*am fad*” *n* is retained, and becomes *m*.

In “*am bheil*,” “*c'ait a bheil*,” “*gu bheil*,” eclipsis takes place after *an* or *am* (interrogative particle), *an* (relative), and “*gu'n*” = *con* = *co-n* (ad quod). *Cha'n eil* = “*niconfil*” = “*nocha n-feil*.”

N before *c*—“*Gu cuir*” (Cf. 2 Cor. v. 20, “*gu cuireadh*”); Gen. xxxviii. 17, “*gus an cuir*.”

before *p*—Neh. vi. 13, *gu'm peacaichinn*.

seachd peiceannan.

Irish, seacht bpileir.

Scott., seachd puist.

before *t*—“*A staigh*,” “*a stigh*,” “*a steach*.”

“*gus an tig e*.” Cf. 1 Tim. iv. 13, “*Gus an tig mi*.”

Midd. Gael.—P. 283-9, *cosa tuced*.

II. Rule 2nd, according to which *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with a following liquid.

N before *l*—

“*Uair gu leth*” = O.G., “*uair co leith*” = “*con leith*.”

“*a lathair*” = “*an làthair*” = “*in lathair*” = “*allathair*” (Texte s. v.)

“*gu léir*” = “*oo léir*” = *colléir*” (Texte) = *con + léir*.”

Eph. xx., “*a chum gu labhair mi gu dana*.”

¹ Quotations are from Windisch's *Irische Texte*.

N before *m*—

“A mach” = “am + mach” = im + mach” = “imach;”
the prep. *an* (in) and *mach*, acc. of *magh*.

“A muigh” = “am + muigh” = “an + muigh” = “immuigh”
= in + muigh, the prep. *in* and *muigh*, the dat. of
magh.

Ps. cxlii. 7, “chum gu mol mi t’ ainm.”

Ir., iondus go molfuinn hainm. Also “a measg.”
“leth mairt” = “leth m-mairt” = leth-n mairt.”

N before *n*—

A nis = Ir., anois = an + nois.

A nochd = “an + nochd” = “innocht” = “inocht.”

Ex. ix. 6, “a chum a’s gu’n nochdainn.”

Ex. x. 1, “a chum gu nochdainn.”

N before *r*—

“go robh” = “go raibh” = “gu’n raibh.”

“an raoir” = “aréir” = “ar-reir” = “in-reir.”

III. Rule 3rd, according to which *n* is preserved before the
medials and vowels.

N preserved before *b*, but becomes *m*—

Exs.—“gu ma” = “gu m-badh,” 3rd sing., conditional
mood of the subst. verb.

“air bhith” = “ar mbeith” = “iarm-beith.”

a màrach = a m-barach = am bàrach = “in + bàrach.”

Sam bith = isim-bith (p. 205).

gu’m beannaich = con + bennich.

N preserved before *d*—

Exs.—“an diu” = in diu ; ” “an dé” = “in dé ; ” “an
deaghaidh” = “in-degaid ; ” “nan daoine” = na
ndaoine.”

“O ‘n d’ thàinig e.” Cf. 1 Chr. i. 12 “o’n d’ thàinig na Phil-
istich ; ” Irish, “a dtangadar na Philistinigh ; ” Gen. x. 14 “o a
dtàinig Philistim.” “O ‘n d’ thainig e” should be “o ‘n tàinig e.”
Tàinig = O.G. tānic 3rd sing. of pret. tānac = do-anac, (veni) of
verb *ticcim* (I come). Luke xxiv. 5 “ar ndul,” “nar dithis” =
“nar ndithis.”

N preserved before *g*: Air gealltain = Ir. “ar ngealltain.”
Cf. Luke xxiv. 5 “ar ngabhail eagla dhiobhsion.”

N preserved before vowels :

Before *a*: “a nasgaidh” = “an + asgaidh”
deich acraichean = “deich nacraichean.”

Before *e*: n-eireachdamhuil.

Before *i*: gu ‘n innis mi dha.

Before *o*: ar n-uachdarán n-óg.

Before *a* : seachd n-uairean
naigheachd n-ùr
an ùine
ar n-uachdaran

A nall = an-all. The *an* the same as in "a nuas," "a níos," &c.

A rís = do rís = do ridisi.

A réir = do réir, réir being the dat. sing. of *riar* (will).

An tràths' = an tràth-so, the art. *an*, *tràth* (time) and *s* for dem. pronoun.

THE LEGEND OF DEER,

WITH TRANSLATION AND PHILOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

THE Book of Deer is a MS. of portions of the Gospels in Latin, once belonging to the Abbey of Deer, Aberdeenshire. There are six entries in the MS. in Gaelic of the 11th and 12th centuries : these occur on some blank pages and margins of the book, and form the oldest documents that we possess of Scottish Gaelic. The first piece records the founding of the monastery ; it is legendary, and is hence known as the "Legend of Deer." The other five pieces are nearly all names of persons, and of the places which they granted to the monastery. Dr Cameron published the text and translation in the first volume of the *Gael*, and left an "analysis" of over a third of the legend (*to iarfallán*), intending it for publication in the *Sot. Celt. Review*. The rest of the analysis is completed here.

"Columcille 7 drostán mac cósgreg adálta tangator áhi marroalseg dia dóib gonic abbordoboir 7 béde cruthnec robomormáer buchan araginn 7 essé rothidnaig dóib ingathráig sain insaere gobraith ómormáer 7 óthóséc. tangator asááthle sen incathraig ele 7 doráten ricolumcille sí iarfallán dóráth dé 7 dorodloeg arimormáer .i. bédé gondastabrád dó 7 níthárat 7 rogab mac dó galár iarméré na gleréc 7 robomarb¹ act mádbec iarsén dochúid immormáer dattác na glerec góndendæs ernacde les inmac gondisad slánté dó 7 dorat inedbáirt dóib úacloic intiprat gonice chlóic pette mic garnáit doronsat innernacde 7 tanic slante dó ; Iarsén dorat collumcille dódrostán inchadráig sén 7 rosbenact 7 foracaib imbrether gebe tisad ris nabad blieneb buadacc tangatar déara drostán arscartháin fri collumcille rolaboir collumcille bedéar ánime óhunn ímácc."

TRANSLATION.

Columcille and Drostán son of Cosgrach his pupil came from I as God had shown to them unto Abbordoboir and Bede the Piet was mormaer of Buchan before them, and it was he that gave them that town in freedom for ever from mormaer and tosech.

¹ MS. has "robonnareb," with deleting points above and below the *e*, on which also an accent appears.

They came after that to the other town, and it was pleasing to Columcille, because it was full of God's grace, and he asked of the mormaer, to wit Bede, that he should give it to him ; and he did not give it ; and a son of his took an illness after [or in consequence of] refusing the clerics, and he was nearly dead [lit. he was dead but if he were a little]. After this the mormaer went to entreat the clerics that they should pray for the son that health should come to him, and he gave in offering to them from Cloch in Tiprat to Cloch pette mic Garnait. They made the prayer, and health came to him. After that Columcille gave to Drostán that town and blessed it and left as (his) word, " Whosoever should come against it, let him not be many-yeared [or] victorious." Drostán's tears (deara) came on parting with Columcille. Said Columcille, " Let Dear be its name henceforward."

MODERN GAELIC VERSION.¹

Colum-cille agus Drostan mac Chosgraich, a dhalta,—thainig iad a h-Í mar dh' fhoillsich Dia doibh gu ruige Abar-dobhair : agus (b'e) Béidhe Cruithneach bu mhoirear Bluchain air an ceann ; agus is e thiodhlaic doibh a' chathair sin an saoradh gu bráth o mhoirear agus o thóiseach. Thainig iad *air sàil* sin 'na chathair eile, agus thatinn ri Colum-cille sí, oir bu làn do rath dé (i), agus *dh' iarr* air a' mhoirear, eadhon Béidhe, gun tabhradh (e) da i, agus cha tugadh. Agus ghabh mac dha galar air euradh nan cléireach, agus bu mharbh (e) ach ma beag. Air sin chaidh am moirear dh' atach nan cléireach gun deanadh-siad ùrnuigh leis a' mhac gun tigeadh sláinte dha : agus *thug* (e) an iobairt doibh o Chloich an Tiobairt gu ruige Pit-mhic-Garnait. Rinn-siad an ùrnuigh agus thainig sláinte dha. Air sin *thug* Colum-cille do Dhrostan a' chathair sin agus bheannaich (e) i, agus dh' fhág am briathar : " Ge b'e thig ris, na ba bhliadhruich, buadhach (e)." Thainig deòir_ Dhrostan air *sgaradh* ri Colum-cille ; labhar Colum-cille : " Biadh Déar 'na ainm (dha) o sò a mach."

PHILOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Columcille = *Colum-cille* = *Columb-cille*.

Colum = [from] Lat. *Columbus*, *Columba*, dove [whence Gaelic *calman*, *columan*, dove ; *Calum*, Malcolm.]

cille (of the cell, church), gen. of *cell*, [from] Lat. *cella*.

acus or *ocus* = *ankas-tu*, cognate with Gr. *ēnekēs*, Goth. *nehv*,

O.H.G. *nāh*, Eng. *nigh*. [*Ad-gos-tu*, Lat. *aggestus*, *gero* (Zim.)]

Drostán, W. Drystan, [Drustagnos (on inscription); cf. Eng. *trust*.]

¹ By Ed. The words that do not represent the MS. Gaelic are in italics ; inserted words are in parenthesis.

mote (son) = *muqvas*, from nasalised [?] form *mangh* of root *magh*, Skr. *mānḥ* and *māh*, Goth. *mugus* (boy), Eng. *maiden*.

Cosgrey, gen. of *Cosgrach* = *coscorach* (victorious) = *co-scarach*, the pref. *co* = Lat. *con*, *scar* from root *scar*, cognate with Skr. *kar*, *kir-ā-mi*, Lith. *skiriū* (separate), Eng. *shear*.

adálta = *a + dalta*.

a (his), Skr. *asya*.

dálta = *do alta*, the pref. *do*, and *alta*, part. pass. from root *al*, from which is derived also *altram*, cognate with Lat. *alo*, *altus*, Goth. *alan*, *aljan* (to bring up).

tungator = *tungatar*, *tancatar*, 3rd pl. of *tanac* = *do-anac*, from root *ank*, connected with Skr. root *ag*, perf. *ānīcā*, Gr. root *enek*, aor. *ēnenka*.

áhí = *á + hí*.

á (from) for *as* = Lat. *ex*.

hí = *Hí* = *Iova* (Iona), from adj. *i* (low). Goid., p. 112.
marroalseg = *mar + roalseg*.

mar (as), connected by Ebel with conj. *ma* from a ground-form *sma* = Skr. pron. *sma*. [The O. Ir. is *immar*, which suggests the two prep. *imb* and *ar*, Gaelic *mu* and *air*.]

roalseg = *ro-falseg*, 3rd sing. pret. of *faiłsigim* = *fiollsigim* (I reveal, manifest), from *follus* = *svalas-tu* from root *svel*, from which comes also *solus* (light), cognate with Gr. *selas*, Eng. *sultry*. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 44.

dia (God) = *dévas*, connected with Skr. *dévas* (God), Lat. *deus*, &c.
dóib (to them), the dat. pl. form of pers. pron., with prep. *do* (to).

yoníc = *conice*, *conicce* = *co-n-icce*.
co (to, *ad*, *usque ad*) = *cot*, Gr. *kata*. Now *gu*.
-n-, acc. of relative.
icce, 3rd pl. subj. of *ic* (to come), from root *ank* noticed above. Cf. *corrici* = *co-n-ro-ici*.

abbordoboir = *abbor + doboir* (Aberdour).

abbor = *aber* = *ad-ber*, the pref. *ad* = Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*, and *ber*, cognate with Skr. *bhar*, Gr. *phero*, Lat. *fero*. [This is the Pictish *Aber* in Scottish place names.]

doboir, gen. of *dobar* (water), W. *dwfr*, Old W. *dufyr*. Cf. Med. Lat. *donra*, *fossa*, a place where there is stagnant water; [cf. Eng. *dub*, *dubs*, *dove*, *dive*.]

béde, Bede, [Gaulish *Bedaios*, O. Bret. *Bedoe*.]

cruthnec, Pict, [a Celtic *Qritanikos*, whence *Prettania*, the Greek name for Britain, which is itself probably a bad Roman rendering of *Prettania*; root in *cruth*, form ?]

robomormáer = *ro-bo* + *mór-máer*.

ro-bo (was), the pref. *ro*, already noticed, and *bo* = *bói* = above, a reduplicated pret. from root *bhu*. *Bo* is now *bu*.

mór-máer, of which *mór*, *már*, W. *mawr*, Corn. *maur*, from root *mag*, is connected with Gr. *megas*, Lat. *major* for *magios*, Skr. *mahiyāns*, &c. [Gaulish *mārus* proves the root not to be *mag*; cf. Gr. *-mōros*, great, O. H. Ger. *māri*, Norse *maeri*, famous; perhaps Lat. *mā-jor*.]

máer, from Lat. *major*. *Máer* is now *maor*. [*Mormaer* is now in Gaelic *moirear* (lord).]

araginn = *ar-a-geiunn* = *ar-an-ciunn*.

ar, prep., noticed above.

an (their), poss. pron., the nasal of which eclipses *c* of the following word.

geiunn = *ciunn* (with *g* eclipsing) is the dat. sing. of *cenn* (head), now *ceann*, W. *penn*, connected with root *kvi*, *kvayati* (to swell), Skr. *çvi*, *çvayati* (to swell). See Sc. C. R., p. 57. [Rather is it root *qen* (begin), Lat. *re-cens*, Gaelic *ceud* (first).]

essé = *es* + *sé* or *ess* + *e*.

es or *ess* is for *is* (is), Lat. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*. The *s* of *is* is for *st*.

sé or *é* (he), 3rd per. pron. masc. The forms are for the masc., *é*, *hé*, *sé*; for the fem., *í*, *hí*, *sí*; and for the neut., *éd* *héd* (*ed*, *hed*); cognate with Goth. masc. *is*, fem. *si*, neut. *ita*, &c. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 45. [Fem. *sí* is allied to Got. *si*, original *sja*.]

rothidnaíg (gave) = *ro-thúlnaig*, the pref. *ro* and *tidnaig*, pret. of *tidnacim* (I give) – *tindnacim* = *do-ind-nac-im* the prefixes *do* (cf. S.C.R., p. 46) and *ind* (connected by Zeuss and Ebel with Old Gaul. *ande-*, Ger. *and-*, and Lat. *ante*), the pron. suffix *im*, and the root *nac* (nasalised form *nanc*), connected with Skr. root *naç* (to reach, attain), Lat. *nanciscor*, &c. Cf. S. C. R., p. 56. The mod. form is *tiödhlac*.

ingathraig = *in* + *gathraig*, the art., and *gathraig* (with *c* eclipsed after acc. sing. fem. of art.) = *cathraig*, acc. sing. of *cathir* (city), a fem. *c*-stem, cognate with Lat. *castrum* (Stokes).

sain = *sin* (that), connected with Skr. *sa*, *sas* (he), Old Lat. *sum*, *sam*; *sic*. Cf. Beitr., viii. 345.

insaere = *in* + *saeri*, the prep. *in*, cognate with Lat. *in*, &c., and *saeri*, dat. sing. of *saere* or *soere*, a fem. *ia*-stem from adj. *saer* or *soer*, Skr. *su-vîra* (Stokes) [Gaelic *so-fhear*, “good-man.”] *Soer* is now *saor*.

go braith = *go + bráith*, for *go + bráth*, in Old Gael. *co + bráth*, the prep. *co* (to, until), cognate with Gr. *kata*, and *bráth* (judgment, doom), W. *brawd*, Old Gaul. *bratu*, a masc. *u*-stem connected with *breth* (judgment), *brithem* (judge). Stokes, in Ir. Glosses. (p. 70), compares A.S. *bradhean* (*sententian dicere*). [Root *brā*, *brē*, *ber*; Lat. *fero*, &c.]

ó mormaer = *ó + mormaer*.

ó = *úa* (from). Cf. Curt. Grundz., p. 227. See below, *ua* at *uacloic*.

mormaer, considered above.

óthóséc = *ó + thóséc*.

tóséc = *tóiseach* (princeps), now *tòiseach*, from root *tu*, Skr. *tu*, *tav-i-mi* (*valeo*). Cf. S. C. R., p. 40. [No; root *ved*, lead, Lit. *wedu*; *to-vessdkos*.]

tangator (came), considered above.

asáúthle sen = *as-a-athle sen* (afterwards).

as-a-athle, the prep. *as* (from), Lat. *ex*, Gr. *ex*, the poss. pron. *a*, Skr. *asya* (his, its), and *athle* = *aithle* (remnant). Cf. Corm. Gloss., p. 7.

sen (that) = *sin*, considered above.

incathraig = *in-cathraig*, considered above.

eile (other), Old Gael. *ailé*, now *eile*, connected with Lat. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, Goth. *alja* (beside).

doráten = *do-ro-táten*, 3rd sing. pret. of *do-ro-tuitnim* = *do-ro-do-aith-tenim*, the prefixes *do* and *ro* (already considered), and *aith* = *ati*, cognate with Lat. *at*, &c., and *tennim* (I shine, burn), connected with *tene* (fire), from root *tep*, Skr. *tap*. Cf. S. C. R., p. 59. The mod. form is *taitinn*, der. *taitneach*, Old Gael. *taitnemach*.

ricolumcille = *ri-columcille*.

ri (to) = *fri* = *frith*, cognate with Lat. *versus*, W. *gwrth*.

sí (she), 3rd pers. pron. fem. Cf. *é* (he) above, [a Celtic *sja*.]

iarfallán = *iar + fallán*, for which Dr Stokes suggests *air-ba-fallan* (because it was full); *air* = O. Ir. *air*, *ar* (for), O. Ir. *ba* (was), and *fallan* (full). Possibly the reading should be "air *fa lan*," as Professor Strachan suggests, *fa* being a form of *ba*, common in the Dean of Lismore and early Gaelic poems.

do (of) = O. Ir. *do*, used after adj. of fulness.

ráth (grace), O. Ir. *rath* (gratia). Root *ra* (give). See *tharat*.

dé (of God), gen. of *dia*, Celtic *deivos*, Lat. *divus*, Eng. *divine*.

dorodloeg = *du-ro-dloeg*; *do-ro-*, the two verbal particles already discussed: *dloeg*, a past of O. Ir. *to-thluchur* (I entreat), *to-dlaigte* (petitum). Dr Stokes gives the Celtic as *thukōr*, Lithuanian *tulkas* (interpreter).

arinmormaer = ar-in-mormaer.

ar (on), likely O. Ir. *for*, after verbs of asking. In Mid. Ir. *ar* and *for* are confused.

in (the), acc. of the article. See above.

gondastabrad = Ir. *con-das-tabrad*; *tabrad* is 3rd sing. secondary present of *do-berim* (I give); *das* is the infixed pronoun, and means "it." There are no infixed pronouns in Modern Gaelic. *Con* is a conj. from the prep. *co*, *con*, Lat. *cum*; now in Gaelic written *ga'n*.

dō (to him), so O. Ir. : the prep. *do* (to) and pron.-root *i*, *ei*, in *é* (he).

nítharát = *ní-tharat*.

ní (not), the negative particle in O. Ir., now replaced in Gaelic by *cha* = *nocha*, *nochon*, O. Ir. *nichon*, for *ni* (not), and *con* (that). The form *nocha* is found in the Dean of Lismore; see our Vol. I., p. 52, line 15. *thárat*, the enclitic or post-particle form of *dorat* below; it means "gave." Dr Stokes analyses it as *do-rat*, the *rat* being from Celtic *rattō* (I give), allied to *rath* (grace), Skr. *rati* (give). It has nothing to do with *thoir*, *toir* of present Gaelic, which is the crushed enclitic form from *do-berim*.

rogab = *ro-gab*, as in O. Ir.; past tense of *yabim* (I take); same root as Eng. *give*, Ger. *geben*, Lith. *gabénti* (bring).

galar (disease), so O. Ir., W. *galar*; cf. Norse *galli*, flaw, and Eng. *cholera*.

iarnére = *iar n-ére* (after refusing), O. Ir. prep. *iar* *n-* (after), in modern Gaelic confused with *air*: *ére* is M. Ir. *éra* = *ex-ra-*, root *ra* (give); see *rath*, above.

na (of the), O. Ir. *inna* *n-*, gen. pl. of article.

gleree, by ellipsis for *clérech*, from Lat. *clericus*.

robomareb = *ro-bo-marb*; see *ro-bo* above; *marb* as in O. Ir.; the root is the same as in Lat. *moriōr*, &c.

act (but), O. Ir. *acht*; for *ek-t*, the prep. *ex* (out).

mad, so O. Ir.; literally "if (it) is."

bee, O. Ir. *bee(c)*, W. *bach*.

iarsén (after that), M. Ir. *iarsin* = *iar n-sin*; see above *iar n-* and *sain*.

dochuid (went), O. Ir. *dochuitidh*, now *chaidh*: verb *cuad*, Skr. *códate* (slip), Eng. *shoot*.

dattac (to ask), *do-attac*; M. Ir. *attach*, inf. of *ateoch* (I beseech); *ad-tek-ô*, root *tek*, Eng. *thig*.

gondendeis = E. Ir. *condéntuis* (that they should make); *dentais* is 3rd pl. sec. pres. of *dénim* (I do); *di-gniu*, root *gen*.

ernacde (prayer), E. Ir. *ernaigde*, now *urnaigh*.

les (with), prep. *le* and *s* of article = *leth-sin-mac*.
gondíasad = *con-tíasad*, E. Ir. *tíasad*, 3rd sing. sec. fut. of *ticeim* (I come). See for root *tangator*.
slánte (health), O. Ir. *sláinte*, adj. *slán*, from *slnos*, allied to Lat. *salvus*.
inedbárt (in sacrifice, in offering); prep. *in*, Lat. *in*; *edbáirt*, dat. of O. Ir. *edbart*, now *robairt*; the root is *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear*.
úa (from), so O. Ir., now *o*, *bho*; Celtic *ava*, Lat. *au-* in *aufero*.
cloic (stone), dat. of *cloch* (stone); Celtic *kluka*, root *kal* (hard), Goth. *hallus* (stone, rock).
intíprat (of the well), *in-típrat*; E. Ir. *tiprat*, gen. of *tipra* (well); *to-aith-brevant-*, root *brevant-*, further *bervō* (seethe), Lat. *ferveo*, Eng. *burn* (brook), *fervid*, &c.
gonice (as far as), literally “until it reaches;” Early Ir. *connice*; root form *iccim* (I come), from *enk*; see *tangator*. It governs *cloich* in accusative.
pette, gen. of *pet* (a piece of land); a Pictish word, from a Celtic word *qezdo-s*, whence W. *peth* (part), Eng. *piece*, &c.
doronsat (they made), Early Ir. *duronsat*, 3rd pl. past tense of *dogniu* (I do); root *gen*.
innernacde; here *inn* is the acc. fem. of the article = *sendin*.
taníc, see *tangator*.
rosbenact (blessed it), *ro-s-benact*; the *s* is the infix pronoun of the 3rd person, from the root *so*, whence Eng. *she*, &c.; *benact*, past tense, O. Ir. *bendachaim* (I bless), from Lat. *benedico*.
foracaib (left), 3rd sing. past of O. Ir. *jácbain* = *fo-ad-gab*: root *gab*; see *ro-gab* above: *foracaib* = *fo-ro-adgab*.
imbrether (the word), acc. of O. Ir. *briathar*. See *gobraith* for root.
gebe, that is to say — *cé-bé* (whoever [it] should be); *cé* — O. Ir. *cia*, Lat. *quis*; *bé*, “fuerit;” root *bu*, Eng. *be*, &c.
ris (against it), *rith-s*; prep. *ri*, *frith*, Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*, and the demonstrative *so*.
nabad (let [him] not be), *na-bad*; *na - ni* (not); *bad* is 3rd sing. imperative (enclitic) of the verb “to be;” see *gebe*, *robo*.
bliene (many-yeared), for *bliathnach*, from *bliadain* (year); root *ghleidh*, Eng. *glide*.
buadair (victorious), O. Ir. *buandach*, from *búaid* (victory), stem *boudi*, Eng. *booty*, &c.
déara (tears), nom. pl. of O. Ir. *dér*, Eng. *tear*, Lat. *lacrima*, for *dacrima*.
arscarthain = *ar-scarthain* (on parting); so Early Irish; inf. of *scaráim* (I sever); root *sker* (separate), Ger. *scheren* (shear), Eng. *shear*.

fri (with), see *ris* above.

rolaboir (spoke), *ro-laboir*, past of O. Ir. *labraim* (I speak), W. *llafâr* (vocal), Greek *labros* (rushing), *labreuomai* (talk rashly).

be, for *bed*, *esto*, O. Ir. *bíd*, independent imperative of the verb “to be,” that is, O. Ir. *bíú* (I am); root *bhu*.

ánim, for *a-anim* (its name); the *a* is explained above: *anim* is in O. Ir. *anim*, Greek *onoma*, Eng. *name*.

óhunn (from now), *o-hunn*, prep. *o* and *hunn* or O. Ir. *sund*; now only in *nunn*, which is further degraded into *null*; pron. root *so*.

imacc . *im-mach*, now *a mach*, literally “in campun;” the *mach* is accusative of *magh* (plain), O. Ir. *mag*; root *mag* (great), Lat. *magnus*, &c.

Gaelic Irregular Verbs.¹

OUTSIDE the substantive verb *bì* and its various root forms, which are discussed at the end of this article, there are usually reckoned to be ten irregular verbs in Gaelic. These are *faic*, *beir*, *abair*, *tabhair*, *thig*, *ruig*, *rach*, *dean*, *faigh*, *cluinn*. The reason of the irregularity is, for the most part, that the root undergoes changes if it is placed after conjunctions or verbal particles; in fact, there is a shifting of the accent, which, if it falls on the root, preserves the root; if on the particle or prefix, emphasises it at the expense of the root. This is best seen in the verb *faic*.

1. FAIC (see).—The root is *cí*, from a Celtic *cesiō*, root *kes*, Sanskrit *caksh* (see), for *ca-kas*. The O. Ir. present third was *adchí*, that is, *ad* (to) and *cesít*; the accent was on the root *cí*, that is, on the second syllable, where it rested on all parts of the verb save the imperative and the infinitive. In Modern Gaelic, while the accent remained on *ci*, the *ad* unaccented was confused with *do* and its weak form *a*, and dropped; mainly because now practically all Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable. Hence the *chí* was separated from the *a* or *adh*. The O. Ir. present is now the Gaelic future, for that tense in the modern tongue is throughout done by the old present. There is no present in Gaelic, save by periphrasis with the verb substantive. The imperative is *faic*; the imperative accent was originally on the first syllable; the *f-* is an excrescence caused by analogy—a prothetic *f-*; hence the form is *aic* for *ad-cesi*, with accent on *ad*. Consequently the *dc* become *c* or *cc* (in O. Ir.), and the *isi* appears only as the *i* before *c!* Thus we have *aic*. The past tense is *chunnaiac* (independent) and *faca* (post-particle form); the first is for the O. Ir. *con-aca*, vidi, the *acc* of *ad-c*, as explained above, and the prefix *con*; and *faca* is the same, for the particle, interrogative or other, brings the accent on to the *ad* again. The infinitive *faicsinn* is in O. Ir. *aicsin*, nom. case, gen. *aicsiu*, for an old *ad-e(stin)-os*; which has a stem of the same character as Latin nouns in *-tiō*, *-tionis*.

¹ Dr Cameron left his notes on the Irregular Verbs in a fragmentary state; it was necessary, therefore, to re-write the notes, and add to them. His views as to the old present being the Gaelic future agree with our own views fully.—ED.

2. BEIR (bear, &c).—The root is the same as in Lat. *fero*, Gr. *phero*, Eng. *bear*, &c. It is also the root underlying the two verbs *abair* and *tabhair*. The imperative is *beir*, O. Ir. *beir*, *bir*, from Celtic *bere*. The independent future is *beiridh* = O. Ir. present *berid* (3rd sing.), Celtic *bereti*; the dependent or post-particle form of the future is *bheir*, for *beret*. There is an independent form *bheir*, which appears in Old Irish as *do-beir*, a 3rd sing. (Celtic *do-beret*), from a first sing. *dobiur* = *do-berō*. The aspiration of *bheir* is caused by the lost *do* or *a*. *Bheir* means “will give,” whereas *beiridh* means “will catch, will produce.” See *tabhair* further on. The infinitive in this last sense is *beirsinn*, a form analogous to *faicsinn*; for “catching” it may be *breith*, Celtic *brti-s*. The past tense is from a different root; it is *rug*, O. Ir. *rucc*, that is, *ro* (before), which is a verbal particle like *do*, and *ucc*. This may be analysed after Zimmer into *ud-gos-a*, a perfect stem from the root *ges*, Lat. *gero* (carry); the prefix *ud* (out) is allied to the Eng. *out*. Earlier writers referred *ucc* to the root *enk*, which we have in *thig*, q.v.

3. ABAIR (say).—The imperative *abair* is for *ád-bere*, the accent being on *ad*, and the *lb* colliding into *bb* or *b*. The independent future *their* is really a post-particle present; the O. Ir. is *adbeir*, dicit, with the accent on the root *ber*. The Gaelic makes the *ad* or *at* an unemphatic *a* which disappears, but the aspiration of *their* shows its former presence. The dependent future is *abair*, as in *cha'n abair*; Celtic *ád-beret*. The past *thubhaint*, *dubhaint*, is a *t* preterite; Celtic *to-berto*, for *to-hereto*, a middle aorist form probably.¹ The root is still *ber*, but the inf. *rādh* passes into another root entirely. There is an O. Ir. present *rādiu* (I say), an Aryan root *rēdh*, whence Gothic *rōdjan* (speak). In many districts *can*, allied to Lat. *cano*, is usurping the place of *abair* throughout.

4. TABHAIR, THOIR (give).—The imperative is *tabhair*, now condensed into *thoir*, and with *t* aspirated.² In Early Irish the imper. is *tabair*; the present, first sing., is *do-biur* (from *to-berō*), 3rd sing. *dobeir*, which appears in Gaelic as *bheir*, the future tense, the *do* being lost in the course of time. That is the independent future; the future after particles is *toir* or *tabhair* (Celtic *to-beret*). The infinitive is also from the root *ber*; it is *tabhaint* or *toirt*, O. Ir. *tabairt*, a Celtic *to-brti-s*. The past tense is *thug*, O. Ir. *tuc*, that is, *to-ucc*, see under *beir*.

5. THIG (come).—The imperative is *thig*, an aspirated form of O. Ir. *ticc*; it stands for *to-icc*. The root of *icc* is *enk*, which in a

¹ In any case, whether active or middle, the *t* seems to arise from the 3rd person affix. In M. Ir. we meet with *adubairt*, O. Ir. *asrubart*.

² The aspirations of *thoir*, *thig*, *thainig*, *théid* are on the analogy of *bheir*, *their*, *gheibh*, presents, or the pasts after *do*.

longer form appears in the past tense *thàinig*, O. Ir. *tánic*, the Skr. *ānānca* (has reached), Gr. *ēnenke* (brought). The future tense is *thig* in the independent form, and *tig* or *thig* after particles ; it agrees with the O. Ir. present *tic(c)*, venit. The infinitive is from a different root ; the form is *tighinn*, the root being *tig*, a shorter form of *teig*, the root in the Greek *steichō* (I go), Ger. *steigen* (I descend), Eng. *stair*, *stirrup*, &c. From the same root comes the secondary infinitive *teacht*, O. Ir. *techt*, Celtic *tikta*.

6. RUIG (arrive, reach).—The imperative *ruig*, the future *ruigidh*, with its post-particle form of *ruig*, are the same as the O. Ir. *riccim* (I arrive) ; this is for *ro-iccam*, and the root *icc* is discussed under *thig*. The past *ràinig* is the O. Ir. *ránicc*, which is for *ro-ánaic*, and the *ánicc* has also been discussed under *thig*. The inf. is *ruigsinn*, a form built on the analogy of *faicsinn* ; the O. Ir. is *richttu*, gen. *richtain*. Another infinitive often appears in the forms *ruigheachd*, *ruighinn*. This is from the root *reg*, considered under *rach*.

7. RACH (go).—The imperative of “go” is *rach*. The root is *reg* (stretch, extend), Lat. *por-rigo*, Gr. *oregō*, Eng. *right*. In O. Ir. we have *doreg*, *veniam*, and in Modern Irish this root forms the future and conditional of the verb “go.” But in Gaelic the future of *rach* is *théid*, an aspirated form of the O. Ir. present *téit* (goes). This is for *to-éit*, the root of the latter being *pent*, a nasalised form of the root *pet*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *jind*. The post-particle future is *téid*. The past tense, independent, is *chaidh*, O. Ir. *dochúail*, where *do* (for *de*, off), as usual, is dropped in Gaelic. The dependent form is *deach*, the O. Ir. *dechaid*, which is for *di-chuaid*, “off-went.” The root *cual*, which underlies both, is allied to Skr. *códate* (urge, push on), Eng. *shoot*, *scud*. The inf. is, again, from a different root ; it is *dol*, O. Ir. *dul*, the inf. of the O. Ir. verb *doluid*, *ivit*, that is, *do-luid*, the root and stem of the latter being the same as in Eng. *fleet*, from *plu* (go, sail). The secondary imperative *theirig* is from the root *ice* of *thig*, and stands for *to-air-ic*.

8. D'EAN (do).—The imperative *dèan* appears in O. Ir. as *dénaid* (do ye) ; the O. Ir. present is *do-gnìu* (I do), 3rd sing. *dogní*, facit ; this in Gaelic becomes the future *nì*, the *do* being lost as well as the *g*, which early became aspirated. The *do* is the prep. *de* (of) confused with the prep. *do* or *to* (to). The root is *gnē*, a side-form of *gnā* or *gen* (to know), Eng. *can*, *ken*, Latin (*g)nosco*, &c. The future is, independently, *nì*, as already said ; dependent, it is *dèan*, O. Ir. *déni* ; this is the Celtic form *di-gnīt*, with accent on the *di*, as in the imperative. The past is *rinn*, O. Ir. *dorigni*, fecit ; that is, *di-ro-gnīs*, the two verbal prefixes and the root *gni*. The infinitive is *dèanamh*, O. Ir. *dénam*, still from the root *gen*, *gnā*, *gnē*.

9. FAIGH (get).—The imper. *faigh*, pass. *fuighearr*, Early Irish *fagabar* (let there be found), corresponds to the O. Ir. present *fo-gabim* (I get). The 3rd sing. Early Irish is *fogeibh*, Mod. Irish *dogheibh*, which, with the loss of the prefix, is the Gaelic future *gheibh*; the dependent form is *taigh*, the accent being no longer on the root *gab*. This root *gab* is found in the verb *gabh* (take), and is allied to Eng. *give*, German *geben*, Lithuanian *gabenti* (bring). The past tense is *fhuair*, the passive of which last is *frith*, *inventus est*. This points to the root *ver* or *vr*, whence, possibly, the Greek *euriskō*, *euron*. The infinitive *fuighinn*, for the Irish *fighuit*, is irregular, for all verbs from the root *gab* have their infinitives, otherwise, in *-ail*. The second inf., *fuatainn*, is allied to O. Ir. *étainm* (I find), root *pent*, Eng. *find*.

10. CLUINN (hear).—The imperative *cluinn* corresponds to the O. Ir. imperative *cluinid* (hear ye), Celtic *clunete*. The future *cluinnidh* is the Irish present *cluinid* (hears); the dependent form is *cluinn*. The inf. is *cluaintinn*, which is peculiar to Scotch Gaelic, the Irish being *clos* or *cloistin*. The past tense is *chuala*, the same as in O. Ir., which points to a Celtic *cu-clov-a*, andivi, a reduplicated perfect from the root *clu*, *clu*, Greek *kluō*, Eng. *loud*, &c.; whence also *cluinn* above.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.—There are at least four roots utilised for the verb substantive in Gaelic; there are, first, the two roots *es* and *bhu* which we meet with in Eng. (*is, be*), Lat. (*est, fui*), and Greek (*esti, pe-phu-ka*). These in Gaelic are *is*, unchangeable, and the various forms of *bhu*, imperative *bì*, *bu* and *bha* (was), &c. Two roots peculiar to Gaelic appear in *tha* and *bheil*; the former root is *stā* (stand; Aryan *st* initial appears as *t* in Gaelic). The root of *bheil* is *vel*, Lat. *volo*, Eng. *will*. Not only do we have independent and dependent forms from these roots, but there is a sharp distinction drawn between an (emphatic) assertion and a pure statement of existence; there is, therefore, an "assertive" form of the verb as well as an "existential" form. In the present tense *is* asserts, and *tha* states existence or condition: *Is mi a tha ann*—It is I that is there; but again—*Tha mi ann*, I am there. Each of these have dependent forms: *Cha mhi*—It is not I, where the particle does the duty of verb, but in *Gur mi*, Irish *gur ab mi*, the *r* represents the lost *rob* or *ro-ba* (is, was). The dependent form of *Tha mi* is *Cha 'n 'eil mi* (I am not); root *vel*. Past tense—Assertive, independent: *bu*, as in *Bu mhór e*; Great was he; this is in Old Irish *ba*, *bo*, and *bu*, the latter two being used after particles, and, as in Gaelic, aspirating the consonant of the noun or adjective following. Dr Stokes makes *bu* or *bo* an aorist, like Skr. *abhat*, Greek *ephū*, the final *t* being early lost; whereas he refers *ba* to a Celtic *ebat* or *bat*, Greek *ebē* (went), root *bā* (go).

The past tense, Assertive—dependent, is the same as the independent tense : *Gum bu mhór*—That it was great. The Existential Past, independent, is *bha* (was), Old Irish *bóí*, *bái*, *bui*, from a Celtic perfect *buhove*, root *bhu* (be); its dependent form is *robh* for *ro-ba*, O. Ir. *robe*. The future independent *bithidh* or *bidh* is the O. Ir. present *biid* or *bith*, standing for a pre-Celtic *bhv-i-je-ti*, *b̄eti*, from the root *bhu*, Lat. *ño*, from Aryan *bhv-i-jō*, Eng. *be*. The dependent future is simple *bì*, O. Ir. *bii*, *bí*. There is no change for assertive or existential statements. The infinitive *bhi*, Irish *beith*, is confused with *bith* (existence), from the root *gei*, *gi*, Lat. *vita*, Gaelic *beo*, Gr. *bios*.

GLOSSARY OF UNPUBLISHED ETYMOLOGIES

THE etymologies which Dr Cameron published in the *Gael* and in the *Scottish Celtic Review* are easily accessible to the public, and are not here reproduced; but an index to them all follows this Glossary. Here we give all the unpublished or fugitive derivations that Dr Cameron has left. These are of two kinds; first, the etymologies in the MS. of the uncompleted dictionary, which are contemporary with those given in the *Gael*, and date about the years 1872 to 1876; second, the etymologies found in papers contemporary with the work of the *Scottish Celtic Review* (1880-86). The latter etymologies contain his ripest wrk; the former are often tentative, and many of them, as in the *Gael*, are either obsolete or erroneous. In this case, their source and error are both indicated in our Glossary: the abbreviation D. indicates that the source of the doubtful or corrected etymology has been the Dictionary and Dr Cameron's earlier papers. The abbreviations made use of in this Glossary mostly explain themselves. In the compound abbreviations, O., E., and M. mean Old, Early, and Middle, as O. Ir. stands for Old Irish. O.H.G. means Old High German; W. is for Welsh, Ag. S. is for Anglo-Saxon, Skr. for Sanskrit, and Lit. for Lithuanian; G. means Gaelic. Dr Cameron uses the sign = for both "allied to" and "borrowed from," which is very confusing. We have indicated the cases where the meaning must be "borrowed from" by a bracketed "from."

A.

a, sign of voc., Lat. *o*, Greek ὁ.
a, his, her, Skr. *asya*, his, *asyās*, her [Celtic genitive *esjo*, *esjās*, allied to Got. *is*, his, Ger. *er*, he.]
aba, abbot, from Lat. *abbas*, *abbatis*. Hence abaid.
abhal, apple; see ubhall.
abharsair, the Devil, O. Gael. *adbirseoir* = [from] Lat. *adversarius*.
Also aibhistear.
abhan, wafer, ancient *oblann*, from Lat. *oblationem*.
achd, decree [from] Lat. *actus*. Hence also its meaning of "condition, state."
adhaltras, adultery, O. G. *adaltras*, from Lat. *adulterium*, with G. suffix *as*.

agair, agradh, pleading, O. Ir. *acre*; *ad* and *gar*, speak, allied to Greek *gērus*, Lat. *garrulus*, &c.

ai, controversy, Lat. *aio*, say, *adagium*, adage.

aibhistear, see **abharsair**.

aibidil, alphabet, O. G. *aibgitir*, from Lat. *abecedarium*, from the letters *a, b, c, d*.

aichear, sharp, O. Ir. *acher*, W. *egr*, Lat. *acer*, root *ak*, sharp.

aighearn, mirth, from *aith-ghear*, latter allied to Gr. *chara*, joy [D.]

ail, will, cognate with Lat. *volo* [D. No; W. *ewyll* points to *avillo-*, root *av* as in Lat. *avidus*, avidity.]

aim-, am-, negative prefix, Gr. *hēmi*, Lat. *semi-*, half (Stokes). [The negatives *am-*, *amh-*, are referred by Zimmer to the Old Gaelic *an-*, not, Lat. *in-*, Eng. *un-*; *am-* is a labialised form of it, which also gets aspirated.]

aimbeart, want, *am-bert*, root *ber*, Lat. *fero*.

aimh-, privative particle; see **aim** above.

aimheal, vexation, *aith-mheal*, from *meala*, grief, ancient *méla*, reproach.

aimhfheoil, proud flesh, *aimh-*, raw (sec *amh*), and *fēil*, flesh [D.]

ain-, privative particle; see **an-**.

aingidh, wicked, anc. *angid*, *andyid*, from *an* and *deg*, as in *deagh*, good; ancient *dech* also. See **deagh**.

ainnir, maid, anc. *ainder*, W. *anner*, heifer. [This is connected by Stokes and Windisch with Gr. *antheros*, blooming; *anthos*, flower.]

aire, a chest = [from] Lat. *arca*.

aird, point, airt, Gr. *ardis*, a point.

aire, heed; see **faire**.

aireamh, number, O. Ir. *áram*, W. *cirif*, **ad-rím-*, root form *rím*, Eng. and Ang. S. *rím*, Gr. *arithmos*.

airneis, furniture, seems borrowed from French *harnois*, whence Eng. *harness* [D.]

aith-, **ath-**, back, re-, from *ati*, Gr. *eti*, Lat. *et*. [This derivation was the usual one ten years ago, but the vowels forbid it. Allied really to Lat *at*.]

aitheamh, fathom, allied to Eng. *fathom*, root *pāt*, extend.

al, brood, Lat. *alo*, nourish, Got. *alan* [D. No; W. *ael* points to a lost letter; Prof. Strachan gives base as *pagli*, Lat. *propago*, Stokes as *pasel*, O. H. G. *fasel*, proles.]

alt, joint, Lat. *artus*. [Usual derivation ten years ago; but *l* and *r* do not interchange except for dissimilation, when two or more liquids come together. Root is *palt*, *plt*, Ger. *fūlz*, a groove, and, more distantly, Eng. *fold*.] Hence **alt**, order.

alt, a high place = Lat. *altum*, high. [Here put Gaelic **allt**, stream, possibly from the Pictish, but allied to O. W. *allt*, cliff, Ir. *alt*, height, (topographically) glen-side.]

altair, an altar, from Lat. *altare*.

altrum, nourishing, anc. *altrum*, Lat. *alo*, &c.

am-, negative prefix ; see **aim**.

am, time, either the root *amb*, *ambati*, go, or **angva*, from the root *ag*, Oscean *angetuzet* (Stokes). [For *amb*, compare Lat. *sollēmnis*, from **ammus*, a round. Strachan refers *am* or *amm* to **at-s-men*, Got. *athn*, year.]

amadan, fool, *am-mad*, from *am*, privative particle, and *mad* = *mant*, *ment*, mind, allied to Lat. *mens*, Eng. *mind* ; Lat *amens* (*ab-mens*), foolish.

amar, trough, O. G. *ammor* = Lat. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*, a vessel ; *amphi* and *fero*, G. *beir*.

amh-, privative particle ; see **aim-**.

amhlair, dull person, anc. *amlabar*, W. *aflafar*, speechless ; *amlabar* ; see **labhair**, speak.

amhghar, affliction ; *am-*, not, *gar*, profit [D.]

amhuinn, oven, Norse *omn*, Eng. oven. [Borrowed from Eng., evidently ; cf. Ir. *óigheann*.]

amraidh, cupboard = [from] Scotch *aumrie*, Eng. *ambry*.

an, their, Skr. *āśām* [Celtic genitive plural *esān*]. See **a**, his.

an, drinking cup, Skr. *pānam*, root *pa*, drink.

an-, privative particle, Lat. *in*-, Eng. un-. [Also appearing before consonants as **ana-**, unaspirating, but in late compounds ; in early compounds it is *eu* before *c*, *t*, *s*.]

anam, soul, O. G. *anim*, Lat. *anima*.

anfad, storm, anc. *anfad* ; *an-* intensive particle, [Gr. *ana*] and *fad* [*feth*, breeze, root *vet*, Eng. *wind*, Lat. *ventus*.]

aoine, fast, Friday, O. Ir. *oine* [from Lat. *jejunium*.]

ar, slaughter, Gr. *agra*, chase.

arg, champion, Greek, *archos* [Eng. *arch-*.]

argumaid, argument, from *argument*.

arm, weapon, arms = Lat. *arma* [D.]

asal, an ass, anc. *assal*, W. *asyn*, Lat. *asinus*, Got. *asilus*, &c. [Borrowed evidently from Lat. *asellus*.]

ascoin, excommunication ; see **eascaoin**.

ath, next ; see **aith-**.

atharrach, change, O. Ir. *aitharrach*, according to Stokes = *ati-eri-co*, Lat. *perperam*. [Zeuss analyses it into *ati-ar-rech*. For *rech*, see *eirich*.]

B.

bac, hindrance ; **bacach**, lame [Celtic *bakkō-*, from *bag-ko-?*], allied to Eng. *back*.

bacaïd, basket = [from] Sc. *backet*, Fr. *baquet*, trough.

bacastair, baker, from Scotch and Eng. *baxter*.

badh, a bay = Fr. *baie*, Eng. *bay*. [D. Gaelic is borrowed from Eng. ; otherwise Skeat in his Dict.]

bag, a bag, belly = [from] Eng. *bag*.

bagh, contest, Norse *bágr*, strife, O. H. Ger. *bâga*.

baibeil, fabling, babbling ; Ger. *babbeln*, Eng. *babble*. [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

baideal, battlement, from Fr. *batille*, Eng. *battlement*.

baidhe, speaking, prophesying, Gr. *bazio*, speak.

baigeir, beggar, from the Eng.

baillidh, a magistrate - [from] Sc. *baile*, *baileig*, Eng. *bailey*, &c.

bairleigeadh, warning = *bairneigeadh*, from Eng. *warning*.

bairneach, limpet, barnacle, Eng. *barnacle*, from Lat. *bernacula*, dim. of *perna*.

baiseach, a heavy shower, Ir. *baisdeach*, rain, connected with Eng. *baste* [D.]

baist, baptise, anc. *baitsim*, from Lat. *baptizo*.

baiteal, battle - [from] Fr. *bataille*, Eng. *battle* [D. From Eng., which itself is from the Fr.]

baithis, baptism, O. Ir. *baithis*, O. W. *betid*, from root *bath*, drown [D. Windisch says borrowed from Lat. *baptisma*.]

balach, a giant ; cf. Skr. *bala*, strength [D.]

balla, wall, connected with, if not borrowed [yes] from, Lat. *vallum*, Eng. *wall* [D.]

ballan, tub, Dutch *balje*, tub, Dan. *ballie*, English *bale* [D.]

banag, a grilse, from *bán*, white.

banais, wedding, from *ban*, pretonic form of *bean*, wife.

bann, band, cognate with Norse *band*, Got. *bandi*, Eng. *band* [D. Doubtless borrowed.]

bannag, corn-fan, dim. of *bann*, from Lat. *vanus*, Eng. *fan*.

bannal, an assemblage, a crowd of women, from *ban* above [D. In the second sense, it leans on *ban*, *bean*.]

bar, the sea ; cf. Norse *bára*, wave.

bara, a barrow, from Eng.

baraill, barrel, W. *baril* = [from] Eng. *barrel*.

baraisd, borage = [from] Eng. *borage*.

baran, baron, W. *barwn*, Ger., Fr., Eng. *baron* [D. Gaelic is borrowed from Eng.]

barrant, **barrann**, warrant = [from] Eng. *warrant* [D.]

barhair, barber = [from] Eng. *barber* [D.]

barbara, barbarous, Lat. *barbarus* [D. It is borrowed from Lat.]
bare, a boat, Norse *barki*, Eng. *bark*, Fr. *barque*, Late Lat. *barea* [D. Gaelic and Early Irish *bare* seem borrowed; but see Murray's *Dict.*]

bargan, bargain = [from] Eng. *bargain* [D.]
barnaig, warning = [from] Eng. *warning* [D.]
barr, top, O. Ir. *barr*, Lat. *justigium*, for *furstigium*.
barra, bar, court of justice = [from] Eng. *bar* [D.]
barra, spike; identical with the above etymology.
bas, death, belongs to the root of *bean*, strike [D. The root is *bā*, hit, die, whence Late Lat. *batiere*, hit, Eng. *bat*, *batter*, *battle*, &c.]

bath, sea, ancient *báth*, Norse *badh*, Eng. *bath*.
bathar, wares = [from] Eng. *ware* [D.]
beabhar, a beaver, Eng. *beaver*, Ger. *biber*, Lat. *fiber*.
beach, a bee, Gr. *sphēs*, Lat. *vespa*, wasp. Gaelic has dropped the *s*, if it be organic [D. Kluge and others connect *beach* with Egg. *bee*, Ger. *biene*.]

beag, little, W. *bach*; cf. Lat. *civ* [D. Referred by Thurneysen to root of Lat. *vescus*; stem *gvesgo*.]
bealaidh, broom = Fr. *balai* [D.]
bean, touch, cut, anc. *benim*, strike, Gr. *pheno*, slay, Eng. *bane*.
bearbhan, vervain = [from] Eng. *verbain*, from Lat. *verbena*.
beart, *beairt*, engine, bundle, ancient *ber*, from root *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear*.

beartas, riches; from root *ber*; see **beart**.
beatha, life, O. Ir. *báthu*, gen. *bethad*, **bíatátas*, Gr. *biotētēs* (gen. case), *bios*, Lat. *vita*, &c. [The stem is wrongly given by most scholars; it is *bitōt*, the same as *bith* as far as *bit*; there is no *-vo-* added to the simple root *bi* or *gi*.]

beathach, animal; from above root.
beic, curtsey = [from] Scotch *beck*, curtsey [D. Eng. *beck* and *beckon* are allied.]

beinc, a bench, from Sc. *blink*, Eng. *bench*.
beirm, barm, Swed. *bärma* [D. Gaelic is from Eng. *barm*.]
beist, Eng. *beast*, both from Lat. *bestia*.
beoir, beer, connected with [from] Norse *hjórr*, Eng. *beer* [D.]

beum, stroke, O. Ir. *béim* [**ben-s-men*?] is from the root *ben*, which see in **bean**.

beurla, speech, English, O. Ir. *béitre*, speech, from *béit*, mouth [which comes from *gvetlo-*, root *gvet*, Eng. *quoth*, *bequeath*.]
biadh, food, anc. *biast*, **bíatōt*, Gr. *biotos* (for *bíatōtis*), life, means of life. Same root as **beatha** above.

biail, axe, O. Ir. *biáil*, W. *bwyell*, O. H. G. *bihal*, Ger. *beit*.
biast, a beast = [from] Lat. *bestia*. See **beist**, which is another form.

biceir, a small wooden vessel = [from] Norse *bikarr*, Eng. *beaker*, Scotch, *bicker*; all from Lat. *bicarium*.

biorraid, helmet, cap, *bairead*, bonnet = [from] Low Lat. *birretum*, cap, Eng. *brette*, Fr. *barette* [D.]

biotailt, vietuals = [from] Eng. *vietuals*, from Lat. *victualia* [D.]

bith, the world, O. Ir. *bith*, **bitu-s*, from the root *bi* [live, which see in **beatha**, above.]

blabaran, stammerer, Dan. *blabbre*, gabble, Old Eng. *blabber*, Eng. *blob* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

bladair, flatterer, babbler, connected with, if not borrowed from, Norse *bladhra*, talk nonsense, Sc. *blether*, Eng. *blather* [D.] More likely borrowed from Eng. *blatter*, from Lat. *blaterare*.]

bladhair, boaster, Sc. *blether*, *blather*. See above.

blannair, flattery, Sc. *blander*, babble, Eng. *blandish*, from Lat. *blandiri* all [D.]

bleoghann, milking, anc. *blegon*; root *mly*, Eng. *milk*, &c.

bliadhna, year, anc. *bliaidain*, W. *blwyddyn*, Br. *blizen* [root *ghleid*, Eng. *glide*.]

blocañ, little block, dim. of *blo* = [from] Eng. *block*.

bloigh, fragment, half, O. Ir. *blog*, fragmentum, cognate with *fragmentum*, root *frag*, Eng. *break*. [This is the old derivation, but *r* and *l* here do not interchange. Stokes connects *bloigh* with Eng. *pluck*; others with Eng. *block*.]

bobhstair, bolster = [from] Sc. *bowster*, Eng. *holster*.

bocsa, box = [from] Eng. *box*.

boineid, bonnet = [from] Eng. *bonnet*.

boiseid, a budget, from Eng. *budget*.

boitein, bundle of straw or hay, connected with Fr. *botte*, truss, bundle [D. From Eng. *bottle*, bundle, from Fr.]

bol, bowl, from Eng. *bowl*.

bolt, **balt**, welt, Lat. *balteus*, E. *belt* [D.]

bord, table, W. *bwrd*, *bord* - [from] Old Eng. *bord*, now *board*, Got. *baurd* [D.]

borg, a village = [from] Norse *borg*, Eng. *burgh*, *borough* [D.]

bot, boot, borrowed probably from Norse *bóti*; Eng. *boot* [D.] Likely from Mid. Eng. *bota* rather than Norse.]

botaidh, wooden vessel of five gallons, Fr. *botte*, Eng. *butt* [D.]

braclach, copse; cf. Eng. *brake* [D. Perhaps *broclach*, badger's den, &c. ?]

braghad, neck, is from the old gen. *brágat* of *bráge*, now *bràigh*, W. *brenuant*, cognate with Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe, whence Eng. *bronchial* [Stem *brágnt*, Norse *barki*, windpipe, Gr. *pharynx*.]

braigh, hostage, anc. *braga*, gen. *brayad*, prisoner, Skr. *varj*, hedge, Lat. *urgeo*, Gr. *eirgnumi*, shut in [D. No; Gr. *brochos*, noose, Eng. *crank*.]

braighdean, horse-collar, from *bràghad*, neck [D].

braighdeanas, captivity ; from *braigh*, above.

raighe, braigh, upper part, neck ; see *braghad*.

bramaire, noisy fellow, Dan. *bramme*, boast [D. No ; it is from *bram*, crepitus ventris, **bray-s-men*, root *brag*, Lat. *fragor*. Hence also Gaelic *bragh*, explosion.]

brangus, a pillory = [from] Sc. *branks* [D.]

branndaidh, brandy = [from] Eng. *brandy*.

branndair, gridiron = [from] Sc. *brander*, a variant of *brand-iron* ; Eng. *brand, burn*, etc. [D.]

brat, mantle ; cf. W. *brat*, rag. Ag. S. *bratt*, cloak, Eng. and Sc. *brat*, cloak, are connected, if not derived [yes], from Gaelic *brat*, O. Ir. *bratt* [D. Celtic *brattos*, Skr. *grath, granth*, tie, knot, Ger. *kranz*, garland. Hence also Gaelic *bredid*, from *brnti-*.]

bratach, flag ; from above.

breagh, fine, Sc. *braw*, Eng. *brave* [D. No ; root appears to be *breig, brig* ; cf. *brigh*, force.]

bried, kerchief, Eng. *braid* [D. No ; see under **brat**.]

breo, fire, flame, Skr. *bhrāj*, shine, Eng. *bright* [D. Stokes puts the stem as *bresu* ; Norse *brasa*, harden by fire, Eng. *braze, brazier*.]

bri, a word, cognate with *briathar* ; see *S.C. Rev.* p. 305.

brib, a bribe = [from] Eng. *bribe*.

brice, brick = [from] Eng. *brick*.

Brighid, Bride, St Bridget, O. Ir. *Bright*, Old Celtic *Brigantia*, a British goddess, Skr. *Brihaspati*, Norse *Bragi* [D. Usually referred to root *bhergh*, high, whence Ger. *berg*, hill, etc. Others have connected the name with Teutonic *Berhta*, Gr. Aphrodite.]

bris, break, a Celtic *brestō* ; M. H. Ger. *bresten*, Eng. *burst*.

brisg, brittle, Norse *breyskr* [D. From *bris*, above.]

broc, badger, Norse *brokkr*, Eng. *brock*. Welsh is *broch* [D. Eng. and Norse are borrowed ; a Celtic *brocco-s*, perhaps allied to Gr. *phorkos*, grey.]

brod, goad, Norse *broddr*, Ag. S. *brord*.

broinn, bronnn, belly ; see **bru**.

bru, belly, gen. *bronnn* Gr. *embruon*, Eng. *embryo*, from *bruo*, be full.

bruailean, tumult, Fr. *brouiller*, Eng. *broil*, Ital. *broglia* [D.]

brucach, spotted, Sc. *brooked*, *brukit*, Swed. *brokig*, variegatus [D. Connection, if such, means borrowing ; Ir. *brocach*, W. *broc* ; from *broc*, badger ?]

bruchd, belch, sally forth ; Gr. *brūcho*, gnash [D. Meaning : scarcely suits ; root *bhreu*, ferment, Eng. *brew* ?]

bruid, brute = [from] Lat. *brutus*, Eng. *brute*.
bruise, a brush, from Eng. *brush*.
buaic, wick = [from] Eng. *wick*, Ag. S. *weocu*.
buail, strike, Gr. *ballo*, throw, hit, *bolē*, etc. [D. Strachan refers it to *boudlō*, root *bhud*, *bheud*, Eng. *beat*.]
bucraig, pimple; also **pucraig**, connected with Eng. *pock*, *pox* [D. No From Brittonic Lat. *buccatus*, Lat. *bucca*, puffed cheek.]
bucull, a buckle = [from] Eng. *buckle* [D.]
buesa, box-tree = [from] Lat. *buxus*, Eng. *box*.
buideal, cask, bottle = [from] Fr. *bouteille*, Eng. *bottle* [D.]
buidseachd, witchcraft, from *buitse* = [from] Eng. *witch* [D.]
buimilear, bungler = [from] Sc. *bummeler*, *bumler*, from *bumble*, to bungle [D. Eng. *bumbler*; see Murray's *Dict.*]
buinnig, gaining = [from] Eng. *winning*.
burgaid, a purge, from Lat. *purgatio*.
burmaid, wormwood = [from] Eng. *wormwood*.
burn, water = [from] Sc. *burn*, water, well-water; Ger. *brunnen*, a spring, etc.
burt, jesting, from Sc. *bourd*, jest, from O. Fr. *bourde*, cheating.
bus, kiss, cognate with, if not derived from, Lat. *basium*, kiss, whence Fr. *baiser* [D. Kluge refers *bus* to the root of Eng. *kiss*, Ger. *küss*.]
busg, **busgadh**, dress = [from] Sc. and Eng. *busk*.
but, quick turn, push, Eng. *butt* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.] Also *put*.
buth, shop, tent, [is from] Norse *búth*, Eng. *booth*.

C

cabar, pole, rafter, caber, W. *cebr*, Lat. *capreoli*, props, stays, from *capreolus*, *caper*, goat [Fr. *chevron*, rafter, **capronem*. Gaelic is borrowed from Lat. *caper*, etc.]
cabstar, curb, from Lat. *capistrum*, halter, muzzle; W. *cebyster*; all from Lat. *caput*, head.
cadal, sleep, O. Ir. *cotlud*, a *n*-stem = *con-tol-nd*, root *tol* [as in *tolerate*, *thole*, etc.]
caibeal, chapel, from Lat. *capella*; Eng. *chapel*.
caibidil, chapter, W. *cabidwl*, is from *capitulum*.
caidh, pure, noble, **cadhas**, honour, O. Ir. *cíldus*; root *kad*, as in Gr. *kainumi*, excel [D.]
caile, chalk = [from] Lat. *calx*.
cailis, chalice = [from] Lat. *calix*, cup, chalice.
caimis, **caimse**, shirt, from Lat. *camisia*, whence Eng. *chemise*.
canigis, **cuingeis**, Pentecost, O. Ir. *cincigis*, from Lat. *quinquagesima*, fiftieth (day).
caint, speech; from *can*.

cairteal, quarter, from L. Lat. *quartellum*.

caiseal, bulwark = [from] Lat. *castellum*.

cal, cabbage, Sc. *kail*, Eng. *cole*, all from Lat. *caulis*, stalk.

caladh, harbour = Ital., Span., Port. *cala*, haven, Fr. *cale*, etc. [D.]

calad, hard, O. G. *calad*, W. *calad*, Gaulish *Caletes*, root *cal*, to be hard, Got. *hallus*, rock. Or root *skul*, Eng. *shale*, *shell*?

calbh, bald = [from] Lat. *calvus*.

calpa, calf of leg, Eng. *calf* [D.]

cam, crooked, O. G. *camm*, Gaul. *cambo-*, Gr. *skambos*.

canna, a can; from the Eng.

caoidh, lamentation, O. Ir. *cáí*, *cóí*, inf. to *cíim*; Stokes compared Lat. *queror*, for *qesor*, Eng. *wheeze*. [Now Stokes gives a Celtic verb *keiō*, weep, perhaps from *keipō*; but compare *caoin*, **goiniō*, *qeino-*, Eng. *whine*.]

caomh, gentle [**coimo-s*, Gr. *koimaō*, lull, Eng. *home*, *homely*. Otherwise in Gael, No. 177.]

car, friendly, *caraid*, friend; root *car*, Lat. *carus*, etc.

car, turn, Ger. *kehren*, turn [D. No; a Celtic *koru*, allied to Lat. *curvus*.]

carbad, chariot = Lat. *carpentum*.

carbhaidh, carroway, from the English.

carbhaireachd, carving, from Eng. *carver*.

carcraig, prison, from Lat. *carcer*.

Carghus, Lent, O. G. *corgais*, from Lat. *quadragesima*, fortieth (day); Fr. *carême*.

cas, emergency = [from] Lat. *casus*.

casag, long coat = [from] Eng. *cassock*.

casgradh, destruction, O. G. *coscrad*; prep. *co*, *con*, and root *skar*, cut.

cathair, chair, from Lat. *cathedra*.

ce, earth, connected with *caoi*, road, O. G. *cái*, root *ki*, go, Gr. *kiō*, Lat. *cio*, *excite*, *hie*. [From **kei*, here, Eng. *here* (Windisch).]

ceal, heaven, O. G. *cel* = Lat. *caelum* [D. Borrowed from Lat. (Stokes).]

ceal, death, O. G. *cel*, root *kel*, Lat. *celo*, Eng. *hell*.

cealt, apparel; from *ceil*.

ceangal, binding, O. Ir. *cengal*, from Lat. *cingulum*.

ceap, block, O. Ir. *cepp* = [from] Lat. *cippus*.

cearcal, hoop = [from] Lat. *circulus*.

ceig, kick, is from Eng. *kick*.

ceile, spouse, O. Ir. *céle*; Gr. *keleuthos*, way, Lith. *kelias*, way [D. A Celtic *keiljo-s*; root *kei*, go, Lat. *cio*, etc. (Stokes).]

ceir, wax = [from] Lat. *cera*.

ceisd, question, from Lat. *questio*.

ceudfath, sense, W. *canfod*, perceive ; prep. *cant*, with, and *buith*, to be, root *bhu* [D.]

ceudna, the same, **cintinia*, from root of **ceud**, first, Lat. *re-cens*.

chum, to, O. Ir. *dochum*, degraded in G. to *a chum*. Ebel referred it to the root of *chaidh*.

ciomach, captive, from *cim* = *cuing*, yoke [D. Allied to Lat. *cingo*, Gr. *kombos*, band.]

cion, desire, want, seems cognate with Gr. *kenos*, empty. See further under **gun**.

cir, comb, is from root *kri*, separate [Gr. *krino*, *critic*, discern, etc.] Cf. O. W. *crip*, now *crib* [D.]

cis, tax = Lat. *census*.

cisd, **ciste**, chest = [from] Lat. *cista* ; Eng. *chest* is hence. Also G. *cisean*, dim. of *cis*.

ciucharan, shrill plaintive music ; Norse *kjökr*, voice stifled with tears ; *kjökra*, whine [D ?]

clabar, **claban**, mill-clapper = [from] Eng. *clapper*.

clabhradh, **clamhradh**, scratching under itch ; cf. Norse *klóra*, scratch [D. Only connection can be by borrowing ; the Gaelic is from *clamh*, *cloimh*, itch, Early Ir. *clam*, W. *claf*, sick, Skr. *klam*, weary, Gr. *klamaros*, weak (Stokes).]

clag, bell = Norse *klucca*, Eng. *clock*. [Of Celtic origin (Stokes, Kluge, etc.) ; Eng. is borrowed. Cf. for root Lat. *clango*.]

clann, children, W. *plant*, both from Lat. *plantu*, whence Eng. *plant*. [This is the old derivation, evidently a forced one ; now referred to root *qelo*, *qlo*, band, Gr. *telos*, band, Lith. *kiltis*, stock, race.]

claoidh, destruction, Lat. *clades*, loss [Gael, 215. No ; *uo* of G not = *ā* of Lat. ; root *klei*, *kloi*, bend, as in *claon*.]

cleibe, instrument for catching fish or sea-fowl ; Norse, *klypa*, clip, clasp, Sc. *clyp*, Eng. a *clip* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

cleireach, a clerk, cleric, from Lat. *clericus*.

cleith, concealment ; from *ceil*, which see.

cleoc, cloak = [from] Eng. *cloak*.

clo, cloth = [from] Eng. *cloth*.

clobha, clo, tongs ; cf. Norse *klō*, claw, *klafi*, a fork put on neck of cattle [D.]

cloth, fame, etc. ; root of *cliù*.

cnamh, chew ; cf. Eng. *gnaw* [D. Teutonic has two roots here, *knay*, *gnay* ; but Gaelic is allied only to Greek *knao*, scrape, *knōdon*, tooth.]

cnap, knot, protuberance = [from] Norse *knappr*, Eng. *knob* [D.]

cnapach, youngster = (?) Norse *knapi*, servant boy, Ger. *knabe* [D. Gaelic is borrowed, but probably it is a derivative of *cnap*, with possibly a remembrance of *knapi*.]

cneap, a button = [from] Norse *knappr*, button.
cnuimh, worm ; see **cruimh**, the proper form.
co, who, cognate with Lat. *qui*, *quod*, Eng. *who*.
cobhais, conscience, Bk. of Deer *cubus* = *con-fios*, “co-knowledge,” where *fios*, knowledge = *vid-tu*, root *vid*, see. Hence **coguis** [= *con-cubus*.]
coguis, conscience ; see above.
cogull, cockle, from the Eng.
coibhdhean, a troop, anc. *cobeden*, from *con-ved*, root *vadh*, bind [D.]
coimheart, comparison ; *con-ber-t*, root *ber*, Lat. *con-fero*.
coinnlein, stalk, anc. *coinnlin*, from *conn*, allied to Lat. *canna*, reed, Gr. *kana*, whence Eng. *cane* [D.]
coireal, coral, is from the Lat. *corallium*, Eng. *coral* [D. From the Eng. first.]
coirneal, colonel, from the old Eng. *coronel* [D.]
coitchionn, common, O. Ir. *coitchenn*, from *con-tech-en*, from *tech*, house [D.]
col, sin, Lat. *culpa*, *colpa* (Stokes *Fél.*).
comaidh, mess, O. Ir. *comithi*, commensationes, *com ith*, “co-eating” [D. The preserved *m* (= *mm*) is fatal to this etymology ; rather *com-bith*, “co-being.”]
comhaire, cry out, O. G. *comare* ; root *pare*, Lat. *precor*, etc.
comhalta, foster brother, O. Ir. *comalta* ; root *al*, as in *altrum* q.v.
comharba, protection, successor ; O. Ir. *comarpi*, coheredes ; root *arb* ; see **earb**.
companach, companion, as Eng., from *com-panis*, “co-bread” men.
conach, rich, O. Ir. *conaichi*, felicior ; further **cuno*, high, W. *cwn*, root *ku* [D.]
conlach, straw ; see **coinnlein**, above.
conspaid, a dispute = [from] *consputatio*, as *trioblaid* from *tribulatio*, etc. [D.]
cop, boss of shield, [from] Norse *koppr*, bell-shaped crown of helmet, Ger. *kopf*, head, Ag. S. *copp* [D.]
copan, a cup, dim. of *cop*, Norse *koppr*, cup, from Lat. *cupa* [D.]
corc, coirce, oats = Norse *korki* ; but which is borrowed? [D. Norse is, as Vigfusson shows. Cf. Lit. *kurki*, small grain.]
cord, agree, from Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, heart. Cf. Eng. *concord* and Gaelic *comhchordadh*.
cord, a string ; if not from Eng. *cord*, is from its ancestor, Lat. *chorda* [D. From Eng.]
corruiich, wrath ; cf. Fr. *courroux* [D.]
cosair, bed, from *co-sair*, where *sair* is from the root *ster*, strew, Gr. *storennumi*. Lat. *sterno*, Eng. *strew* [D.]

cothrom, equilibrum, fair-play ; *com-trom*, "co-heavy;" see **trom**.

crabhadh, religion, O. Ir. *crábd* ; Skr. *vi-crambha*, trust.

crampadadh, stiffness in the joints ; from English *cramp*.

crath, shake ; see **crith**.

cre, clay ; also **creadh** ; Norse *krit*, Ger. *kreide*, Lat. *creta* [D. The Teutonic words are borrowed from the Lat.]

creathall, cradle = [from] Eng. *cradle*.

creud, creed, ane. *créd*, from Lat. *crēdo*.

crioch, end, ancient *crich*, from root *kri*, whence Gr. *krino*, separate (Stokes).

crioplach, a cripple, [from] Eng. *cripple* [D.]

crios, belt, O. Ir. *cris*, from **crid-tu*, root *cur* as in Gr. *kur*, *kul* [D. Stokes refers it to Lit. *skritulys* of like meaning ; others to the root of *eridhe*, heart.]

croidhleag, creel, dim. of *croill*, Norse *kríli*, Eng. *creel* [D.]

crois, cross, from Eng. *cross*, Lat. *crux* [D. The word is directly borrowed from Lat.]

crois-tara, fiery cross ; cf. Norse *tara*, war [D.]

croit ; see **cruit**.

cruisgean, a lamp, Sc. *cruisken*, [Gaelic and Sc.] from O. Fr. *creusequin*, from Teutonic *krūs*, whence Eng. *cruse*.

cruisele, hollow vault of a church, mausoleum, Fr. *creur*, hollow, *creuse* [D.] Also **cruids'**, mausoleum.

erun, crown, Norse *krína*, Eng. *crown*, all from Lat. *corona* [D.]

cuan, sea, Ir. *cuan*, haven, cognate with Norse *höfn*, Eng. *haven*.

cuas, hollow, also **cos**, which see in *Gael*, No. 485. [*Cuas* is a native Gaelic word ; *còs* may be the Norse *kjós*.]

cubhachail, bed chamber, [from] Lat. *cubiculum*. The High. Soc. Dict. makes it *cuba-chùil*.

cubaid, pulpit, borrowed from Lat. *pulpitum*, whence also Eng. *pulpit*.

cubhaidh, becoming ; *co-bhuith*, the inf. *buith* of the verb "to be" [D.]

cubhraidh, fragrant ; *co-brag* ; allied to Lat. *fragrare* [D.]

cuibhle, wheel, [from] Eng. *wheel*.

cuilheart, trick, wile ; *cuil-beart* ; the *cuil* = Norse *kukl*, juggle ; see **beart** above. But if first syllable is *cùl*, back, see **cul** below [D.. Latter is right].

cuilbheir, a gun, is from Eng. *culverin*.

cuimir, *brieſ*, O. Ir. *cumbair*, cognate with W. *byr*, short, Lat. *brevis* [D. Delete *brevis*.]

cuinnse, quinse ; from the Eng.

cuirtein, curtain ; [from] Eng. *curtain*.

cuis, affair, O. Ir. *cúis*, from Lat. *causa*.

cuithe, trench, pit, O. Ir. *cuithe* = [from] Lat. *puteus*, well [D.]

cuitich, quit, a hybrid from Eng. *quit*.

cul, back, Lat. *culus*, the posterior. Hence **culaobh**, anc. *cílu*, *cúlaib*, acc. and dat. pl. of *cíl*.

cumasmg, mixture, anc. *cummasc*, W. *cymysc*; root of *measg*, q.v.

cumhang, narrow; allied to Lat. *angustus*, etc.

cumhnant, covenant, from the Eng.

cunbalach, constant, for *cungbalach*, for *com-gab-al-ach*; root *gab* of *gabh*, q.v.

cupan, a cup; dim. of *cùp* Eng. *cup*, all from Lat. *cappa*

cutach, short, Eng. *cut* [D.]

D

dachaidh, home, O. Ir. *dia thaig*, “to home”; see *tigh*, house, and “prep. *do*.”

daghadh, singeing; Skr. *dahami*, burn [which is cognate with Eng. *day*.]

dais, heap, W. *dás*, Ag. S. *tas*, Fr. *tas* [D].

dalan-de, butterfly, torch; cf. Ir. *de-dól*, twilight; *dol* = Gr. *dálos*, torch [D.]

dalbh, lie, contrivance; Skr. *dalbha*, fraud [D.]

dall, blind, Gr. *tholos*, Got. *dvals*, Eng. *dull*.

damh, ox, ancient *dam*; Lat. *domo*, tame, Gr. *damalis*, young cow.

damnadh, cursing; from Lat. *damno*.

danms, dance = [from] Eng. *dance*, from Med. Lat. *dansare* [D.]

dathadh, singe; also *dothadh*, anc. *dóim*; root *dav*, Gr. *daiō*, burn, etc. [So Stokes in his latest work]

de, of, off; old *de*, *di*, cognate with Lat. *de*, *di*, *dis*. It appears as *di*, to act as privative particle.

deabhadh, dispute, O. Ir. *debuith*, that is, *de* and *buith*, to be.

deachd, dictate, from Lat. *dicto*, from *dico*.

deadhan, a dean, [from] Eng. *dean*, Fr. *dean*, Lat. *decanus* [D.]

deal, a teat, udder, anc. *del*, Gr. *thēlē*, teat, root *dhē*, suck. See *deoghal*.

dearbh, certain, O. Ir. *derb*; Eng. *true*. Add also *draoi*, a Druid, that is, “sooth”-sayer [D.]

dearn, do; O. Ir. *dernad*: *do-ro-gn-*, root *gen* of *dèan*, etc. See p. 612 above.

deidh or **an deidh**, after, seems a dat. from O. Ir. *diad*, end, W. *diwedd*; O. Ir. *innadiad*, *indiad*. [Stokes gives the stem as *de-vedo-n*, root *vedh*, bind (Eng. *wed*); but *vedh*, lead, seems the right root, Ir. *fedim*, I bring, Lith. *wedū*, lead.]

deilig, dealing = [from] Eng. *dealing*.

deirc, alms, from *de-sheirc*; *seirc*, love, q.v.

deisciobul, disciple, from Lat. *discipulus*.

deoghal, sucking, from *deol*; root *dhē*, as in *deal*, teat; Lat. *felare*, suck, *femina*, woman, "suckler," etc.

diabhol, devil, W. *diawl*, from Lat. *diabolus*, whence Eng. *devil*.

diblidh, abject = [from] Lat. *debilis*? [D.]

dig, a wall, ditch = [from] Norse *díki*, dike, Eng. *dike* [D.]

dinneir, dinner, from the Eng.

diobhail, loss, from *di-gabhall*; see **gabh**.

diogail, tickle = [from] Eng. *tickle*, etc. [D.]

diosg, a dish, from Lat. *discus*, Eng. *dish* [D.]

diot, a meal = [from] Eng. *diet*.

dit, condemn, corresponds to Sc. *dite*, *dyt*, to indict, from Lat. *dicto* [D.]

dithreabh, a desert, anc. *dithreb*; *di-treb*; root *treb*, W. *treb*, cognate with Lat. *tribus*.

diuc, duke = [from] Eng. *duke*.

diucair, a ducker, net bladder or buoy = [from] Eng. *ducker* [D.]

dligheadh, duty, law; Got. *dulys*, Ch. Slav. *dlugu*, debt.

do-, **du-**, privative particle; Gr. *dys* (*dus*), Skr. *dus*.

doid, small farm; cf. Du. *doit*, Eng. *doit*, or Norse *thveit*, Eng. *thwait* [D. Possibly *dōid*, a hand, "holding."]

doire, grove; see root under *darach*.

domhnach, in *Di-dòmhnuich*, from Lat. *dies Dominica*, "Dominic" or Lord's Day; *dominus*, lord.

draoidh, a Druid; see under *dearbh*.

dreach, aspect, O. Ir. *drech*, W. *drych*; root *dere*, as in *deare*, see, q.v.

dream, people, from **drengeo-*, allied to L. Lat. *drungus*, company, Gaelic *drong*, *droing* [D. For *drong* Stokes gives the Celtic *drungo-*, Got. *driugan*, militare, Norse *drótt*, company, etc. Gaelic *dream* has no *u* in the root, and cannot be allied to *drong*, if Stokes is right. With G. *dream*, compare rather Gr. *thrombos*, a lump, piece.]

dreamach, snarling, the root of which is *dreng*, W. *dreng*, morose.

droch, bad, anc. *drog*, *droch*, W. *drwg*; Skr. *druh*, injure, Ger. *trug*, deception.

drong, people; see **dream**, above.

druidh, a Druid; see under *dearbh*.

druim, back; O. Ir. *druimm*, pl. *drommann*, from **drosmen*, cognate with Lat. *dorsum*.

duais, reward, Early Ir. *duass*, gift; cf. Gr. *dōs*, Lat. *dōs*, *dōtis*, dower, gift [D. No; Celtic is either *dousta* or *douxa*, probably latter, and allied to Lat. *duco*.]

duan, a poem, cognate with Lat. *donum* [D. No; rather *dugna-*, Got. *dugan*, Eng. *do*.]

dubh, black, W. *du*; Gr. *tuphlos*, blind, Got. *daubs*, deaf, etc.

duirec-darach, acorns : anc. *derucc*, from the root of *darach*, oak
 Hence **duircean** [D. Gaelic **dorc**, bit, seems for **dor-qo-*,
 root *der*, split, Eng. *tear*.]
dun, hillock, fortress ; cognate with Norse *tún*, hedge, Eng. town.
dur, dull ; cf. Lat. *durus* [D.]
durd, **durdan**, noise, humming, O. Ir. *dord*, susurrus, W. *dwrdd* ;
 Gr. *thrēnos*, wail, Eng. *drone*.
dus, dust ; [from] Eng. *dust*.

E

eabon, ebony, Eng. *ebony*, etc., from Lat. *ebenus*.
eabur, ivory ; from Lat. *ebur*.
eachtradh, an adventure, from prep. *echtar*, outside = Lat. *extra*.
 Hence G. *eachtranach*, foreign [Hence G. *eachdraidh*,
 history.]
eaglais, church, O. Ir. *eclais*, from Lat. *ecclesia*, whence Eng.
ecclesiastical, etc.
earb, trust, allied to Got. *arbi*, heritage, Lat. *orbus*, Gr. *orphanos*,
 "orphan."
earr, tail, end, **erso-*, Gr. *orros*, tail, Ger. *arsch*, Eng., etc.
earrach, spring, **vesraco-*, from *veser*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. *ear* [D. Stokes
 derives it from a Celtic (*p*)*ersako-*, root *per*, as in Lat. *per* ; cf.
 Ger. *frühling*, spring, from *pro*, another form of the root.]
eas, water-fall, **ved-tu*, root *ved*, as in Eng. *wet*, water [D. Stokes
 gives the pre-Celtic form as *pesti*, root *pet*, fall.]
eas-, prefix, from prep. *ex*, now *a*, *as* ; Lat. *ex*.
easthuidh, want, O. Ir. *esbuid* = *es-*, *ex*, and *buith*, "to be." See
bi, etc.
eastbuig, bishop, O. Ir. *epscop*, from Lat. *episcopus*.
eascara, enemy ; from *es* and *cár*, friendly.
eatorra, between them ; *eadar-su*, where *su* (for *sōs*) is cognate
 with Old Lat. *sōs*, root *so-* ; Eng. *she*, Gr. *ho*, etc.
eidhean, ivy, Lat. *hedera* [D. Stokes gives the root as *peel*, seize,
 grasp, Lat. *pedum*, crook, *pedica*, trap.]
eilean, nurture, education ; ancient *oilemain*, root *al*, nourish ; see
altrum.
eirigh, rising, from *es-rige*, root *reg*, Lat. *erigo*.
eiseirge, resurrection ; *es-éirge* ; see *eirigh*.
eisimpleir, example, from Lat. *exemplar*.
eitig, consumption, connected with, if not derived from [yes],
 Scotch *etick*, Fr. *étique*, Eng. *hectic* [D.]
eu-, negative prefix, O. Ir. *é-*, from *es*, *ex* [D. No ; it is *an* before
c, *t*, or *s* ; see *an-*.]
eudan, face, O. Ir. *étan* ; Lat. *ante*, before, etc.

eug, death, O. Ir. *éc*, W. *angeu*, root *ank*, allied to Lat. *nex*, death.
eugsamhuil, manifold, O. Ir. *écsamail* [*an-con-samail*; *an* and *coslas*, q.v.]
eun, bird, O. Ir. *én*, **petna*, W. *edn*; Eng. *feather*, etc.

F

fag, leave, O. Ir. *fácbaim* = *fo-ad-gabim*; root *gab* of *gabh*, take, and prep. *fo* and *ad*.
faidhir, a fair, from Eng. *fair*, as *paidhir* from *pair*, and, perhaps, *staiddhir* from *stair*.
faigh, get; *fo-gabim*; root *gab* of *gabh*. See above, p. 613.
fainne, a ring, O. Ir. *anne*, cognate with Lat. *ānus*, ring. Gaelic *t* is prosthetic.
fairge, sea, allied to G. *fearg*, wrath, which see. [In Sutherland *fairge* means a storm on sea; which goes to confirm the derivation.]
fal, a spade, Manx *faayl*, W. *pâl*, all from Lat. *pâla*, a spade.
falbh, go, *falbhan*, moving, O. Ir. *fulumain*, volubilis, allied to Lat. *volvo*, Eng. *wallow*, etc.
falt, hair, O. Ir. *folt*, W. *gwallt*, root *vel*, cover.
fan, remain; Ger. *wohnen*, dwell? [The *f* is prosthetic. The root is *an*, as in *anum*, soul; *ainm*, name?] **faoilleach**, *faoilteach*, last fortnight of January and first fortnight of February; Ir. *faoillidh*; either from *faol*, wolf, the "wolf-month," or more probably from *faoile*, hospitality, and *faoilte*, joy [D. It denotes the Carnival time, and hence the latter derivation is right.]
faondra, wandering; cf. *wander*? [Possibly *fo-ind-reth*, root *reth*, run, etc.]
fasadh, habitation; see **fosadh**.
feachd, army, O. Gaelic *fecht*, fight, vb. *fichim*; Teutonic root *vih*, fight, Got. *veihan*, *veigan*, fight, *vivans*, war, Lat. *vinco*.
feachd, time, turn, O. Ir. *fecht*, journey, etc.; Gr. *hikō*, Skr. *vīcāmi*, come, etc. [Rather root *vegh* of Lat. *veho*, Eng. *waggon*, *way*.]
feadhbh, extent, Eng. *wide*? [D. No; root *ped*, Gr. *pedion*, plain, Lat. *oppidum*, etc.]
feallsamh, philosopher, O. Ir. *felsub*, from Lat. *philosophus*.
feannadh, excessive cold, Norse *vindr* (wind)? [D. See rather *feannadh*, flaying.]
feart, virtue, ancient *fert* = Lat. *virtus*.
feart, grave, Skr. *var*, *vr*, cover [Skr. *varana*, wall, Old Slav. *vrēti*, close, Gr. *erusthai*, pull, etc. (Stokes).]
feath, fe, a calm, O. Ir. *feth*, aura; root *vē*, blow; Lat. *ventus*, Eng. *wind*, etc. [D.]

feis, feisd, a feast, from Lat. *festum*.

feith, vein, W. *gwythen*, Lat. *nitis*, vine, Gr. *itea*, willow, Eng. *withe*.

feedar, pewter = [from] Eng. *pewter*.

fiamh, a chain, root *vi*, bind, twine, Lat. *vizo*, *vimen*, *vitis*, Eng. *withe*.

fidir, consider, know ; *fid-dir*, root *vid*, Lat. *video*.

fige, a fig, from Lat. *ficus*.

filidh, poet, W. *gwelwr*, seer ; Welsh root *gwel*, to see ; also Ir. *filis*, videt.

filibeirt, a filbert ; from the Eng.

fine, tribe, cognate with Norse *vinr*, friend, Ag. S. *vine*, Old Eng. *wine*.

finit, end = [from] Lat. *finitus*.

fiodehull, fidheal, violin = [from] Mid. Eng. *jidel*, from Lat. *fidelia* [D. From *vitula*, whence *viol* ?]

foghair, a figure, from Lat. *figura*.

fiolan, a felon = [from] Eng. *felon* [D.]

fionnadh, searching, perceiving, O. Ir. *findaim*, Skr. *vindami*, finl., root *vid*, know.

fios, knowledge, O. Ir. *fiss*, **vid-tu* ; root *vid*, see, know, Lat. *video*, Eng. *wit, wise*.

firean, righteous man, from *fir*, *fior*, true, Lat. *vērus*. Hence also *firinn*, truth.

fleisdear, arrow-maker = [from] Scot. *fledgear*, Eng. *fletcher*, Fr. *flèche*, etc. [which last is borrowed from Celtic ; cf. Gaelic *fleasg*, a rod, allied to Ag. S. *weald*, Eng. *wold*, etc.]

focal, word, from Lat. *vocabulum* [D.]

fodiar, fodder = [from] Eng. *fodder*.

foghair, a tone ; *fo-gar*, root *gar* ; see **agair**.

foghar, harvest, Ir. *foghmar* = *fo-gheimhar*, from *geamhradh*, winter ; “towards winter.”

foghnadh, sufficiency, ancient *fognam*, from the root *gen* of *gnomh*, q.v.

fograth, exile, ancient *fócre* = *fo-od-gar* ; see for root *agair*.

foil, a sty ; root *val* [*vel*], cover, house.

faircheadal, instruction = *for-cet-al* ; root *cét*, from *cant*, say, sing ; root in *can*, q.v.

folbh, folt ; see **falbh, falt**.

fonn, land = [from] Lat. *fundus*.

fonn, tune ; root *vad* [*ved, ud*], Skr. *vādati*, sing praises, *vandē*, celebro ; Gr. *udeō*, sing, praise [D. Rather the root is *sven*, sound, Lat. *sono*, etc. ; Gaelic *seinn*.]

forc, a fork = [from] Lat. *furca*.

forsair, forester = [from] the Eng.

fortan, fortune, from Lat. *fortuna*.

fos, **fasadh**, staying, ancient *fossadh*; from *fo* and *sta*, Lat. *sto*, stand, etc. [Modern Gaelic is **fasadh**, habitation; cf. Fasaiddh-fearna, Fassifern, Dochim-fhasie, etc.; only in place-names.]

frith-, **frioth-**, prefix, “to, towards,” Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*.
See *ri*.

fuagradh; see *fogradh*.

fudar, **pudar**, powder, from Eng.

G

gab, mouth, talk = [from] Scotch and Eng. *gab*.

gad, withe, Norse *gaddr*, Goth. *gazds*, goad, Eng. *goad*.

gad, **gat**, iron bar, apparently borrowed from Old Eng. *gáde*, now *goad* [Also Eng. *gad*, a bar of steel.]

gag, cleft, gap, Sc. *gack* [the Sc. is borrowed: root is in Eng. *gap*, that is, Aryan *gha*, Gr. *chaskō*, *chaos* Eng.]

gamhainn, a year-old calf, O. Gael. *gamuin*, seems to be a derivative from *gam*, winter, now *geamhradh*, which see (*Scot. Celt. Rev.* 15).

gasgag, stride, Skr. *gacchatī*, **gaskati*, goes, Gr. *baskō*, root *gā*, go ? ge, whoever, O. Ir. *cia*, cognate with *quis*.

geadh, goose; W. *gwydd*, **gēda*, Eng. *gander* [D].

geata, a gate, from Eng. *gate*.

geug, a branch, ancient *géc*, Skr. *canku*, twig.

gille, a lad, Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, Eng. *child*.

gimleid, gimlet = [from] Eng.

gin, any one; from *gin*, beget, root *gen*; Sc. *Celt. Rev.* 14.

giort, a girth = [from] Eng. *girth*.

giuran, barnacle goose, O. Ir. *giugrann*, bernicula, Lat. *gingrum*, goose [See Fick. I., 408.]

gloir, glory = [from] Lat. *gloria*, Eng. *glory*.

gno, business, etc.; Lat. *gnarus*, active, root *gen*, know. Also *gnothach*.

gnu, famous, Lat. *(g)nosco*, Eng. *know*.

goc, a cock = [from] Eng. *cock*.

gogaid, light-headed woman = [from] Eng. *coquette*.

gogan, a cog = [from] Sc. and Eng. *cog*, Norse *kuggr*, cog, vessel.

goistigh, gossip, god-father; Lat. *hostis*, Eng. *guest* [No; M. Ir. *goistibe*, godfather, borrowed from Early Eng. *goodsibbe*.]

gon, wound; from root *ghan* [*ghon*, *ghen*], hurt, slay, Skr. *han*, kill, hurt, Gr. *phonos*, slaughter, Eng. *bane*. Also Gaelic *bean*, q.v.

graine, grain, from Lat. *grānum*, Eng. *grain*. Also *gran*.

grainnseach, a grange, ancient *grainseach*, from Fr. and Eng. *grange*, barn, etc. [D.]

grimeach, grim, from **grim** = [from] Norse *grimmr*, Eng. *grim* [D].

grith, cry, W. *gryd*, root *gar*; see **agair**.

gruaidh, cheek, W. *grudd*, **groudos*, [allied possibly to English *proud*, “cheeky.”]

grunnd, bottom, bottom of the sea = [from] Norse *grunnr*, sea bottom, Eng. *ground*. Hence G. **grunndail**.

guin, wound, pain; see **gon**, above.

gun, a gown, is from the Eng.

gunna, a gun, from Eng. *gun*.

gur, that = *co-ro-*, two prep. particles: but usually the verb *bu* is understood after *gur*; cf. Ir. *gurab*. See above p. 613.

gus, to; prep. *co*, for *cot*, and *s* of relative *san*. See **a**, relative.

guth, voice, **gutu-s*, root *gu*, Gr. *goos*, groan, *boē*, shout.

I

iargall, skirmish; O. Ir. *irgal*; *air+gal*; see above, p. 585.

iarla, earl = [from] Norse *jarl*, Eng. *earl* [D. It is from Eng. rather than Norse.]

ibh, drink, O. Ir. *ibim*; Skr. *pibami*, Lat. *bibo*, for *pibo*. Gaelic has, as usual, lost Aryan *p*

im, butter, O. Ir. *imb*; *mb* is for *ngv*; Lat. *ungo*, *unguen*, Eng. *ointment*.

inid, Shrove-tide, ancient *init*, from Lat. *initium*, beginning (of Lent).

iodhal, idol, O. Ir. *idol*, from Lat. *idolum*.

iomadh, many, O. Ir. *imbed*, a derivative from prep. *imb*, Lat. *ambi-*, Gr. *amphi*. From this prep. is the prefix **iom-**.

iomchuidh, fit, *iom-cubhaidh*: see **cubhaidh**.

iomlan, full; from *iom* and *lān*, q.v.

ionnsuidh, attempt, onset; M.G. *indsuige(d)*; *ind*, unto, and *saigim*, go, seek [allied to Eng. *seek*, Lat. *sagio*.]

L

lachd, milk, O. Ir. *lact*, *lacht* = [from] Lat. *lac*, *lactis*.

lad, a load, **lod** = [from] Eng. *load*.

lad, water course = [from] English *lade*, *lead*.

lag, feeble, O. Ir. *lac*; cognate with Lat. *languidus*, *languid* of Eng.; Eng. *slack*.

lairig, hill slope, Ir. *leary*, E. Ir. *terg*; common in Irish and Gaelic place-names, as *Larry*, etc. [The words *lairig* and *learg* appear to be different; cf. O. Ir. *loarec*, furca, gen. *láirge*. Hence **Finlarig**; see our Vol. I., p. clvii.]

lannsa, a lance, from Eng.

lanntair, a lantern = [from] Eng. *lantern*.

laogh, calf, E. Ir. *lóeg*, W. *llō*; cognate with Got. *laikan*, jump, spring; “jumper.” [This is the usual derivation; but the root seems to be *loig*, a side form of *leigh*, lick, Gr. *leicho*, Eng. *lick*, the idea being a “suckling.”]

larach, site, for *làthrac*; from *lathair*, presence [O. Ir. *láthar*, **lā-tro-n*; root (*p*)*lā*, whence G. *lar*, Eng. floor.]

leabhar, book, from Lat. *liber*.

leathar, leather, E. Ir. *lethr*, W. *lledr*, Eng. *leather*, Norse *ledhr*. **leine**, shirt; cognate with *lin*, flax; *lion*, q.v.

leisdear, arrow-maker; see **fleisdear**.

leithid, like, equal; from *leth*, side.

leugh, read, ancient *lēg*, a curious lengthening in vowel of Lat. *lego*, whence derived.

li, colour, O. Ir. *lī*, W. *lliw*, Lat. *lividus*, *livid* Eng.

lighiche, physician; cognate with Eng. *leech*.

linig, lining; from the Eng. *lining*.

liob, lip = [from] Eng. *lip*. Also *liop*.

liomh, polish, cognate with Lat. *limo* [D].

litir, a letter, from Lat. *littera*.

logh, pardon; E. Ir. *logaim*; Eng. *slack* [D. Root seems to be *lug*, bend, Lit. *lugnas*, bending, Gr. *lugizō*, twist. Stokes connects it with root of *leagh*, melt, cognate with Eng. *leak*.]

loine, tuft of wool, Gr. *lachnē*, woolly down, Lat. *luna* [D. No; root of Gr. and Lat. is *vel*. Cf. Lit. *plaukas*, hair, for Gaelic.]

long, ship; usually regarded as borrowed from Lat. (*navis*) *longa*; but Stokes compares Lat. *langula*, balance. [Allied to Gr. *lembos*, galley, root *lengo*, swing.]

lonn, timber; see **lunn**.

luadh, mention; Lat. *laus*, *laudis*, praise [D.]

luaineach, restless, wanderer, from *luan*, the moon [D. No; cf. E. Ir. *luamnech*, volatile, *luamain*, flying; root *loug*, fly (*ploug*, Eng. *fowl*), from *lou*, as in *luath*, swift, q.v.]

luan, the moon = Lat. *luna*, moon [D. Borrowed ?]

luchd, a burden, for *tlucht*, W. *tluith*, weight, from the root *tol*, lift, Lat. *tollo*.

luchd, people, W. *llwyth*; **plug-tu*, Lit. *pulkas*, crowd, Eng. *folk*.

lunndair, sluggard, connected with Dan. *lunti*, loiter [D. Cf. M. Fr. *lendore*, idle fellow, from Teut.; Gaelic is from Teutonic sources.]

lunn, blade of an oar, staff, etc. = [from] Norse *hlunnr*, launching roller. Also **lonn**, q.v.

M

madadh, dog ; cf. Fr. *mâtin*, O. Fr. *masten* ; Eng. *mastiff*. **mansatinus*, “house (manse) dog” [D. This would mean a late borrowing from Fr. by the Gaelic, which is not the case. The word looks like a Celtic *maz-do-* ; cf. Eng. *marten*, Lat. *mēles*.]

maille, mail = [from] Eng. *mail*, from Fr. *maille*, from Lat. *macula*.

mainnir, a fold, pen = Lat. *mandra*, Gr. *mandra*, fold, [Fr. *maneir*, same, from which Meyer derives it.]

mal, rent, from Eng. *mail* (black-mail), Norse *mál*, contract, etc.

mala, a satchel = [from] Eng. *mail*, from O. Fr. *male*. Also *maileid*.

mall, slow ; cf. Lat. *mollis*, soft.

mallachd, curse, O. Ir. *maldacht*, from Lat. *maledictio* ; Eng. *malediction*.

mam, round hill ; cf. Lat. *mamma*, pap [D.]

manach, monk = [from] Lat. *monachus*, monk, Eng. Hence *manachuinn*, monastery.

manas, home-farm = [from] Sc. *mains* ; from Lat. *mansus*, verb *maneo*, remain ; hence *manse*, etc.

maoile, brow of a hill ; cf. Norse *múli*, jutting crag, Scottish *null* [D. The words are not allied ; G. is from the adj. *maol*, bald ; the Norse is allied to Ger. *maul*, muzzle, and means “snout.”]

maois, a hamper, five hundred herring = Norse *meiss*, hamper, Sc. *mese*, five hundred herring ; W. *mwys* [D. Gaelic is possibly borrowed from Norse and Scotch.]

marascal, overseer = [from] M. Eng. and Fr. *mareschal*, from O.H.G. *marahscale* ; now Eng. *marshal*.

marg, a mark = [from] Sc. and Eng. *mark*, a coin.

margadh, market, is from Lat. *mercatus*, whence Eng. *market*.

masg, mix ; see **measg**. [Rather from Sc. *mask*, a Scandinavian word allied to Eng. *mash*.]

meambrana, parchments, from Lat. *membrana*.

meamhair, memory = [from] Lat. *memoria*.

meardrach, courtesan, O. Ir. *mertrech*, from Lat. *meretrix*.

meas, fruit, W. *mesan*, acorn ; Ag. S. *mæst*, acorns, Eng. *mast*.

meud, size, W. *maint*, Fr. *maint*, many.

ministear, minister, from Lat. *minister*.

moidhean, personal interest ; cf. Fr. *moyen*, middle, means [D.]

monmhur, a murmur, seems = Lat. *murmur*, etc. [D.]

muillion, a million = [from] Eng. *million*.

muing, mane, W. *mwng* ; Norse *mön*, Eng. *mane*.

muisguin, a mutchkin, from the Scotch.

muran, sea-bent ; cf. Norse *mura*, goose-grass.

N

na, not, proclitic form of *ní*, not ; Lat. *nō*, Eng. *no* (*ne-one*), *nay*, etc.
nabuidh, neighbour = [from] Norse *na bui*, neighbour, from *na* = Eng. *nigh*, and *bua*, to dwell : “nigh-dweller,” of like force to *neigh-boor*, “nigh boor.”
nadur, nature, ancient *natur* = [from] Lat. *natura*.
naigheachd, tidings, Ir. *nuaidheachd*, from *nuadh*, new, cognate with Lat. *novus* ; cf. Eng. *news*.
namhaid, enemy ; Goth. *niman*, Gr. *nehmen*, to take ; root *nem* (*nōm*, *nām*, as in Gr. *nōmaō*, distribute).
nasg, band, collar, O. Ir. *nasc*, allied to Lat. *nerus* [D. Usually now referred to root *ned* or *nd*, that is *nad-sko-*, O.H.G. *nusca*, fibula, Norse *nist*, brooch, Lat. *nōdus*, for *nosdus* (O. H. G. *nestila*, band). Root also in G. *snaim*.]
ne, emphatic enclitic of the 1st personal pron. ; O. Ir. *-ni* ; allied to Lat. *nos*, etc. See *sinn*.
neapaicin, napkin, from the Eng.
neo-, negative quality, E. Ir. *nem*, O. Ir. *neph* ; Skr. *nema*, half (*am+sami*, half) [D. Zimmer makes *neph* the neg. particle *ne*, and *b* a part (subjunctive) of the verb “to be.”]
ni, not, O. Ir. *ní*, Lat. *nē*, etc. See *na*.

O

o, ear, for *aus*, Lat. *aures*, ears, *aus-culto*, Eng. *ear*.
ob, a bay = [from] Norse *hōp*, a land-locked bay, Sc. *hope*. Dim. is *òban*, whence **Oban**.
ofrail, offering, from Lat. *offerre*.
oglach, lad ; *òg*, and suffix *lach*.
ogluidh, gloomy, awful ; cf. Norse *uggligr*, to be feared, Eng. *ugly* [D.]
oifig, office = [from] Lat. *officium*.
oifrionn ; see **aifrionn**.
oil, educate, *oilean*, education, from the root *al*, Lat. *alo* ; see *altrum*.
oilthireach, pilgrim, *eilthireach*, from *eile*, and *tir*, *eile* being originally *aille*.
oingeil, fire, *aingeal*, Sc. *ingle* [D.]
oirbheart, good deed ; *air-beart*, root *ber* of *beir*.
oircean, *uircean*, young sow, from *ore*, pig, Lat. *poreus*, Eng. *pork*.
oirdheirc, illustrious, O. Ir. *airdirre* ; from *air* and *dere*, see ; see under **dearc**.
oisir, oyster = [from] Lat. *ostrea*, Eng. *oyster*.
oistrice, ostrich, from the Eng.
ol, drinking ; root *pol*, *pel*, full, Eng. *full*, Sc. *fon* [D. It is best explained as *po-tle-*, root *po*, drink, Lat. *poto*, etc.]

olc, evil, Lat. *ulcus*, a sore.
omar, amber = [from] Eng. *amber*.
ong, anoint = [from] Lat. *unguo* [D.]
onoir, honour = [from] Lat. *honor*.
onrachd, solicitude ; from *aon*, one, *aonar*.
oragan, organ, from Eng.
oraid, a speech, O. Ir. *orait*, from Lat. *oratio*.
ordag, thumb ; **ord**, hammer, root *vardh*, increase, [*verdh*, heighten].
urdh, Gr. *orthos*, high ; also G. *ard*.
ord, order = [from] Lat. *ordo*.
osadh, desisting, also E. Ir. *fossad*, root *stā*, stop ; see **fos**, **fosadh**.
othar, ulcer, cognate with Lat. *putor*, *putrid*.
otrach, dunghill, from above root (*put*).

P

pac, a pack = [from] Eng. *pack*. Hence also **pacайд** and **paclach**.
padhal, ewer, from Lat. *patella*, small dish [through the English
pail, doubtless.]
paganach, a pagan, from Lat. *paganns*.
paidhir, pair, from Eng. *pair* ; similarly **staiddhir**, from *stair*, [see
above, p. 577] and **faithir**, from *fair*.
paidir, Lord's prayer, from Lat. *Pater-(noster, etc.)*. Hence
paidearan, rosary.
paigh, pay = [from] Eng. *pay*.
pailliun, tent, through Fr., Eng., from Lat. *papilio*, *papilionis*,
Eng. *pavilion*.
palm, the palm = [from] Lat. *palma*.
paindeal, panther = [from] Eng. *panther*.
painneal, a panel = [from] Eng. *panel*.
painNSE, paunch = [from] Eng. *paunch*.
painntear, a gin = [from] Lat. *panthera*, O. Eng. *paunter*.
paipeir, paper, from Lat. *papyrus*, Eng. *paper*.
pairilis, palsy = [from] Eng. *paralysis*.
pap, the Pope, from Lat. *papa*.
pairt, part, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*.
paisean, fainting fit = [from] Lat. *passio*, -*ionis*.
pannal, band of men ; see **bannal**.
parlamaid, parliament ; from the Eng.
parraist, a parish, from Eng. *parish*.
Parras, paradise, from Lat. *paradisus*.
peabar, pepper = [from] Eng. *pepper*, etc.
peacadh, sin, O. Ir. *peccad* = [from] Lat. *peccatum*.
peall, skin, O. Ir. *pell* = [from] Lat. *pellis*.
peanas, punishment, [ultimately] from Lat. *paena*.
peann, a pen = [from] Lat. *penna*.

pearsa, person, O. Ir. *persa* = [from] Lat. *persona*.
peasair, pease = [from] Lat. *pisum*, Eng. *pease*.
peata, a pet = Eng. *pet*.
peic, a peck = [from] Eng. *peck*.
peighinn, a penny = Norse *peningr*, Ag. S. *pening*, etc. [Gaelic is borrowed].
peileid, a blow, from Eng. *pelt*, *pellet*.
peileir, a ball, is from Lat. *pilula*, little ball.
peilisteir, a quoit, from Lat. *palaestra*, a wrestling school [D.]
peinnteal, a snare ; see **painntear**.
peirigill, danger, from Lat. *periculum*.
peiris, testes, from Fr. *pierre*, *peira*, Lat. *petra*.
peur, a pear = [from] Eng. *pear*, Lat. *pirum*.
peurdag, a partridge, ancient *perdag* = [from] Lat. *perdix*.
pic, a pike = [from] Eng. *pike*, etc.
picleadh, pickle = [from] Eng.
pighe, **pigheann**, a pye = [from] Eng. *pye*.
pill, cloth, skin = [from] Lat. *pellis*. Whence also G. **pillean**, pack saddle.
pinne, a pin = [from] Lat. *pinna*, Eng. *pin*.
pinnt, a pint = [from] Eng. *pint*.
piob, a pipe, E. Ir. *píp*, from Lat. *pipe*, chirp ; hence Eng. *pipe*.
pioc, pick = Norse *pjakka*, Eng. *pick* [G. is borrowed.]
pioghaid = [from] Sc. *pyat*, Fr. *piette*.
pit, Dean of Lismore *pit* = [ultimately from] Latin *putens*, Ag. S. *pytt*, Eng. *pit*. [In *Gael*, No. 193, Dr Cameron connects the *pet* and *pit* of place names ; this, however, is wrong, for *pet* means a farm, and is Pictish. See above, p. 608.]
plaigh, a plague = [from] Lat. *plāga*, blow, Eng. *plague*.
plais, splash = [from] Eng. *plash*.
plangaid, blanket = [from] Eng. *blanket*.
plannt, a plant = [from] Eng. *plant*.
plasd, plaster, W. *plasdr*, Eng. *plaster*, Ag. S. *plaster* ; all from Lat. *emplastrum*.
pleidh, quarrel = [from] Sc. *pley*, quarrel, Eng. *play*.
pliad, plot of ground = [from] Eng. *plot*.
plub, a lump, splash = [from] Eng. *plump*, Dut. *plomp*.
pluc, pluck = [from] Eng. *pluck*, Norse *plokka*.
plum, plunge = [from] Eng. *plump*, Sw. *plumpa*, mergi.
pluma, plummet, from Lat. *plumbum*.
plumbas, a plum = [from] Eng. *plum*.
plundrainn, plunder, from Eng. *plundering*.
plur, flower, flur, from Lat. *floris*.
pobull, people = [from] Lat. *populus*.
poca, a bag = [from] Sc. *pock*, Eng. *pock*, *pocket*. Hence **poca**, pocket.

pog, a kiss, from Lat. *pācem*, (kiss of) peace.

poibleach, a tribe ; see pobull.

poit, a pot = [from] Eng. *pot*, Fr. *pot*.

poit, drink, from Lat. *poto*.

poll, a hole, W. *pwall*, Norse *pollr*, Ger. *pfluh*, Eng, *pool* [The Celtic is from Brittonic Lat., from Lat. *padulis*, a metathesis of *palus*, *paludis*, marsh].

ponaidh, pony = [from] Sc. Eng. *pony* [from O. Fr. *poulenet*, now *poulain*.]

por, seed, any vegetable = Fr. *porreau*, a leek, from Lat. *porrum* [The G., which is borrowed as the initial *p* shows, seems from the Gr. *sporos*, Eng. *spore*.]

porsan, portion, from the Eng.

port, harbour = [from] Lat. *portus*.

port, a tune = Sc. *port*, [from Lat. *porto*.]

post, a pillar = [from] Lat. *postis*.

prais, brass = [from] Eng. *brass*.

prionnsa, a prince, from the Eng.

priosoan, prison, from O. Eng. and O. Fr. *prisun*, from Lat. *prehensionem*, catching.

probhaid, profit = [from] Eng. *profit*.

procadair, a procurator, from the Eng.

proinn, dinner, E. Ir. *proind*, from Lat. *prandium*. Hence also pronn, food.

prois, pride, Dut. *prootsch*, proud, Sc. *prossie*, Eng. *pride*.

prop, a prop = [from] Eng. *prop*.

prot, prat, a prank = [from] Sc. *prat*, *prot*, Ag. S. *praett*, craft, Norse *pretr*. Scot. also *prattick* or *protick* [whence G. *protaig*.] Cf. Fr. *practique*, L. Lat. *practica*, etc. ; Corn. *prat*, deed, cunning trick [D.]

prothaist, provost, from Eng. *provost*.

pubull, tent, from Lat. *papilio* ; see pailliun.

pucaid, pimple ; Eng. *pock* [D. See rather bucaid.]

pudhar, harm, O. Ir. *piúdar*, from Lat. *putor*.

puidse, pouch = [from] Eng. *pouch*.

puinnse, punch = [from] Eng.

puinsean, poison = [from] Eng. *poison*.

punc, point, from Lat. *punctum*.

pund, a pound, Eng. *pound*, both from Lat. *pondio*.

pund, a fold = [from] Eng., Ag. S. *pund*.

punnan, sheaf of corn, bundle of hay ; ancient *punnann* ; primary meaning is “load,” seemingly from Lat. *pondus*, like W. *pwn* [D. From Norse *bundin*, a sheaf; root of *bind* in Eng. ; *bundle*.]

purgaid, a purge = [from] Lat. *purgatio*.

purgadair, purgatory = [from] Lat. *purgatorium*, whence also Eng. **purpur**, purple = [from, *per* ancient Welsh,] Lat. *purpura*, whence Eng. *purple*.

purr, thrust = [from] Sc. *porr*, Dut. *porren* [Eng. *pore*. See Skeat's *Dict.*]

pus, a cat = [from] Eng. *puss*.

put, push, W. *pwthio* : Eng. *butt*, Fr. *bouter* [D. Celtic is borrowed from Eng. ; cf. M. Eng. *puten*, throw, *put* (the stone), allied to *but*, *butt*.]

put, young moor-fowl = [from] Sc. *pout*, Fr. *poulet* (Eng. *pullet*), from Lat. *pullus*, chicken.

putan, a button, from Eng. *button*.

R

ragair, extortioner, rogue ; cf. Norse *hrekkr*, trick [D. It seems from Eng. *rogue* ; cf. dialectic *rogair*, deceiver.]

rasdal, a rake, E. Ir. *rastal*, from Lat. *rastellus*.

rathad, road ; Eng. *road*, etc. [D. Gaelic seems borrowed]. Also *rod*.

reidh, level, free ; cognate with Eng. *ready*, *ride*, etc.

reir, a **reir**, as ; see **riar**.

riar, pleasure, from a pre-Celtic *prēra* ; root *pri* [Eng. *free*, etc.]

ro, verbal and intensive prefix ; from *pro*, allied to Lat. *pro*, before.

ros, seed ; cf. Gr. *prason*, leek ; as *pōr* to Lat. *porrum* [D.]

ruchd, belching ; Lat. *ructus*, Gr. *ereugomai*, Sc. *ruck*. **Bruchd** seems another form of it [D.]

ruith, **rithim**, run, Lit. *ritù*, roll, Lat. *rota*, wheel, etc.

S

sa, emphatic suffix of personal pronouns, as in *thu-sa* ; root *sma*, as in Lat. *se*, *suns* [Brugmann refers it to root *so*, as in Gr. article *ho*, Eng. *she*.]

sabaid, sabbath, from Lat. *sabbatum*.

sabh, ointment, is from Lat. Eng. *salve*, Sc. *saw*, ointment.

sac, a sack, W. *sach* = [from] Lat. *saccus*, Eng. *sack*.

sagart, priest, O. Ir. *swart*, from Lat. *secerdos*, *sacerdotis*, the *t* arising from *d-t* of *-dotis*.

sail, heel, W. *sawdl*, from *sta-tlo*, root *sta*, stand [D. ?]

salann, salt, Lat. *sal*, Eng. *salt*.

salm, psalm, is from Lat. *psalmus*.

saltair, a psalter, from Lat. *psalterium*.

samhradh, summer : root in *samhuinn*, q.v. : the affix *rath* means "state," etc.

samhuinn, Hallow-e'en ; from *sam-fuin*, "summer end;" *samh*, W. *haf*, summer = Zend *hama*, summer, Skr. *samā*, year, Eng. *summer*; the word *fuin*, end, setting, which Zimmer refers to the root of Eng. *wound* [Stokes takes *fuin* from *vo-neso* ; root *nes*, Gr. *neomai*, come, *nostos*, return.]

saodaich, drive to pasture ; see **seud**, path.

saoghal, world, O. Ir. *saigul* = [from] Lat. *saeculum*, age.

saoi, a wise man, O. Ir. *sái* ; Lat. *sapiens*. From *sapios*, *saeos* [It is usually referred to the root *vid* ; *saoi* = *su-vid-s*, "well-witted."]

saraich, oppress ; cf. Eng. *sore* [D. No ; Eng. *sore* (from *sairas*) is allied to **saothair** of Gael. Stokes gives root of *sár* as *s(p)aron*, from *sper*, Lat. *sperno*, *spurn*.]

seach, past, W. *heb*, Lat. *secus*. Hence comes G. **seachran**, straying.

seagal, rye = [from] Lat. *secale*, Fr. *seigle*.

seal, a while ; cf. Ag. S. *sael* [D. The Teutonic root here is *sēl*, "good." Stokes gives root as *svel*, W. *chwyl*, turn, Lettic *swalstit*, move hither and thither.]

sealbhag, sorrel ; for *searbhag*, from *searbh*, bitter, q.v. [D.]

sealg, milt, O. Ir. *selg*, for *spelya* ; Gr. *splēn*, and *splagchna*, Eng. *spleen*.

seall, see, look, E. Ir. *sellain* ; root *svel*, *sveln*, as in *solus*, q.v.

searbh, bitter, O. Ir. *serb* ; Eng. *sour*.

searg, decay, O. Ir. *serg* ; Ag. S. *siverkan*, to be sad [D. Usually allied now to root of Eng. *sorrow*.]

searmon, sermon = [from] Eng. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermo*.

searr, sickle, O. Ir. *serr* = [from] Lat. *serra*.

seasg, barren, W. *hysp*, Lat. *siccus*, for *sit-cus* [from *sitis*, thirst. Gaelic is for *sit-sco-s*.]

seidhir, chair = [from] Eng. *chair*.

seinn, sing ; see **fonn**.

seirbhis, service = [from] Lat. *servitium*.

seis, a match, cf. Norse *sessi*, bench-mate, from the root *sed*, seat.

seisean, session = [from] Lat. *sessio*, *sessionis*, session.

seog, swing = [from] Sc. *shog*, Dut. *schokken*, jolt [D.]

seorsa, sort = [from] Eng. *sort*.

seud, jewel, O. Ir. *set* ; from *sent*, Eng. *sooth* (= *santh*), Nor. *sannr* ; Lat. *sonicus*, genuine, *præ-sens*, present, etc.

seud, journey, O. Ir. *sét*, W. *hint*, Got. *sinths*, Eng. *send*.

sgabach, scabbed = [from] Eng. *scab*.

sgabard, scabbard = [from] Eng. *scabbard*.

sgabh, saw-dust, from Lat. *scobis*, saw-dust, powder produced by filing, etc.

sgad, loss = [from] Norse *skulhi*, scathe, Eng. *scathe*.

sgag, chink, cleft = Norse *skakkr*, skew, wry [D.]
sgannal, scandal, from Lat. *scandalon*, Eng. *scandal*.
sgainnir, scatter = Eng. *squander*, etc. [D.]
sgal, yell, Norse *skall*, squall, noise ; Ger. *schallen*, sound, Eng. *scald*, reciter [D.]
sgalan, hut = Norse *skáli*, hut, cognate with Eng. *shieling*.
sgald, scald = [from] Eng. *scald*.
sgall, baldness = [from] Norse *skalli*, a bald head, Eng. *scall*.
sgamal, scale = [from] Lat. *squamula*.
sgamh, dust ; see **sgabh**.
sgarlaid, scarlet = [from] Eng. *scarlet*.
sgat, **sgait**, skate = [from] Norse *skata*, Eng. *skate*.
sgean, cleanliness, polish, Ag. S. *scyne*, bright, Eng. *shine*.
sgeilp, shelf = [from] Ag. S. *scylfe*, Eng. *shelf*; Sc. *skelf* [D.]
sgeinnidh, flax or hemp thread, twine ; Sc. *skin*, Eng. *skein*, Gr. *schoinon* [D.]
sgeul, story, O. Ir. *scél*, **secetlo-*, root *sec*, say, Ger. *sagen*, etc.
sgian, knife, W. *ysgien*, root, *ski*, as in Lat. *de-sci-sco*, *scio*, etc.
sgil, **sgiol**, unhusk, Norse *skel*, shell, Ag. S. *sceala*, *scel*, shell [D.]
sgil, skill = [from] Norse *skil*, Eng. *skill* [D. Likely from Eng., not Norse.]
sgilliinn, penny = [from] Ag. S. *scilling*, Eng. *shilling*.
sgioba, ship's crew = [from] Norse *skip*, ship, Eng. *ship*. Hence also **sgiobair**, Eng. *skipper*.
sgiole, slip in slyly ; Eng. *skulk*, etc. [D. Gaelic must be borrowed].
sgionn-shuil, squint-eye = [from] Eng. *squint*.
sgior, edge or fold of a garment = [from] Eng. *skirt*.
sgire, a parish = [from] Ag. S. *scír*, Eng. *shire*.
sgiurs, scourge = [from] Eng. *scourge*.
sgliat, a slate = [from] Old Eng. *sclate*, Eng. *slate*.
sgod, sheet of a sail, etc. = [from] Norse *skaut*, Eng. *sheet*.
sgoil, school = [from] Lat. *schola*.
sgor, notch = [from] Norse *skor*, Eng. *soore*. Hence **sgorach**.
sgreag, dry, parch = [from] Norse *skrekkr*, parch, shrink, Eng. *scrug*.
sgreamh, abhorrence = Norse *skraema*, scare, Dan. *skraemne*, etc.
sgreat, fearfulness, Norse *skratti*, wizard, goblin, Swed. *skratt*, *fatuus* [D.]
sgreang, wrinkled woman = Norse *skrenkr*, Eng. *shrink*.
sgreuch, shriek, W. *ysgréch*, Norse *skruækja*, Eng. *screech*. [D.]
sgriobh, write, O. G. *scribai*, wrote (B. of Deer), from Lat. *scribo*.
sgriobtur, scripture = [from] Lat. *scriptura*.
sgrob, serape -- Ag. S. *screopan*, Eng. *scrape* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

sgrobla, a screw = [from] Eng. *screw*, Norse *skrifá*.

sgrog, sgrogach, scrag, scraggy = [from] Sc. *scrog*, *scroggy*, Swed *skrokk*; anything wrinkled, Eng. *scraggy*

sgroill, a peeling ; Norse *skrull*, mob, Dan. *skrael*, peelings [D.]

sgrub, be niggardly = [from] Eng. *scrub*.

sgud, a scout = [from] Eng. *scout*.

sguidilear, scullion = [from] Sc. *scudler*, scullion [D.]

sguids, switch, dress flax -- [from] Sc. *scuteh*, Eng. *scotch*.

sgum, scum = [from] Norse *skúm*, Ger. *schaum*, Eng. *scum*.

sgur, scour = [from] Ag. S. *scír*, Eng. *scour*.

siar, westward, for *siar* ; prep. *iar*, *air*.

similear, chimney, Ir. *simnear* = [from] Eng. *chimney*, Sc. *chimley*.

simplidh, simple, Eng. *simple*, from Lat. *simplex*.

sinn, we, from *snini*, *snisni* = *sni-sni*, a reduplication of *sni* — *s-ni*, from *ni*, Lat. *nos*, etc.

siol, seed, W. *hil*, Lat. *se-men*, Eng. *seed*.

siola, syllable, from Lat. *syllaba*; syllable.

siola, gill, is from Eng. *gill*.

siola, wooden horse-collar = [from] Sc. *sele*, Swed. *sele*.

sioladh, filtering, Swed. *sil*, filter, Sc. *sile*, strain [D. Gaelic is from O. Ir. *síthal*, filter, which Stokes derives from Lat. *situla*, jar.]

sior, long, W. *hir*, Lat. *serus*.

siorraimh, siorra, sheriff = [from] Sc. *schirra*, Eng. *sheriff*.

siris, sirist, cherry, is from Fr. *cerise*, from Lat. *cerasus* ; Eng. *cherry* is from French.

slais, lash, is from Eng. *lash*.

steamhuinn, slippery, O. Ir. *stemon*, W. *llyfn* ; Ger. *schleifen*, Eng. *slip, slippery*.

Sleit, Sleat in Skye ; cf. Norse *sléttir*, plain, flat [D. Usually referred to *sléibhtibh*, dat. pl. of *slábh*, hill, moor ; Ir. *Sletty*.]

sligheach, sly = [from Eng. or Norse] Norse *slaegr*, sly, Eng. *sly*.

sluagh, people, W. *llu*, host, Gaul. *slōgos*, compared doubtfully by Stokes with Skr. *sarya*, troop [Compared in Stokes' new Dict. with Slav. *sluga*, servant]

smarag, emerald, from Lat. *smaragdus*.

smeur, smiur. smear, Norse *smyrja*, anoint, Eng. *smear* [D. Gael. is borrowed.]

smigeadh, smile, O. Ir. *smicedl*, allied to Eng. *smirk*, perhaps [D.]

snaim, knot ; see under **nasg**.

sochd, silence, ancient *sochd*, from *sop-tu*, root *sop* of Lat. *sopor*, *somnus*, sleep, *soporific*. From same root comes **suain**.

spadag, a filip ; cf. Norse *spadh*, a stew of meat [D. Gaelic is borrowed either from Norse or L. Lat. *spatula*, *spadula*].

spaid, spade = [from] Eng. *spade*, Norse *spadhi* [D.]

spaoileadh, swaddling ; cf. Dan. *spoele*, to wash [D.]

sparrag, bridle-bit = [from] Norse *sparri*, a gag ; *gom-sparri*, mouth-gag.

speir, leg, hough ; cf. Ag. S. *speir-lira*, calf of the leg (*lira* = flesh) [D. Rather allied to O. Ir. *seir*, heel, W. *ffer*, Gr. *sphuron*.]

speireag, sparrow-hawk = [from] Ag. S. *spear-habuc*, spar-hawk, “sparrow-hawk.”

spideal, a spital, from Mid. Eng. *spital*.

spitheag, small bit of wood ; cf. Norse *spík* [D.]

spog, a spoke = [from] Eng. *spoke*.

spong, tinder, sponge, from Lat. *spongia*, Eng. *sponge*.

spreadhadh, bursting = [from] Eng. *spread*, *sprout*, etc.

spreidh, cattle = [from] Lat. *praeda*.

spreig, blame ; Ag. S. *sprecān*, Ger. *sprechen*, speak [D. G. is borrowed.]

spreigh, scatter ; Ag. S. *spregan*, Eng. *spray*, Lat. *spargere* [D. Rather from Eng. *spread*. See *spreadhadh*.] Hence *spreighte*.

sprudan, finger ; from Eng. *sprout*.

spuirse, spurge = [from] Eng. *spurge*.

sput, a spout = [from] Eng. *spout*, Lat. *sputa*.

srath, a strath, W. *ystrad*, Lat. *stratus*, from *ster-no*.

sreath, series ; from root *star*, spread, Lat. *sterno*, etc. [D. Rather from *srto-*, root *ser*, in Lat. *series*.]

sroghall, whip, O. Ir. *srogell*, W. *ffrowyll*, a loan word from Latin *flagellum*.

srol, banner, silk, Ag. S. *strael*, from Lat. *stragulus*.

srub, a spout = [from] Sc. *strup*, Swed. *strupe*, throat.

stabull, stable, Eng. *stable*, from Lat. *stabulum*.

stac, precipice = [from] Norse *stukkr*, stack, hag ; *stakk*, stump ; Eng. *stack*.

stad, stop = [from] Norse *stadhi*, standing ; *stadhr*, a place, *stead* ; further Eng. *stand*.

stailinn, steel = [from] Norse *stál*, O.H.G. *stahal*, Eng. *steel*.

staing, a peg = [from] Norse *stunga*, to prick, goad, *stöng*, stake, Dan. *stang*. Hence Eng. *stang*.

stair, stepping stones, path over a bog ; cf. Dut. *steiger*, water-side stairs, Eng. *stair* [D.]

stalan, a stallion = [from] Eng. *stallion*.

stalc, walk haltingly = [from] Eng. *stalk*.

stamag, stomach = [from] Lat. *stomachus*.

stamp, stamp = [from] Eng. *stamp*.

stan, tin = [from] Lat. *stannum*. [Rather Lat. *stagnum*.]

stang, ditch = [from] Sc. *stank*, Fr. *stang*, from Lat. *stagnum*.

stapull, a staple = [from] Eng. *staple*.

starcach, firm = [from] Norse *starkr*, strong, Eng. *stark*.
stat, pride, state = Lat. *status*.
steafag, little staff = [from] Norse *stafir*, Ag. S. *staefr*, Eng. *staff*.
stiog, crouch, skulk, Norse *styggja*, to make shy, be shy ; *styggyr*, shy [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
stob, stake = [from] Norse *stobbi*, Eng. *stub*.
stoc, stock = [from] Norse *stokkr*, Eng. *stock*.
stol, a stool, Norse *stóll*, Ag. S. *stól*, Eng. *stool* [D. Gaelic is from Mid. Eng. *stool*.]
strabaid, *strumpet*, from English *strumpet*.
strabbais, lay straw on kiln for drying = [from] Eng. *straw*.
stracair, troublesome fellow, wanderer = [from] Norse *strákr*, a vagabond.
straille, carpet = [from] Lat. *stragulum*, bed-cover.
streap, labouring, Dan. *straeb*, Ger. *streben*, Eng. *strive* [D].
strodh, **stro**, prodigality, Norse *strá*, strew, Eng. *strew*, Lat. *stravi* [D. G. is borrowed.]
sudh, seam between the planks of a ship = [from] Norse *súdh*.
suidhe, sit, O. Ir. *suide*, **sodio-n*, root *sed* ; Lat. *sedeo*, Eng. *sit*.
suilbhír, cheerful ; from *so-* and *labhair*, speak, q.v.
suim, sum = [from] Lat. *summa*.
susbaint, substance, for *subsaunt*, from Lat. *substantia*.
suthainn, eternal ; *su-tan* ; **tan**, time.

T

taban, tuft of wool on the distaff ; dim. of *tab* from Sc. *tap*, quantity of flax on distaff, Icel. *toppr*, tuft, etc., Eng. *top*.
tabar, tabor = [from] Eng. *tabor*.
tabh, spoon-net, for *ábh*, from Norse *háfr*, sack-net. Also *abhadh*.
tabh, sea, from Norse *haf*, sea, Dan. *hav*.
tachdadhbh, choking, O. Ir. *tachtae*, angustus ; *do-achtæ* ; root *angh*, Gr. *aghō*, choke.
taghairm, echo, noise, also **toghairm** = *do-fo-garman* ; root *gar* in *agradh*, q.v.
taigeis, haggis, from Sc. *haggis*.
taileabeart, halbert, from Eng. *halbert*.
taimh, tamh, death, O. Ir. *tám* ; Lat. *tabes*. Hence **taimhleachd**, tombstone.
taing, thanks = [from] Ag. S. *thanc*, Eng. *thanks*.
tairbhe, profit, O. Ir. *torbe*, for *do-for-ben*, root *ben*, Skr. *van*, Eng. *win* [Windisch and de Jubainville give the root *-bio-n* of the verb "to be."]
tal, adze, O. Ir. *tál*, **tasla*, axe, Lat. *telum*, Ger. *deichsel*, pole [Possibly *to-aglo-*, where *ag*=Got. *aqisi*, axe Eng.]

taladh, enticing ; cf. Norse *tál*, bait, allurement [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

tallaid, tallan, partition = [from] Sc. *hullan*, *holland*. So talla, hall = [from] Eng. *hall*.

taod, rope – Swed. *tochte*, funiculus [D. The connection could only be by borrowing ; it seems another form of **teud**, a string : cf. *send*, *saud*].

tarachair, augur, E. Ir. *tarathar*, O. W. *tarater* : Lat. *terebra*, Gr. *teretron*, etc.

targair, foretell, O. Ir. *tairngire*, promise : for *do-air-con-gar*, root *gar*, as in *agradh*.

tairseach, stairseach, threshold ; root *tars*, Lat. *trims*, Eng. *through*. Here belong Gael. **tar**, **thar**, over, **tarsuinn**, transverse.

tasgaidh, depository ; cf. Ger. *tasche*, pocket, Ital. *tasca* [D. No ; O. Ir. *dosroisechta*, id deposui, shows root *sech*, *sec*, “past,” as in G. **seach**, Lat. *secus*.]

teadhair, a tether = [from] Eng. *tether*, Norse *tjódhr*.

teanga, tongue ; Lat. *tango* (Stokes). [In *Gael*, No. 27, it is compared to Lat. *lingut*, Eng. *tongue*, which may be correct if I. E. root was *zdñgh*, “sting.”]

tearmunn, sanctuary, from Lat. *termo*, further *terminus* [D. Church lands to flee to.]

teasairg, save, O. Ir. *tessure* ; *tess-ure*, for *to-ess-ure* ; “to,” *ex*, and *ure*, Gr. *arkeo*, Lat. *arx*, *areeo*.

teisteas, testimony, O. Ir. *testus*, from Lat. *testis*.

ti, any one, O. Ir. *inti*, is qui = *inl* or *int* of article and *i*, a locative of the pronoun *é*, he, q.v.

tim, time = [from] Norse *tíni*, Eng. *time*.

tiomnadh, te:tament = *do-imm-mne*, root *men*, miud [D. O. Ir. *immeráni*, delegavit, shows root to be *an* : cf. *aithne*, command, W. *adne*, custody.]

tior, dry corn ; same root as *tioram*, q.v.

tir, land, cognate with Skr. *tarsh*, thirst, Gr. *tersomai*, become dry, Lat. *terra* [Celtic *tér̄sos* (Stokes).]

tlath, mild, O. Ir. *tláith*, weak, W. *tlawd*, needy ; for **tlāto-s*, Gr. *tlētos*, Lat. *tuli*, tolerate, Eng. *thole*.

toch, hough, from Eng. *hough*.

togsaid, hogshead, from Eng. *hogshead*.

tog, raise, Ir. *tógbhaim*, inf. *tógbhail* ; for *do-fo-od-gab*, root *gab*, take ; see **gabh**.

toll, hole = Eng. *hole* [D. Welsh is *twall*, Br. *toull*, so that borrowing from Eng. is impossible. Stokes gives the Celtic as *tukslo-s*, Slav. root *tuk*, hit. Better *tud-s-lo-s* ?]

tolm, hillock, holm, borrowed from (?) Teutonic *holm*, as in Eng. [D. G. is borrowed.]

tomlachd, thick milk, curds : for *do-fo-mlacht*, root *mely*, Eng. *milk* [D.]

top, top, tuft = [from] Norse *toppr*, tuft, Eng. *top*.

tora, augur, Gr. *toros*, borer ; see **tarachair**.

tore, a boar, for *t-ore*, root *ore*, pig, Lat. *porcus*, Eng. *pork*, *farrow*.

tosg, a tusk = [from] Eng. *tusk*.

trachdadh, negotiating = [from] Lat. *tractatus*, handling, *tractate* of Eng.

treabha, a thrave = [from] Norse *threfi*, Eng. *thrave*.

treabhair, houses, from **treabh**, plough, dwell, O. Ir. *treb*, habitation, Lat. *tribus*, Eng. *thorpe*.

treubh, a tribe = [from] Lat. *tribus*.

triath, chief ; evidently connected with Gr. *Triton*, a sea-god, Skr. *Trita* [D. Ir. *triath*, sea, is allied to the Gr. ; Stokes refers triath to the root of *tritavus*, 6th ancestor ; likely, however, the root is *streit*, allied to Norse *stridhr*, strong, Ger. *streit*, *strife*.]

trileanta, trilling, connected with, if not borrowed from, Eng. *thrill* [D. O. Ir. *trírech*, *trílech*, is native ; the words seem onomatopoetic. Cf. Eng. *trill*, from Italian sources.]

trinnsear, a plate = [from] Eng. *trencher*.

trioblaid, trouble = [from] Lat. *tribulatio*.

trod, quarrel ; connected with Eng. *threat*.

troimh, through, W. *trw* ; Eng. *through* ; root *tar*.

trom, heavy ; **trongvo-s* ; Norse *thröngr*, Eng. *throng* (Rhys). Zimmer compares it to Lat. *firmus*, Skr. *dharma* [Stokes gives Celtic *trudsmo-s*, root *trud* of **trod**, above,]

tuagh, axe, Lat. *tignum*, beam, "hewed," Skr. *taksh*, hew, Gr. *tekton* [No ; *tuagh* is a Celtic *touga*, from I. E. *teugh*, *tugh* Gr. *teucho*, I fashion, further *tukos*, hammer.]

tuam, a grave = Lat. *tumba*, Eng. *tomb* [D.]

tuba, tub = [from] Eng. *tub*.

tuban, tuft of wool on distaff = [from] Sc. *tuff*, Eng. *tuff*, *tuft* ; through Fr. from Teutonic *top*. See **taban** [D.]

tuirse, sadness, **tuirseach**, sad, **tarrach**, fearful (**tursaco-s*), Lat. *terreo* (from *ters*), Skr. *tras*, be terrified, etc.

tuis, frank incense, from Lat. *thus*, *tus*.

tuisleadh, stumble, O. Ir. *tuisel* = *do-fo-pet-talo*, root *pet*, fall, Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto* [Ascoli analyses it into *to-fo-isl*, the root *isl* being that of **iosal**, low, Lat. *in* from *in-s*, Gr. *eis*, *en*. Stokes refers it to the root *sal*, jump.]

tuit, fall ; for *do-fo-do-étim*, or *do-fo-thétim*, I fall ; root *pent*, nasalised form of *pet* in Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find* [This is still the derivation ; but the modern languages disprove it by having hard *t* for *d*, *thuit* not *thuid*. The inf. *tuitem* is for *to-od-temb-men*, root *temb*, *stemb*, Eng. *stumble*, *stammer*, etc. ; cf. W. *codynmu*, to fall.]

tumadh, dipping, O. Ir. *tummud*, **tungvatu*, Lat. *tinguo*, moisten, Eng. *tinge*.

tur, a tower=[from] Lat. *turris* [From O. Eng. *tur* (now *tower*), from Fr. *tour*, from Lat. *turris*.]

turaid, turret=[from] Eng. *turret*.

turtur, a turtle=[from] Lat. *turtur*.

U

udal, tossing, O. Ir. *utmall*, inquietus, *ud-* (out) and *mall*, slow Lat. *mollis* [D. It seems like *ud-dem-al*, a root *dem*.]

ughdar, author, from Lat. *auctor*.

uidheam, accoutrements, Ir. *ughaim*, root *jug*, *jeug*, Lat. *jungo*, Gr. *zeugon*, Eng. *yoke*.

uireasbhuidh, want, for *air-ex-buith*, “at-out-being ;” see **easbhuidh**. Root of verb “to be.”

uis, use=[from] Lat. *usus*.

ung, anoint=[from] Lat. *unguo*.

unnsa, ounce=[from] Lat. *uncia* [through Eng.]

ur, fire, Got. *pür*, Eng. fire.

ur-, prefix, for preposition *air*.

urard, above ; for *air-ard*, “on-high ;” see **ard**.

urlabhair, utterance ; for *air* and *labhar*.

urlaimh, expert ; see **ullamh**.

uthard, above ; see **urard**.

INDEX TO ETYMOLOGIES

IN THE "GAEL," IN THE "SCOTTISH CELTIC REVIEW," AND IN THIS VOLUME (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GLOSSARY).

THERE are 551 etymological articles in the first three volumes of the *Gael* (years 1872 to 1874); the reference is to the number of each article. When the Glossary or the *Scottish Celtic Review* contains etymologies for the words treated in the *Gael*, no reference is made to the *Gael* in this Index. The abbreviations are—G. for *Gael*; R. for *Scottish Celtic Review*; B. for "borrowed," the borrowing being from the first non-Celtic word in the article; and "above," referring to the previous pages of this volume.

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 measg, R. 26
 meat, G. 144. No ; root of Eng. *miss* ?
 meidh, R. 22
 meigeall, G. 163 ; Ger. *meckern* (K. Meyer)

mèil, G. 164. No ; cf. Eng. *bleat*, etc.
 meil, "grind," R. 24
 meith, meath, "reap," R. 28
 mhàin, G. 320. No ; O. Ir. *nummá*
 mi, R. 23
 miadan, G. 120, B.
 mias, R. 22
 mil, milis, R. 28
 mile, R. 229
 mìn, R. 26
 minig, R. 26
 miorbhui, G. 247
 mios, R. 22
 mir, R. 26. Rather Gr. *mēros*
 mise, R. 237
 misg, R. 27
 mó, R. 25, 297
 moch, G. 507
 mód, G. 105, B.
 modh, R. 22
 mol, "beach," G. 497, B
 mòr, R. 25 ; above 605
 mort, R. 24
 muc, G. 103
 mùg, G. 241
 muileann, R. 24
 muinchill, G. 301, B.
 muir, R. 60
 mul, G. 459. No
 mulachag, G. 342. From *mul* ?
 mùr, G. 462, B.
 murcas, G. 458
 mùth, G. 334, B.
 na "than," R. 236
 nach, R. 215, 235, 301
 nàistinn, G. 540, B.
 naoi, R. 228
 naomh, R. 58
 nathair G. 193
 nead, G. 140
 nèamh, R. 59 ; root *nem*
 neart, R. 54
 neasa, R. 215

neul, R. 20	reic, R. 217
nì, "will do;" above 612; R. 318	réidhlic, R. 7
nighean, R. 58	reis, G. 323
ni's, R. 235	reòdh, G. 430 No
nochd, "naked," G. 42	ri, "to," above 606
nochd, "night," R. 216	righ, G. 286
nollaig, R. 7	rinn, above 612; R. 48, 297
nuadh, G. 316	robh, above 614; R. 45
obair, G. 378	roghainn, G. 250
oear, G. 544, B.	rong, G. 461, B.
ochd, R. 216	ròs, G. 425; from Eng.
òg, G. 12	rosq, R. 305
oide, G. 125	roth, G. 183
oidhche, R. 46. O. Ir. <i>adaig</i> , from <i>ad-aq-</i> , root <i>aq</i> , Lat. <i>aquilo</i> , etc.	ruadh, R. 18
òisg, above 584, 580	ruig, above 612
ola, G. 280; from Lat.	rùn, G. 210
olann, olla, G. 281	sacramaid, above 593
òr, G. 299, B.	saighead, G. 205, B.
ore, R. 216	sàl, G. 358
os, "above," R. 216.	salach, G. 94
òs, "river mouth," G. 490; from Norse <i>óss</i> , allied to Lat. <i>ostium</i>	salann, G. 358
osan, G. 88, B.	samhuil, R. 27
oscarach, "loud," G. 475	saor, above 605
osda, G. 416	sàr, G. 194. No; * <i>sagro-</i> , root <i>seg</i> or <i>segh</i> , Gr. <i>echō</i> , etc. Hence <i>seugh</i> , sense
peallach, G. 323, B.	sàsaich, G. 295
pian, G. 155	's e; above 605
píos, G. 298; from Eng. <i>piece</i>	sè, sia; R. 217
pit, G. 193, B.	seabhad, G. 30, B.
piuthar, G. 398	seac, G. 170, B.
ploc, G. 408	seachd, R. 18, 228
pòs, G. 174, B.	seagh; see <i>sàr</i>
príne, G. 511, B.	sean, G. 253
príomh, G. 345, B.	seanadh, G. 368
prís, G. 297, B. (from Eng.)	scàrr, G. 446, B.
ràdh; above 611	seiceal, G. 181, B.
ràmh, G. 340	seileach, R. 217
rannsaich, G. 107, B.	sebl, G. 404
ras, G. 424. No	sebmar, G. 322
ràth, "raft," G. 341	seun, G. 46; from Lat.
rath, "grace;" above 606	sgal, G. 154
reachd, R. 216	sgalag, G. 33
	sgann, G. 550
	sgaoil, G. 152

sgaoth, G. 448. No ; **skoito-*, | solus, R. 44
 root *skei*, divide, Eng. *shed*, etc. sòrn, G. 79, B.
 sgar, above 604 (*cogref*), 608 spadal, G. 450
 sgàth, G. 31 spàin, G. 469, B.
 sgath, G. 153 spairn, G. 464
 sgeir, G. 486, B. spaisdearachd, G. ; from Lat.
 sgiath, R. 306 spàl, G. 433, B.
 sgol, G. 480, B. spann, spang, G. 470, B.
 sgor, G. 415, B. spann, "sever," G. 471, B.
 sgrath, G. 525. spàrr, G. 97, B.
 sgriodan, G. 481, B. speach, G. 99
 sgrùd, G. 416 spealg, G. 432, B. (from Sc.)
 sguab, G. 255, B. spealt, G. 376
 sgùlan, G. 533 speuc, G. 457, B.
 sì, above 606 speur, G. 474, B.
 sia ; see *sè* spid, G. 454, B. (from Eng.)
 sicir, G. 273 ; from Scotch spiorad, R. 44
 sid, G. 447. No. Gaelic allied spor, G. 98, B.
 to *séid* spoth, G. 465, B.
 sile, G. 396 spreòd, G. 259, B.
 sioda, G. 274 ; from Lat. *seta* srabh, G. 437, B.
 sioman, G. 483, B. sràid, G. 277, B.
 siopunn, G. 91, B. srann, G. 82
 slachd, R. 217 srathair, G. 324, B.
 slight, G. 237. Eng. *sleight* sreang, G. 278
 sláinte, above 608 sreothart, G. 82
 slaod, G. 479. srian, G. 81, B.
 sleamhuinn, G. 240 sruth, G. 28
 sleuchd, G. 239, B. stagh, above 577
 sliochd, G. 238 staidhir, above 577
 slis, G. 137 stàilinn, G. 54, B.
 sloc, G. 151 stannart, G. 436
 slug, G. 150 staoig, G. 435, B.
 smad, G. 100 steòrnadh, G. 453, B.
 smior, G. 62 stigh, above 582
 smuais, G. 61, B. stiùir, G. 83, B.
 smug, G. 101 straighlich, G. 434, B.
 smùdan, G. strì, G. 276, B.
 snaidh, G. 478. No ; **sknado*, strìoch, G. 439, B.
 Gr. *knadallo* strìopach, G. 135, B.
 sneadh, R. 59 struidheas, G. 438, B. (from Eng.)
 sneadh, G. 102 struth, G. 275, B.
 snòd, G. 547, B. suain, R. 18
 soisgeul, G. 15 suaip, G. 545, B.
 sòlas, G. 296, B. suaip, "swap," G. 546, B.

súgh, G. 451
 súil; see *solus*
 suist, G. 78, B.
 súlair, G. 523, B.
 ta, R. 298; above 613
 tabhair, above 611
 tagair, G. 2
 tagh, G. 250
 tair, "get," R. 301
 taitirn, above 606
 talamh, R. 42, 60
 tana, R. 16
 taois, G. 86. No; Gr. *stais*
 taom, G. 422
 tarbh, G. 364
 tart, R. 16
 teachd, above 612
 teagamh, G. 517. No; O. Ir.
tecmang, for *to-aith-com-ang*;
 Lat. *ango*
 teárr, G. 444, B.
 teich, R. 301
 teine, R. 59
 teud, R. 16
 tha, above 612
 thar, R. 275
 thig, above 611
 thugad, above 583
 tigh, R. 233
 tighearna, R. 7
 tighinn, above 612
 tiobar, above 608
 tiodhlac, R. 56; above 605
 tiorail, G. 315
 tioram, R. 16
 tingh, G. 38
 tobar, G. 8
 toinn, G. 528, B.
 toiseach, R. 41; above 606
 tomhas, R. 21
 tonn, G. 38. Allied to Lat. *tundo*
 torrunn, G. 243
 tod, G. 514. No; root is *sta*;
 see *fos*
 tota, G. 526, B.

tota, "rowers' seat," G. 527, B.
 tráill, G. 40, B.
 trasg, G. 418. No; root *sec*?
 tráth, G. 173
 treabh, G. 22
 treun, R. 54. No; allied to
 Eng. *stark*
 tri, R. 230
 trionaid, R. 54
 triubhais, G. 115, B.
 trócair, G. 201
 troidh, G. 47. Allied Lat. *traho*
 trosg, G. 417, B. (from Norse
thorskr)
 truagh, G. 201
 trus, G. 532, B.
 tu, R. 258
 tuarasdal, R. 57
 tuath, G. 138
 tuig, G. 39. No. Root appears
 to be *ges*, Lat. *gero*, etc. (**tod-*
ges-ō). Zimmer gives root as
ces, in *chi*, see
 tú, G. 138; see *toiseach*, above
 606
 uair, G. 399, B.
 uamhas, above 584
 uan, G. 118
 uasal, R. 58
 ubh, G. 233
 ubhal, G. 366
 ubraíd, G. 441. Rather **ud-*
bert, "effort"
 uchd, G. 380
 úig, G. 426, B.
 uile, R. 298
 uileann, G. 160
 uinneag, G. 35, B.
 uircean, G. 289
 ula, G. 427. No; Skr. *pula*,
 Lat. *pilus*
 ullaich, above 584, R. 153
 umhal, G. 265, B.
 urnuigh, R. 57
 úth, G. 134

ADDENDA.

THE six pages of the Red Book preserved in the Advocates' Library (in MS. 50) were examined by the Editors after pages 152 and 154 were printed. The Red Book text contains two or three sentences not found in the Black Book. The first of the six pages, marked 11, begins on our page 152, at line 9, with the words "dég dhó," etc. The first addition is at line 25, where, after Gotfruigh, we have :—

Biad fios agad a leigheir go foil móran do fhreamhuibh ag fás as an chraobh n^c bi sgriobhtha añ so, ca misde cuideigin do choradh sios diobh.

Insert after "iñte" in the last line of page 152 the following sentences :—

7 añaladh aimrire sgriobhtha iñte fós 7 da cuirfinn romham e do fhéduinn do chur am chuimhne anuair do bhi me san tir sin 7 ata gnath chuimhne muintire na tir da choñmbail ar cuimhne do ghnath 7 go háiridh na daoine ata ar sliocht Ghiolla Oghamhmain sna tiorrabh soin. 7 biadh fhiös agad gur bhe tiodal gnathach do bheartha do cheñ na treibhe o raghnall m^c somhuirle suas go colla úais i. ó colla 7 taoisech Earrghaoideal.

On page 154, a sentence appears after "fein di" of line 13. With the first two words of line 13, the passage runs thus :—

fein di amach. Do conuig me an leas 7 daoine do bhi da thaisbenadh do thuillfed a ceithir na cùig do cheduibh fer ar na cur anórdughadh 7 an rang añ.

The only correction on the text otherwise necessary is at line 8 from the bottom of p. 152, where our fragmentary leaves read "Cairbre an Doimairgid" for the Black Book's "Cairbre mac Doimairgid."

CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, 5th line of Carswell's poem—Read “teihids.”
Page 30, 1st line, Modern Version—For “chāin,” read “chion.”
4th line—For “gu 'n tig,” read “ged thig.”
Page 80, Modern Version, 5th line from bottom—Read “dheoch.”
Page 95, Modern Version, line 1—Read “maighdeann.”
Page 192, 8th line from bottom of Text—Read “ghlénda
groidhésadh.”
Page 198, line 20—Read “guña.”
Page 259, line 2 of prose—Read “close” for “chose.”
Page 310, line 1—Read “The first printed notice.” The second
paragraph is wrong. The MS. is noticed in the supplement
to Dr Skene's Catalogue. This was observed by the Editors
only when this page was printed off. The MS.'s number is
14 in the supplement.
Page 314, line 5 from bottom—Read “chas,” not “chhas.”

ADDITIONAL CORRIGENDA TO OUR VOL. I.

Page 111, line 22, second word—Read *cuigr*.

Page 116, line 4 of “*Laoidh mhma*,” etc.—Read “*Giolla et ainder*.”
The *et* is for *agus*.

Page 117, line 9 from bottom, last word—Read “*slán*.”

Page 119, last line—For “*ghuilimse*,” read “*ghuilinse*.”

Page 122, line 5—Last word is “*ttrom*.”

Page 123, fourth verse, last line—Read “*sal*.” In the second line of verse 3, read possibly “*righ gan tlas*.”

Page 124, line 6—Read “*bhereas*”
line 3 of third verse of Poem VI.—Read “*sgiath go niorsuibh*”—golden buckled shield.

Page 125, line 2—“*reim anri churradh*.”

line 4—Last word is “*iorghal*.”

line 9—For “*ariogh*,” read “*ar dhegh*.”

line 3 from bottom—Read “*goll borb*,” etc.

Page 126, line 3—Read “*fhion ro truim*.”
line 6—“*crodha ancomlann sa . mordha an mac goll sa*.”

Page 127, line 7 of Poem X—For “*Carsa*,” read “*eidarsa*.”

Page 129, line 3—“*anechtuibh ;*” line 18—“*co taoisech*.”

Page 130, line 24—Read “*mor ;*” line 33—“*ttegm’*.”

Page 132, line 6—Read “*ifreann*.”

Page 133, line 2—Read “*tail*.”

Page 134, line 1—“*mor an lensa*.”

line 11—“*coirid*.”

line 13—“*airasad*.”

line 20—“*ainesgar*.”

line 24—“*cerchealsach*.”

Page 137, line 30—“*na bful*.”

Page 139, Poem XX., line 11—“*troch*.”

Page 140, Poem XXI., line 8—“*famchenn ;*” line 13—“*diurasa*.”

Page 146, line 11—“*niort*.”

line 18—“*iudais*.”

line 22—“*mairbh*.”

line 23—“*giodeh*,” “*harm*,” “*gedh*.”

line 24—“*bhunadh*.”

line 26—“*meanmna*.”

line 27—“*garm* ;” 33, for @ read *con*.

Page 147, line 2, “*da heis* ;” line 3, “*mar* ;” line 19, “*ciodh*.”

Page 148, line 17, “*agha* ;” line 18, “*obz* ;” 23, “*dhana*.”

proverb 324, 337, 414, 415

faochadh 337

Tha tacaid gan thadhal p. 415.

iúrag 420

bísen 303.

fábharr 339

clann diolchuirn 174.

téghmha 200

ionadhl = langnach 342, 359
(= oimeach 359?)

sol fa 410

s[l]	i	bh	slighe
[n]		gh	snighe
[rl]		dh	sidhe
e		lh	sile
		n	sine
		r	slire

Bonhill p. 555-

air aigh is mo air éigin p. 355

Elliott 581

die a deer ad do - ear a deer

p. 54

Welsh	Gaelic
ch	s
chwær	sear (shear)
chwant	swant
gw	f
gwr	feoir
gwyl	feill
gwir	fir?
gwri	fern

Grott air sand, hard
in Dhuibh
see Appin for in

ach'd level

h s

f e

551 Listiunn

558 Buckane-

570 Bol-braille

575 records frag

